The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SPECIAL SALE OF SOILED UNDERWEAR!

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TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

1 Lot Tucked Yoke and Corded Band, 45c; former price 75c.

1 Lot 3 Insertings, Pointed Yoke and Edge, 88c.

1 Lot French Tucked Bosom, Falling Ruffle, 88c; both reduced from $1.25.

1 Lot Extra Length Cambric Chemises, with Ruffle and Valenciennes Edge, Solid Tucks on the bottom, with Tucks and Edge, $1.18; reduced from $2.00.

1 Lot Alternate Rose Puffing, Valenciennes Inserting, Sack Shape, Cluster Tucks, Ruffle and Edge on bottom, $1.48; reduced from $2.50.

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4 Tucks and Cambric Ruffle, 50c; reduced from 75c.

Tucked Ruffle, 4 Tucks above, 63c; reduced from $1.00.

Alternate Rose, Puffing Inserting, in Hamburg Ruffle, $2.10; reduced from $3.50.

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3 Insertings, Pointed Yoke and French Sleeve, 99c; reduced from $1.50.

Alternate Rose Tucking, Lace, and Embroidery, $1.00 apiece; edged with Lace, also Collar and Cuffs.

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Alternate Rose, with Valenciennes Inserting, Puffing, and Lace Ruffle, $1.65; reduced from $3.00.

Short Slips.

French Tucking, Pointed Back, Deep Ruffle, edged with Narrow Ruffle, 68c; reduced from $1.50.

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Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

PROPOSALS.

Written Proposals,

Accompanied by bonds of $1,000, will be received by the Trustees of Hyde Park on or before Friday, Jan. 14, for hauling 2,000 yards of broken stone from the quarry of Dolbeer & Shepard, on Stony Island-av., to a point on the Chicago & Thornton Road near One Hundred and Sixteenth-st., and from that point south, as far as same will go spread one foot thick and ten feet wide. The proposals to include, also, the grading of street and the spreading and rolling of the stone in a manner satisfactory to the Village Engineer of Hyde Park. Bidders may also bid for doing the grading, spreading, and rolling of stone drawn by other parties, if desired. The contract may bind contractor to take one-third of his pay in the subscription to the work. Information can be obtained as to the same from J. A. Cole, Engineer, Ashland Block. Bids should be marked "Bids," and be addressed to the Board of Trustees. FRANK S. BLAIN,
Village Clerk.

Proposals for Chandeliers and Gas-Fixtures.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 20th day of January, 1881, for furnishing and fixing in place the chandeliers and gas-fixtures for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with specification and schedules, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office, or the office of the superintendent.

JAS. H. HILL, Supervising Architect.

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Absolutely cured without medicine! New discovery in medical electricity. Immediate relief and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free! Investigate at once, or write physicians. DR. S. E. ADAMS, Room 15 Dore Block, 18 State-st.

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Are simple and perfect, and are as easily operated as any Elevator, and save fully

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The water. They are so constructed as to use but a portion of the water for light loads, and still the power is always in readiness to raise a heavy load if necessary.

Information and estimates given upon application in person or by mail to

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

Published This Day:

New Guinea.

WHAT I DID AND WHAT I SAW. By L. M. D'ALBERTIS, Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, etc. With portrait of the author, a map, sixty-nine illustrations (many of them full-page, and several beautifully colored), and catalogues of plants and birds. 2 vols. 8vo., $30.

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Being Poems New and Old. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. 1 vol. 16mo., gilt top, $1.50.

This edition includes all of Miss Mulock's Poems up to the present time, and embraces a remarkable number of pieces delightful to all lovers of purity, tenderness, and faith.

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PLEASE LOOK AT

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Our Children's Hoods at 25 cts.; former price, 50 cts.

Our Children's Hoods at 50 cts.; former price $1.

Our Felt Skirts at less than half price.

Our prices of Fancy and Plain Ribbons.

AND OUR NEW STOCK OF

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We have Hamburg Edgings and Insertions from 2 cents a yard up to $2.00 per yard, which is worth the trouble to investigate, as they are really very cheap and desirable.

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One of the largest and best-arranged Manufacturing Establishments in this city, suitable for any Wholesale Business, on one of the best corners in the central part of the city, is now offered either for sale or for rent by the owner. Size, 100x199 feet, with 80x90 feet adjoining, with large brick and wood buildings. A 79, Tribune office.

FIRM CHANGES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1881.

MARTIN A. RYERSON

Has this day been admitted as a Partner in the Firm of RYERSON, HILLS & CO., of Muskegon, Mich.

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PICTURE FRAMES.

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CELLULOID (Water-proof Linen) Cuffs, Collars and Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BARNES' Hat Store, 36 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

MESSRS. CONVERSE, House, Phillips, Browne, and Robinson of Massachusetts were yesterday appointed a Congressional Committee to investigate the alleged violations of the franking privilege by members of Congress in sending political documents through the mails under their frank just prior to the late Presidential election. The Indian Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee, passed the House without material amendment. The House received a communication from the President recommending that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses of two delegates to represent the United States at the International Congress of Electricians to be held in Paris next September.

THE Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors held its annual meeting last evening. Mr. Paxton, the Agent of the League, made his annual report, which showed that the organization had done much in the way of suppressing juvenile crime, and had prevented many young persons from being ruined by acquiring drinking habits. He condemned Mayor Harrison for neglecting to enforce the ordinance against giving liquor to minors and for suppressing disreputable saloons. An attempt was made to drag the Association into politics, but Emery Storrs strenuously resisted that notion. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Elmendorf retains the Presidency.

DURING the debate on the address to the Queen's speech in the British House of Commons last evening, the Marquis of Hartington said that the condition of Ireland had not been exaggerated by the press. He referred to the Land-Leaguers as a band of "miscreants and fanatics." He said the proposed Government Land bill would not be a feeble one. He indicated that the proposed coercion measure would include a partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. Healy, Parnell's secretary, replied to Hartington, and in the course of his speech said the existing laws of Ireland are barbarous. The debate, which has now lasted five days, was then adjourned.

AMONG the fires reported yesterday was one at Royal Oak, Mich., which destroyed Vose's Hotel, valued at $5,000, and not insured; one at Kalamazoo, Mich., which destroyed Lusk's machine shop, valued at $8,000, and not insured; and one at Bartlett, Tenn., which resulted in the destruction of the stores of Shore Bros., W. R. Williamson, W. T. Blackwell, and Wright & Moody, causing a total loss of $20,000. The total insurance is only $3,800.

SIR CHARLES DILKE stated in the British House of Commons yesterday in reply to a question that he believed the charges made about false testimony and falsified documents being presented to the Halifax Commission were the same as those not deemed worthy of consideration by Lord Beaconsfield's Government, which leads to the inference that Mr. Gladstone's Government will not pay any attention to them either unless compelled to do so.

A COMMITTEE consisting of the Rev. Dr. Newman, James Talcott, Col. Algernon S. Sullivan, William A. Cole, and Cornelius N. Bliss was appointed yesterday to suggest the names of permanent officers for the World's Fair to be held at New York in 1883. Ex-Mayor Cooper severed his connection with the project because the persons who contributed money to it were not permitted to name the officers.

THE Republican members of the State Senate held a caucus at Springfield last evening to agree on a list of the Standing Committees. Among the Chairmen agreed on are: Artley, Labor and Manufactures; Campbell, Congressional and Senatorial Apportionment; Fuller, Railroads; Marshall, Agriculture; White, Municipalities; Condee, Warehouses.

THE Committee on Gubernatorial Votes of Maine have reported that, as Harris M. Plaisted received a plurality of all the votes cast at the September Gubernatorial election, he be declared duly elected. Mr. Mortland, a member of the Committee, will present a minority report. It is probable that the majority report will be adopted to-day.

ABOUT 1,400 men employed in ice-cutting on the Susquehanna River in the vicinity of Port Deposit, Md., struck for increased pay a few days ago. Several rows occurred between the strikers and those who were willing to work at the prevailing wages, $1.50 per day. Nothing more serious than bruised heads has resulted so far.

GEN. BEN HARRISON was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation and with great enthusiasm and unanimity by the Indiana Republican legislative caucus last evening. A deputation was sent after the nominee. On being presented to the caucus, Gen. Harrison eloquently and feelingly returned thanks.

THE House Committee on Elections decided yesterday to dismiss the case of Haralson against Shelley, member from the Fourth Alabama District, and also the case of McCabe against Orth, member for the Ninth Indiana District, and agreed to report that both Shelley and Orth are entitled to retain their seats.

A NEW YORK Court has decided that Messrs. Lester Wallack and Theodore Moss shall give bonds to pay Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress, $1,000 for every night the play of "Forget-Me-Not" has been or shall be played at Wallack's Theatre, in case she establishes her claim to the ownership of the play.

A TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR fire occurred at Little Rock, Ark., last evening. The Keith Building, a three-story frame structure, was reduced to ashes. It was occupied by Lawson & Lester, grocers, H. Hahn, liquor-dealer, and Jacob Bloss, dry-goods merchant, whose stocks of goods were much injured.

SENATOR MUNN introduced a resolution in the State Senate yesterday conferring authority on the Canal Commissioners to divert the waters of the Desplaines River into the canal by the construction of sluiceways at Lemont and Summit. The resolution will be debated Tuesday next.

SENATOR SLATER, of Oregon, introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday fixing the price of even-numbered section, "within the limits of any railroad, military, or wagon road grant to preëmption settlers" at $1.75 per acre. The Senate spent most of the day in discussing the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay, and the District Tramp bill. During the discussion of the former some sharp passages at arms took place between Conkling and McPherson. No final action was taken on either bill.

RUSSIA is said to have given its adhesion to the arbitration plan for the settlement of the Greco-Turkish difficulty. This makes European concert complete. How long it will remain so remains to be seen. It is also alleged that Austria, Germany, and Russia have rearranged an alliance.

MR. SHAW, of Cork, is a rather squeamish Member of Parliament. He deprecates the idea of English Members of Parliament waiting on Mr. Gladstone in relation to the Irish Land bill, lest Mr. Gladstone should think he was being bulldozed. For an Irishman Mr. Shaw is modest.

BOTH branches of the California Legislature balloted for United States Senator yesterday. The vote in the House stood: Miller (Rep.) 42, Wallace (Dem.) 34, scattering 4; and in the Senate, Miller 27, Wallace 10, Henry George 2. Gen. Miller's election on joint ballot is assured.

HENRY BECKER, who abducted an immigrant girl to a house of ill-repute in New York, has been convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for twelve years. Dora Schernickew, the keeper of the "dive," was sent down for the same time. Served them right.

MIRANDO, a young Mexican, attempted to outrage one of a party of three girls near Los Angeles, Cal., last Sunday. The girl's arm was broken in the struggle. Her companions gave the alarm, and Mirando was captured and lynched.

THE receipts from tolls on the Illinois & Michigan Canal during the year 1880 were $115,635, and the expenses, including $10,000 paid for building a lock at Copperas Creek and $4,585 paid for constructing Spring Lake Canal, were $129,282.

A VIENNA dispatch says that Rudolph, the Austrian Crown-Prince, will visit Egypt in February, which seems to indicate that "he has gone back" on Stephanie of Belgium,—or that Stephanie has "gone back" on him.

THE Nevada Legislature balloted for Senator yesterday. The vote in the Senate stood: Wren (Rep.), 14; Fair (Ind.), 10; Dagget, 1. In the House the vote stood, Wren, 7; Fair, 41. Fair's election on joint ballot seems assured.

ALL the property-owners on La Salle street south of Madison street have signed a petition asking the Council to vacate La Salle street so as to permit the erection of the proposed Chamber of Commerce.

PHILIP A. GODDARD, who was elected Auditor of Wabasha County, Minnesota, last November, shot himself dead at Plainview in that State yesterday. He has been in bad health for some time.

GOV. PORTER'S address seems to have hit the Indiana Democrats rather hard. Several Bourbon members of the Indiana Senate referred to his message yesterday in anything but a kindly manner.

THE Pondos have made common cause with the Basutos, and both tribes, together with the Boers, have made the lot of John Bull's representatives in South Africa an unhappy one.

EVEN in Corsica, the whilom Bonapartist stronghold, the Republicans have won a complete and overwhelming victory, electing ninety-eight out of 108 members of the local Legislature.

THE railroad companies are organizing a strong lobby to prevent the passage of the Reagan Transportation bill. Mr. Reagan, however, counts on a majority of fifty for the measure.

A BILL has been introduced in the Arkansas Legislature to regulate railroad passenger and freight rates. The bill provides for three classes of passenger rates.

ROBERT MCQUAIG, Financial Secretary of the Typographical Union of this city, has left for parts unknown, taking with him funds belonging to the Union.

GEN. HAWLEY was nominated for Senator by the Connecticut Republican legislative caucus last night. The vote was by acclamation, and unanimous.

MR. FORECEST courted the girl that Mr. Buckles did, near the old Bender farm in Kansas. They quarreled, and Forecest killed Buckles a few days ago.

A NEW weekly paper called the *American Protectionist* made its appearance in New York yesterday. Its name indicates its principles and policy.

IT is thought by well-informed persons that Congress will take no action this session on the matter of reducing the taxation on National banks.

THE Ohio Republican legislative caucus nominated Secretary Sherman by acclamation and amid cheers for United States Senator last night.

THE explosion of a coal-oil lamp led to Mrs. Egerton and her 2-year-old son being burned to death at Washington, N. J., Monday night.

ABOUT $40,000 worth of securities have been stolen from the safe of John J. Hartman, of Philadelphia. No clew to the robbers.

MRS. HAYES, an inmate of the Insane-Asylum at St. Peter, Minn., was choked to death by Mrs. Andrews, another inmate.

IT is rumored that Earl Cowper is about to resign the Viceroyalty of Ireland. He has made a conspicuous failure in that position.

BY the explosion of a kerosene-lamp at Reading, Pa., last night, two children were killed and one man was fatally injured.

THE Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, continues in poor health, all previous statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

BOTH branches of the Kansas Legislature organized yesterday. J. B. Johnson was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

THE bill prohibiting pool-selling passed the Ohio Legislature yesterday, and received the approval of the Governor.

THERE were 3,768 buildings erected in this city last year at an estimated cost of over $9,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

Passage by the House of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Enemies of the Peace Commission Successful in Its Abolition.

Failure of the Attempt to Transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

A Permit-Me-to-Remark Southern Oration by Senator Morgan.

Holladay's Claim Still Dragging Its Slow Length Through the Senatorial Sessions.

The Senators Tickled Over "Puck's" Picture—Logan's Raking of Randolph.

Opponents of National Banks Numerous and Formidable—Delegate Cannon.

Specimens of Political Lies Fraudulently Franked Last Fall—De Lesseps as a Swindler.

Secretary Schurz to Get a Sharp Turn in the Senate—Senator McDonald to Marry.

THE INDIAN BILL.

ITS PASSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the House after an animated contest over the question of retaining the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners and of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The proposition to transfer went out on a point of order. Townshend, of Illinois, who was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, ruled consistently, as the Chairman of several previous committees have done, that the motion was not in order, as it was a violation of existing law. The struggle over the Peace Commission continued throughout the day, and ended in the defeat of the friends of the Commission. The Appropriation Committee reported the bill repealing all laws authorizing the Commission, thus

LEGISLATING IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

The friends of the Commission proposed an amendment of $10,000 for expenses. This was defeated by a vote of 107 ayes to 118 nays, although at one time the vote was a tie. The fight was almost entirely partisan, the only Democrats who voted in favor of the Commission being Acklen, of Louisiana, Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, Blount, of Georgia, Buckner, of Missouri, Colerick, of Indiana, Felton, of Georgia, Hammond, of Georgia, and Ryan, of Pennsylvania, and the only Republicans who voted against the measure were Cannon, of Illinois, Errett, of Pennsylvania, and Fort, of Illinois.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COMMISSION

maintained that it had been of great service, that it helped to civilize the Indians, and that both the Indian Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior desired its retention. Blount, of Georgia, who opposed the Commission last year, even to-day earnestly sustained it, and excited a good deal of feeling among his Democratic colleagues. Democrats opposed the Commission on the familiar partisan grounds. They claimed that it was expensive; that, if the members of the Board are wealthy philanthropists, they spend $10,000 in costly clerk hire, and in riding about in palace cars. The Western men were defeated in their efforts to have an amendment added providing that supplies may be opened on the Mississippi Valley near the source of supplies. That went out on the point of order that it changed the existing law. The Eastern men maintained that the bids should be opened in the commercial metropolis.

CONTESTED SEATS.

SEVERAL CASES SETTLED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The House Committee on Elections held a spirited session this morning and disposed of several cases which had been for months pending before them.

Mr. Wood, attorney for Representative Shelley, in the contested case of Haroldson vs. Shelley, Fourth Alabama District, made an argument before the Committee, and asked that the case be dismissed and the title of Representative Shelley to the seat be confirmed. The Committee voted to dismiss the case.

The case of McCabe vs. Orth, Ninth Indiana District, was then taken up and the same disposition made of the contestant's case.

In the case of O'Hara vs. Kitchin, Second North Carolina District, the attorney for the contestant asked for an extension of time in which to file his brief. The Committee voted to allow him five days, and allow Representative Kitchin ten days thereafter to file his rely.

The petition of George W. Adams for compensation for expenses incurred in defending the contested case of Barnes vs. Adams, in the Forty-first Congress, was then disposed of by the Committee voting to allow him $4,000.

IN THE SENATE.

MORGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The stump speech which Senator Morgan introduced into the debate on the Tramp bill this afternoon would have roused Senator Blaine, in other days, like a red shawl waved before a bull, but this afternoon the Senator from Alabama denounced the Republican party and glorified the South without hindrance, while the future Secretary of State exemplified the conservative influence of a Cabinet appointment, even when it is prospective.

BEN HOLLADAY

still keeps his hold upon the Senate. It was late when his claim was taken up, and the debate on it until dinner-time was very dreary. Voorhees advocated its payment, while Thurman and Edwards headed a movement to have it referred to the Court of Claims for adjustment. Holladay's friends expect to reach a vote to-morrow. They are very confident that, if a vote can be reached, the bill will be passed. They also count on a majority in favor of the payment of the claim in the House, but this is visionary. The tediousness of the debate was enlivened for a time by the appearance of

THE LAST NUMBER OF "PUCK,"

containing a large colored picture representing Gen. Garfield selecting the passengers for his tally-ho coach, called the "New Administration." Gen. Foster is ensconced on the box, and Blaine is stepping into the coach, as Gen. Garfield, whip in hand, is calling the names of his passengers from a way-bill. Conkling stands waiting, with his hand on the shoulder of the old lady, Grant, while behind them are Beecher, Ingersoll, Logan, Cameron, Schurz, and other Republican magnates. The editor of the New York *Tribune*, seated on the rumble,

BLOWS AN OFFICIAL HORN,

while the editors of other New York papers are left out in the cold. The Senators on both sides of the chamber appeared to greatly enjoy this picture, especially Mr. Blaine. Mr. Conkling looked at it a moment with a sickly smile, and then, resuming his seat, pared an apple very precisely and ate it.

FRANKING.

SOME INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Democratic party in the House of Representatives, under the sagacious leadership of Speaker Randall, has at last braced itself up to meet the great questions involved in the violations of the Franking law by Democratic Senators and Representatives during the late political campaign. It is understood that Mr. Randall, having at last realized the absurdity of keeping in his possession an unopened report of the head of an executive department, which had been sent to the House in reply to a resolution of that body, privately requested Mr. Blackburn to offer a resolution asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate the report and all the facts relating to it. This was done, and the report,

GREATLY TO THE RELIEF OF THE DEMOCRATS,

was referred to the Special Committee without being read to the House. It is barely possible that the Democrats most deeply interested hope that this action will effectually prevent the facts from becoming public. In this they should be undeceived. Some of them complain that the report is an ex-parte document, and others, like Mr. S. S. Cox, declare that the signatures purporting to be theirs are forgeries. This last assertion is probably true. Some of the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Committee were certainly extraordinary. Some of the Democratic clerks saw that. By direction of those in authority, they were for a long time engaged in putting up packages of campaign printed matter, in which the two outside pamphlets were "parts of the *Congressional Record*," while between these were placed

FIFTY OR MORE ASSORTED CAMPAIGN SCREEDS,

which were not frankable. A postal-card was addressed to every person to whom such packages were sent, requesting that the receipt of the package be acknowledged. The postal authorities discovered some of the postal-cards with the accompanying packages among the unclaimed matter. A gentleman who has seen one of the packages describes it as follows: Upon one side was a pamphlet entitled, "Deputy Marshals at Elections.—*Congressional Record*, May and June, 1880." Upon the other side was the "Speech of the Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, for the freedom of elections and against sectional strife." These were

THE ONLY FRANKABLE PAPERS

in the packages. The following are among the titles of the documents which lay between the two outside papers: "Bright Record of the Patriot Hancock"; "Black Record of the Politician Garfield"; "Judge Men by Their Votes: Garfield Always Votes to Tax Tea and Coffee"; "Garfield and the Credit Mobilier"; "Forney on Garfield: from the *Progress*, of Aug. 14, 1880"; "Wicked and Willful Waste"; "Democratic Economy: Various Republican Profligacy"; "Speech of the Hon. M. Boyer, of Norristown, Pa."; and a German pamphlet entitled "The Republicans in the Judge's Chair." No part of these papers ever appeared in the *Congressional Record*, and the attempt to frank them was

A CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

These clerks say they were told to select short names, like S. S. Cox, P. Dunn, W. Call, and P. Cook to be used in franking, because they could be written so much more rapidly. The Democrats, in discussing their waning prospects for retaining control of the Senate after the 4th of March, draw some slight encouragement from the fact that Senator David Davis continues to smoke his afternoon cigar in the Democratic cloak-room.

FUNDING.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Speaker Randall still adheres with remarkable tenacity to his notion that a 3 per cent bond can be floated. His idea upon finance is so very extraordinary that he yesterday proposed, by way of what he called "compromise," to even reduce the length of time which the proposed 3 per cent bond should run. The danger to refunding is that the chance to save $1,000,000 interest monthly will be sacrificed to the persistence of thousands who insist that a 3 per cent bond can be legislated, and who desire to have an opportunity to strike

A BLOW AT NATIONAL BANKS.

A gentleman who has made a careful canvass of Congress expresses the opinion that there is no probability that any reduction of taxation on National banks will be secured by this Congress.

THE RAILROADS

are organizing in considerable force against the Reagan bill. The representatives of some of the trunk lines are now here in conference. Mr. Reagan, however, is so confident of the passage of his measure that he says that he expects a majority of fifty votes for it.

CANNON.

THE MORMON'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The question whether Delegate Cannon, of Utah, is or is not an American citizen is, of course, a question of fact. Dispatches received here to-day from Utah state that evidence was presented to Gov. Murray to show that Cannon was not naturalized, or, rather, that no evidence was furnished to show that he was. Unless a great fraud has been committed upon the House of Representatives by means of forged papers, Cannon is a naturalized citizen, and, in the Forty-fourth Congress, was ready to produce his original papers. In the contest made by Bascom in that Congress to oust Cannon, one of the charges was that Cannon was not naturalized. Evidence was taken upon the subject before the Congressional Committee, where there was full power of cross-examination, and where the contestant, Bascom, was present, both in person and by counsel.

IN THIS EXAMINATION

Cannon produced what purported to be a certified copy of the certificate of naturalization issued to him as to one who arrived in

the United States before he was 18 years of age. The certificate on its face claims to have been issued Dec. 7, 1854, under the seal of W. J. Appleby, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, and is certified as correct, and as being a portion of the records of that Court as late as Nov. 17, 1874, by Alfred S. Gould, then Clerk of the Court. The names of Joseph Cain and Elias Smith are given in the certificate as the persons who testified to Cannon's citizenship, to which also Mr. Cannon made oath himself.

THE CERTIFICATE IS RECORDED

in the proceedings of the Elections Committee of the House as miscellaneous document 166, first session Forty-fourth Congress. John H. Beadle, at that time Clerk of the Court, was cross-examined before this Committee, and he testified that the certified copy was genuine, and that the book which at that time contained both the declaration of intentions and the certificate of naturalization had in it this certificate. Moreover, Delegate Cannon himself says that he is ready at any time to produce the original certificate. In this certificate the following clause appears: "That during that time he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character."

DE LESSEPS.

THE FRENCHMAN REPRESENTED AS A NEFARIOUS SWINDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from an American in Paris in which the writer criticizes severely the De Lesseps canal scheme and its French management. He says it is a piece of the most high-handed swindling in the history of bank speculation. After the Canal Congress and the failure of the loan, the banks advanced $100,000, for which they were to receive double that amount in shares. One gentleman realized $60,000 from the sale of four of these shares. A charge is made that members of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet have lent their aid from interested motives to further the scheme. This charge was made to Mr. Noyes, our Minister. The President's message has not yet reached the French public, except through the London press. De Lesseps acts on the assumption that the United States Government is crippled by the defection of one of its Cabinet officers, and by a general sympathy with the Panama scheme. The worst sufferers from the delusion are said to be the poor people of France, who are told that their investments will soon grow tenfold.

NOTES.

KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The supporters of Kellogg say that if the movement in the Senate Elections Committee to-day shall result in showing that the Democrats who hitherto have held that the Kellogg case was *res adjudicata* have changed their minds, in consequence of their decreasing numbers, nothing will be left for the Republicans but to begin the reading from the Clerk's desk of the twenty-four large volumes of Louisiana evidence, and, long before this is concluded, the terms of several Democrats will have expired. Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, says "there will likely be no attempt to oust Kellogg from the Senate. He does not see how the Democrats can do it after the virtual pledges they have given to let him alone. Even if those Senators who thus have pledged themselves not to molest him should refuse to vote, it is doubtful if Kellogg could be unseated, but such a course of action on their part would be cowardly and unworthy of them."

THE RETIRING OF GRANT.

Gen. Logan called up in the Senate Military Committee this morning his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list. There was very marked opposition on the part of the Democrats, and there was a short and animated passage between Senators Logan and Randolph growing out of the Fitz John Porter case. When Randolph attacked the bill, Senator Logan reminded him that not long since he had taken an active part in an attempt to restore a man to the army who had been deservedly court-martialed and dismissed, but that when it came to restore the head of the army to his rightful place, he was one of the first to complain, and one of the most strenuous in his opposition. Senator Logan to-night denies that there was anything in the incident to destroy the good feeling which exists between himself and Senator Randolph, notwithstanding the sensational reports to the contrary, which are current.

SENATOR M'DONALD

will to-morrow be married to a Mrs. Barnard, who has recently been a Treasury clerk. Mr. McDonald has not, however, followed the example of Senator Christiancy in selecting a young girl, as the lady whom he is about to marry is some 50 years of age. She is a woman quite noted for her beauty, which is of the Martha Washington order. Mrs. Barnard for many years has been a resident of Indianapolis, Senator McDonald's home. Five or six years ago she procured a divorce from her husband, who was a worthless fellow, and did not yield her a proper support. He is still living somewhere in Kansas, and is married a second time. Senator McDonald has been married twice before.

CROOKED VINEGAR.

The gentlemen here in the interests of the National Distillers' and Spirit-Dealers' Association were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. The ground taken was that all distilling of spirits should be treated alike. The vinegar manufacturers, they say, have no right to be treated with more leniency than other distillers. In the meantime, they are spreading their business rapidly. In Chicago alone, during the past year, Dr. Rush estimates that 4,000 gallons of distilled spirits have been produced daily for the ostensible purpose of vinegar manufacturing. This amount is equivalent to 400,000 gallons of vinegar per day, a quantity out of all proportion to the market demand. These gentlemen claim that, while a class of men are allowed to manufacture spirits free of duty it is not fair to impose a tax of 90 per cent upon another class manufacturing the same article. They say that, so long as that discrimination continues, there will be a tendency for all distillers to go into "the vinegar business," and the Government will lose the immense revenue which whisky has heretofore paid. They say, also, that the Collectors of Internal Revenue at New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Covington, and Louisville are in favor of a change in the law which will place all these distillers on the same footing.

THE ISTHMUS-CANAL QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations failed today to take action on Senator Burnside's Panama-Canal resolution, and consequently the latter proposes to call the matter up in open Senate this week, and give an expression to his views.

A MAD COMMITTEE.

The special Senate committee to investigate the Ponca Indians feel incensed toward Secretary Schurz for having induced the Ponca Chiefs to sign a treaty relinquishing their Dakota lands pending their examination by the Committee. It is understood that the Secretary was told plainly by members of the Committee that his action was a blank outrage, and deserving of severe condemnation. The matter is to be ventilated in the Senate within a few days.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

agreed to report favorably to the House a bill making appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and men who lost their lives on the United States steamer Huron.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

had under consideration this morning the recommendation of the Committee on Mississippi River and Levees to insert in the River and Harbor bill an item of $1,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River. After some discussion it was decided to invite Capt. Eads and Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, to appear before the Committee and give their views upon the general subject.

RAILROAD CHEEK.

The Secretary of War transmitted a communication to the Senate to-day calling attention to the fact that the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fé & Southern New Mexico Railroad and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad are constructing their roads through the Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Wingate, N. M., Reservations without having received from the Secretary of War permission to do so. The Secretary says that, in view of the important character of these roads in connection with the army and its supplies in future, and the great economy in transportation which would result therefrom, it is urged that the desired right of way over the reservations in question be granted during the present session of Congress.

BLAINE AND GRANT.

Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The true inwardness of the coldness existing between Blaine and Grant, and the reason the latter is not pleased to have the former in Garfield's Cabinet, is hinted at in an article in the *Capital* to-day, as follows: "Mr. Blaine has for some years subserved, and still subserves, a great public purpose. It is nothing less than that of preventing the restoration of Grantism to the control of the Government with all that the words imply. This is itself a proud destiny. If Mr. Blaine could defeat Grantism by securing the nomination himself, it would be a triumph unexampled in history. When he defeats Grantism by nominating somebody else, as he did at Chicago, it is a triumph upon which to found substantial fame; and when he defeats Grantism by compelling it to nominate somebody else in order to head him off, as at Cincinnati in 1876, it is still a triumph to be proud of."

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with one trifling amendment, the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill to reduce the price of even-numbered sections of the public lands within the limits of any railroad, military, or wagon road grant to preemption settlers to $1.75 per acre.

Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill for the relief of Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

The District Tramp act, for the punishment of vagrancy, was then taken up and discussed upon the pending amendments.

The bill was finally laid aside without action, and the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Ben Holloday.

Mr. McPherson opposed the bill, claiming it ought to be so amended as to embrace other than actual damage. He felt disposed to leave the claimant to the generosity of the Republican side, when it shall come into power.

Mr. Conkling—Will that be on the 5th of March?

Mr. McPherson—From all we hear and read we may infer that the time will soon arrive.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Cockrell (on leave) submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Postmaster-General for copies of all contracts, orders, changes, correspondence, proceedings, and actions concerning the carrying of mails across the continent between the first days of January, '57 and '67, on what was commonly called "the overland route;" also for all information in the books of the Department of payments, increase of payments, and full amounts paid on account of such contracts, services, and changes, including extra compensation.

Mr. Conkling said that the hostility of the Democratic Congress and of the Democratic platforms to the Holladay case had been manifested in the delay which had kept a man with an honest claim dangling before Congress for years. He desired to inquire whether the purpose of the resolution was to afford a pretext for further delay.

Mr. Cockrell disclaimed any such purpose.

Pending debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) stated that some time during the session a resolution had been adopted calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to abuses in the transmission of matter through the mails under a frank of members of the Senate or House. He understood there was a voluminous reply in the Speaker's hands, and he, therefore, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Charges have been made that the laws of the United States have been violated by sending through the mails, under franks of members of the House and Senate not authorized to a seat, without payment of postage; therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to examine into said charges and all other abuses that may be brought to its attention connected with the transmission of documents, letters, etc., through the mails.

The resolution was adopted, and the House went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The pending amendment was that offered yesterday by Mr. Hiscock, to appropriate $1,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission of ten citizens, provided for in the act of 1869, and striking out the clause repealing all laws creating or authorizing such Commission. A point of order was raised by Mr. Hooker, and overruled.

The amendment was finally adopted by a standing vote—87 to 78.

Messrs. Carlisle, Geddes, Wilson, and Blount were the only Democrats who were noticed as voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Valentine the only Republican voting in the negative.

Mr. Hiscock rose to a point of order against the sixth section of the bill, which provides that all bids for supplies of provisions for Indians and for the transportation of the same shall be first opened and contracts awarded thereon at some suitable place in the Mississippi Valley or Missouri River Valley.

In the course of the discussion of a point of order, some amusement was occasioned by a speech made by Hooker, in which he made several sarcastic allusions to the Committee on Appropriations, and in which, in eloquent language, he pictured the importance of the agricultural interest of the country, rather losing sight of the point of order. Finally the point of order was sustained and the section was stricken out.

Mr. Hooker offered an amendment providing for the transfer of the management of Indian affairs to the War Department after the 1st of July next.

Mr. Hufkell rose to a point of order that the amendment changed existing laws, which point was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Haskell then rose to the point of order that the substance of the amendment was embodied in two bills now pending before the House, and that, therefore, the amendment was not in order. After a short and noisy discussion, there having been a good deal of confusion in the Committee the whole day, the point of order was sustained and the amendment ruled out.

Mr. Frost, in order to avoid that point of order, offered an amendment providing that the appropriations made by this bill shall be expended by the General of the Army, instead of by the Secretary of the Interior, but this was also ruled out.

On motion of Mr. Ryan (Kas.) an amendment was adopted providing that all advertisements for contracts shall be made at least sixty days before any such contracts are awarded.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment adopted in Committee relative to the Indian Commission was rejected—yeas, 106; nays, 119.

At the conclusion of the roll-call the vote was a tie, but before its announcement several Democrats, who voted in the affirmative, changed their vote to the negative, with the aforementioned result.

Mr. Anderson also changed his vote to the negative, and moved to reconsider.

Mr. Springer moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. Anderson moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn being defeated, Mr. Anderson withdrew the motion to reconsider, and so the amendment was rejected.

The bill then passed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Converse, House, Phillips, Browne, and Robinson, of Massachusetts, as a Select Committee to investigate the alleged abuse of the franking privilege.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting copies of correspondence relating to the invitation extended by the French Republic to this Government to send one or more delegates to represent it in an International Congress of Electricians, to be held in Paris Sept. 16, 1881. The President recommends that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

JUSTICE AMES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Justice Ames, of the Supreme Court, has resigned his position on the Bench on account of advancing age and declining strength. His letter to Gov. Long, written last Saturday, will be made public in to-morrow's *Advertiser*, and will probably provoke much comment, as no intimation of the pending vacancy has been given. He was Associate-Justice of the Superior Court from 1859 to 1867, when he was made Chief-Justice, and two years afterwards he was promoted to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK.

The Metropolitan Newspapers Telegraphing Grant's Article from Chicago.

No Doubt of Its Identity as the "North American" Contribution.

Inside Reasons for the Terrific "Twist" in Western Union.

The Whole Rise and Fall a Gigantic Haul of Fish in the Big Net.

Nightly Consultations in Vanderbilt's Residence—A Triple Alliance All Fixed.

Continued Excitement and Advancing Values the Features of the Stock Exchange.

A Wrangle in the Councils of the World's Fair Commission Yesterday.

The National Riflemen's Association Out of Conceit with Englishmen—Genevieve Ward.

A "SCOOP."

TELEGRAPHING GEN. GRANT'S ARTICLE BACK TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The attempt to discredit the authenticity of the article written by Gen. U. S. Grant on the Nicaragua Canal scheme, and which first saw publicity in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE this morning, will not work. The statement was telegraphed here to-day from Chicago, and printed in the *Evening Telegram*, that the article in question is alleged to be the views of Gen. Grant on the canal scheme. This is very effectually disposed of by simply stating that the article in question was prepared for the *North American Review*, and will appear in the February number of that magazine. Several of the press of New York will reproduce the article to-morrow morning, having secured it by telegraph from Chicago.

THE "TRIBUNE" ON GRANT'S ARTICLE.

The *Tribune*, referring to Gen. Grant's Nicaragua article, which will be printed in full here to-morrow by telegraph from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, says editorially: "This paper will be sure to produce a profound impression on both sides of the Atlantic. If it does not float the Nicaragua enterprise, which Gen. Grant commends to the American people as an American canal on American soil, it will go far toward sinking the French scheme, which is already fast assuming the appearance of a gigantic stock-jobbing operation."

THE "WORLD,"

in a long editorial on Gen. Grant's article, terms it a striking paper, and that in it he represents the best judgment of all the Americans who have bestowed any serious attention upon this subject.

TELEGRAPHS.

CONSOLIDATION AND MONOPOLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—There seems to be little doubt, notwithstanding Mr. Jay Gould's positive denial of Monday last, that not only are negotiations for the consolidation of the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies in progress, but that the terms are practically agreed upon. As far back as Monday of last week a mysterious, heavy purchasing movement on Western Union stock began on the Stock Exchange. On that day 111,000 shares changed hands, and since the movement began the aggregate dealings in the stock have amounted to 676,100 shares,

MUCH MORE THAN THE ENTIRE CAPITAL

of the Company. The market value of the stock, which had been greatly depressed by reports of heavy sales by Vanderbilt and the other Directors, and of a probable ruinous war of rates with the rival lines, rose steadily from 81⅛,—the price at which it was quoted on Dec. 31—to 103, at which rate it sold at one time during to-day, an advance of 27⅞ per cent. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company stock did not begin to move until two days later, and American Union Telegraph stock until Saturday last. The advance recorded in the latter has been 16 per cent,—from 70 to 86; and in the former 7 per cent,—from 33 to 40. It was not until the close of last week that the reports of a proposed consolidation became current in explanation of the upward movement, and it was only yesterday that they assumed definit shape. It was then reported that

GOULD AND VANDERBILT

had had a conference on this subject at the previous Saturday evening in the Windsor Hotel, but Mr. Gould, being questioned on the subject, said that the story had no foundation, and, moreover, that there was no truth in the statement that negotiations were in progress. Dr. Novin Green, President of the Western Union Company refused to be seen, and the brokers generally were not disposed to put much faith in the reports. To-day, however, rumors of consolidation were thicker than ever, and were generally credited. Mr. Gould declined to be interviewed at his office, but a prominent broker, who has been closely connected with him in business for many years, said that, in his opinion, there was some basis for the story, and volunteered the statement that

THE TERMS

would probably be par to the Western Union stockholders, 90 per cent to the American Union stockholders, and 45 per cent to the Atlantic & Pacific stockholders, in new stock to be issued by the consolidated company. Another broker, whose information can always be relied on when he choses to speak, said that, while walking down Fifth avenue, on Monday evening, he saw Jay Gould and Gen. Eckert, President of the American Union Company, enter Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's house. Gen. Eckert subsequently said that he knew nothing about the proposed consolidation, and Judge Green sent out from his private office a similar answer to a written question. A *Times* reporter called on Mr. Vanderbilt this evening about 7 o'clock, and inquired as to the truth of the rumor of the consolidation.

MR. VANDERBILT SAID:

"The negotiations are in progress, and will probably be completed to-night." On being asked whether the stock basis of consolidation was as reported,—Western Union at par, American Union at 90, and Atlantic & Pacific at 45,—Mr. Vanderbilt said he could not say anything as to the basis, because the negotiations had not been concluded. Later in the evening the reporter called again, but Mr. Vanderbilt was engaged and could not be seen. A meeting was then being held at his residence which lasted from 8 p.m. until after 11 o'clock. There were present at this meeting Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and other gentlemen,—some seven or eight in all,—but no details of the result of their negotiations could be obtained. Mr. Gould, after the conference had closed, declined to say anything to a reporter who had attempted to obtain information of him. All he would say was that he could not answer questions to-night.

SENATORIAL.

THE CONTEST NARROWING DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The news from Albany to-night indicates that the Senatorial contest there is narrowing down. It was decided that the Senatorial caucus should be held on Thursday, but the Depew men objected to this and refused to sign a call that was circulated during the day. This call to-night had been signed by sixty-three Assemblymen and five Senators, and it is thought that the list will be increased in the morning to seventy-two Assemblymen and fourteen Senators. This gives a total of eighty-six out of the entire caucus number, 106, leaving only twenty to the field as against the interests of Crowley, Morton, and Platt, who are recognized as the candidates

FAVORABLE TO THE CONKLING OR MACHINE

management. It is said here to-night by those well versed in politics that the chances are extremely good for the nomination of Platt on the first ballot. It remains to be seen what the Democrats will do towards carrying out their policy of not wasting votes in compliment and rising above party considerations. It is hardly possible that they will do this now that Depew will remain out of the caucus.

PLATT'S STRENGTH.

The *Tribune's* Albany dispatch says: "The quieter events of the day serve to increase the probability that Thomas C. Platt will be shown to have greater strength than any of the machine candidates, and will eventually receive the united support of the Conkling members, which, if the signatures to the call to-night represent the Conkling strength, means the nomination for Senator. Mr. Platt has many elements of strength. One of them has not been discovered up to this time, and will undoubtedly be a surprise to politicians generally. Congressman Warner Miller, who was one of Mr. Skinner's chief advisers in his campaign for the Speakership, and who is regarded as one of

THE ANTI-MACHINE LEADERS

in the northern portion of the State, will appear here openly for Mr. Platt. Mr. Miller is expected here during the night. This is an accession of strength from a quarter where Mr. Platt has not generally been supposed to have active supporters. This action is the result of a movement in progress for some time past to liberalize the 'machine,' as it is put. It is said that Mr. Miller and his friends are not ready to support Mr. Depew, and that of the 'machine' candidates they prefer Mr. Platt.

A RUMOR THAT GAINS CREDENCE.

The statement that Senator Conkling has allowed some of his friends to know that he favors Mr. Platt's election gains general credence, as these indications of the drift in the current show themselves. Some of Mr. Platt's friends seemed not to hesitate to predict that his will be the only name presented to the caucus. If Mr. Crowley is withdrawn before the caucus meets, as is not improbable, and Mr. Platt, Gov. Cornell's candidate, receives the individual support of the Conkling men, Gen. Arthur will have failed where his rival has succeeded.

THE STRENGTH OF THE STALWARTS.

The *Herald's* Albany special says: "Commenting on the calling of the joint caucus for Thursday night by the signing of a call by members of the Legislature instead of through the regular channel of the regular caucus Committee, one of the leading anti-machine Senatorial candidates, with whom I had a conversation to-night after the adjournment of the House, expressed the positive opinion that the number of signatures attached to the caucus call was no indication whatever of the strength of the Stalwarts. 'It was an unprecedented and high-handed proceeding,' he remarked, 'and will redound upon the heads of the machinists. Who ever heard of the calling of a caucus being taken out of the hands of the Committee regularly delegated for that purpose? We will

SHOW THEM A TRICK

worth two of that. Speaker Sharpe has played a game which he will regret when the caucus meets. A number of the members were induced to sign this call simply through fear of incurring his displeasure, and thus destroying any chance they might have had in being well taken care of in the framing of the committees. I would not be surprised now to see the committee held back until after the caucus.' Rumors of deals and combinations of all sorts were freely circulated until after midnight. The lobby, too, have developed an unusual interest in the Platt canvass."

THE STOCK MARKET.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AND ACTIVITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—It is a very active day at the Stock Exchange, and there has been continued excitement in the telegraph stocks. Western Union stock opened at 98, and advanced steadily to 103. It has since sold down to 98 again on sales to realize. American Union opened at 80, steadily advanced to 89, and then fell to 85. If these two companies are to be worked in harmony the present prices are not unreasonable. If they are not to be so worked then present prices are high. Neither of the stocks can now be touched one way or the other, on the present public information, without taking gambling risks. The general stock market first advanced ¼@2 per cent, led by Wabash preferred. This was followed by a decline of ¼@2¼, the latter Canada Southern. Early in the day

THE STRONGEST STOCKS ADVANCED,

as follows: Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Wabash, Hannibal & St. Jo, Canada Southern, Iron Mountain, San Francisco, Erie, and St. Louis & New Orleans. The Wabashes continued above the opening prices, and were less affected by the slump than the general list. The Omaha stocks were also strong, and were sustained at higher figures. The Hannibals reacted but slightly from the opening figures. The market was strong on the second call this afternoon. Western Union rallied to 101¾, the Vanderbilt stocks improved 1¼ per cent from the lowest, the Grangers were rather firmer, and the

COAL STOCKS DECIDEDLY STRONGER.

Canada Southern was active and firm on purchases for Holland account. Early in the last hour the general stock market declined ⅛@¼, and Western Union Telegraph 1⅜ per cent. In the last half-hour the whole market advanced ⅛@1¼ per cent, the latter New Albany & Chicago. Union Pacific, Erie, and the coal stocks were also active. At the close the market was firm for the entire list, Western Union scoring its highest advance.

RAILROAD BONDS

were very active, with the course of prices quite irregular. The feature of the market was the enormous business in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes, which rose steadily from 65 to 71¼. There was a large trading in the Chesapeake & Ohio issues at 83¼@84 for Series B and 50¾ for currency 6s. Texas Pacific incomes were active, and rose from 74 to 75, with later sales at 74⅛ and 74⅝. Kansas & Texas seconds fell off from 78⅜ to 77¼ on large sales, and rallied to 77¾. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts were prominent, and after advancing to 55⅛ fell off to 54, and reacted to 54½. Erie new seconds were again active, declining from 101⅜ to 101⅛, and then fluctuating between 101⅛ and 101¼, funded 5s making a further decline to 96¼, and fifths to 114. There was

AN ADVANCE

of ⅜ in Iron Mountain first preferred incomes, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, and Great Western seconds; ¼ in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central trust certificates assented supplementary, Ohio Central firsts, and Iron Mountain second preferred incomes; ¼ in International & Great Northern firsts; and ⅜ in Milwaukee & St. Paul consols. There was a decline of 1⅜ in Jersey Central incomes, 1⅛ in Milwaukee & St. Paul gold bonds, ½ in Canada Southern firsts guaranteed, Erie funded 5s, Iron Mountain (Cairo, Arkansas & Texas) firsts, and Central Pacific gold bonds; and ¼ in Central Iowa firsts, Indiana, Bloomington & Western income, Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds, Jersey Central consols assented, Kansas Pacific firsts consols, Milwaukee & St. Paul (La Crosse & Davenport) firsts, and Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) firsts.

THE SHARP RISE

in the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central bonds was due to the revival once more of reports of compromise with the Pennsylvania Company.

At the New York Mining Board during the first two calls the principal part of the business was in Buckeye, Amie, South Hite, and Hukill. Buckeye declined to 24, Tioga to 65, Hukill to 135, and Amie to 49, while South Hite advanced to 51. At the first three calls of

THE AMERICAN MINING BOARD

Miner Boy advanced to 67, Consolidated Virginia to 213, California to 138, and Boston Consolidated to 87. Silver Cliff declined to 350, Mexican to 638, Ophir to 588, Sierra Nevada to 738, and Union Consolidated to 950. At the New York Stock Exchange Central Arizona rose to 5, Homestead declined to 28¾, and Silver Cliff to 3¼.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Winter wheat in rather less demand, even on speculative account, and quoted again quite variable as to price, opening in the option line at an advance of ¼@¾ cents a bushel, but speedily reacting under a renewed pressure to place supplies, which led to a decline of about ½@1 cent a bushel from the highest figures of the day, leaving off about steady. Western reports were generally of a depressing tenor. Cable advices were less encouraging. The stronger range of ocean freights was against shippers. Spring wheat was in very moderate demand, and quoted as a rule heavy and unsettled. No. 1 red closing at $1.24 bid; No. 2 red at $1.18¾@1.19¼, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $1.19, closing at $1.19 afloat; do free on board, special early delivery, at $1.18½; do January at $1.18½@1.19, closing at $1.18¾; do February at $1.19⅝@1.20¼, closing at $1.19⅞; do March at $1.21⅛@1.22⅛, closing at $1.21⅞ asked; do May at $1.21½@1.22, closing at $1.21⅞; No. 3 red at $1.16½@1.16⅞; ungraded red at $1.12@1.20¼, as to quality; New York No. 3 spring in lots at $1.13@1.14½; No. 3 spring in lots at $1.08@1.09; ungraded spring in lots at $1.08@1.09.

CORN, OATS, AND RYE.

Corn was in much less demand and quoted irregular, early deliveries showing little change, though closing weak, while options left off generally a trifle lower. Sales of 56,000 bushels for early delivery. Mixed Western ungraded, 55@57½ cents, as to quality; No. 3, 54@54½ cents; New York steamer mixed, 54¼@54¾ cents, chiefly at 54⅝ cents, closing at 54¾ cents asked.

Oats offered more freely, and quoted toward the close generally weaker, in instances showing a decline of ¼@¾ of a cent a bushel on a moderately active movement, closing as a rule heavily. Sales of white Western ungraded at 45@48 cents as to quality; mixed do. at 42¾@44½ cents; white State at 49½@51 cents; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago at 45 cents.

Rye very firm on light offerings and a fair inquiry; prime Canada in bond sold at $1.00½.

Barley was without much animation, though prices favored buyers; a boat-load of No. 1 bright Canada reported sold at $1.35.

PROVISIONS.

Movements in hog products fair, but indicative of an easier range of prices. Western mess pork in demand for early delivery, quoted at $12.75 for old, and in the option line in some request, but the bids were unsatisfactory, and the only dealings reported were for February at $14.05, the first option trade in a long time; February delivery closed at $13.95 bid and $14.10 asked; March at $14.00 bid and $14.20 asked; April at $14.00 bid and $14.20 asked; May at $14.10 bid and $14.25 asked. A fair inquiry prevailed for cut meats at steady prices. A better inquiry was noted in bacon, with long clear quoted at $7.25@7.30 and short clear at $7.70. Business in Western steam lard to a fair aggregate for early delivery, but at a shade lower prices, closing at $9.15@9.17½. In the option line the market has been somewhat brisker, which, however, closed weaker, with January options closing at $9.12½@9.15; February at $9.15@9.17½; March at $9.25@9.27½; April at $9.30@9.32½; May at $9.40.

THE OTHERS.

Tallow was in fair demand and strong, with sales noted at 6⅛@6¼c, the latter for prime.

Sugars—Raw was in fair demand, and quoted firm, closing at 7 11-16@7¾ cents for fair to good refining muscovado.

In freights more inquiry was reported for room on berth and tonnage for chartering purposes, and rates have shown, in instances, a further slight improvement. For Liverpool, engagements were reported by steam, flour at 2s@2s 6d (mostly through freight and forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 2s; wheat at the advanced rate of 7d, equal to 600 tons; provisions at 23s 9d@25s (mainly through freight), and by outport steamers as low as 23s 9d@25s.

WORLD'S FAIR.

A WRANGLE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The World's Fair Commission to-day adopted those sections of the report of the Executive Committee recommending the application to Congress for additional financial assistance, and requesting Congress to admit foreign goods free of duty, and to constitute the Exposition Building a bonded warehouse. The final section of the report of the Executive Committee, recommending an amendment to the by-laws that the responsibility of the Commissioners may be more equally divided, and that a permanent Executive Committee of fifty Commissioners be elected, gave rise to much discussion. Ex-Mayor Cooper took the floor in antagonism to the proposition. He wanted those who paid the money to have some say as to how it should be spent.

GOV. CRAWFORD, OF KANSAS,

expressed astonishment at the objections urged against the bill which had incorporated this Commission. The bill had received the unanimous approval of Congress, the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Common Council of the City of New York. He was grieved and astonished that, after the various States had sent their Commissioners thousands of miles, in the depth of winter, through great snow-drifts and storms, to join New York in carrying through this great and grand enterprise, the ex-Mayor of New York (Cooper) should now interpose objections, which objections, if sustained, would render the exhibition an impossibility in 1883, as it would be impossible to obtain any Congressional enactment in time. Mayor Cooper welcomed this Commission and pledged the support of the city, and he could not understand how the metropolitan City of New York could refuse to do its duty because a few men chose to hold back. If the gentleman did not like the Commission he could resign. There were plenty of others who would come in and take an interest in and help the enterprise, and remove these obstructions and prejudices.

EX-MAYOR COOPER SAID

he was not in accord with the members of the Committee, and therefore desired to resign therefrom. A viva voce vote on accepting the resignation was taken, but the Chair expressed a doubt as to the result, when Mr. Harris said he knew it was the general wish of the Committee that the resignation should be accepted, and he hoped those who voted "No" would vote "Aye." A vote was taken again and carried, there being but a few faint noes. The Chair appointed Dr. Newman, James Talcott, Col. Algernon S. Sullivan, William A. Cole, and Cornelius N. Bliss a Committee to report

A PLAN FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

and suggest names for permanent officers. The following was substituted for Article 50 of the by-laws on the same subject: "A permanent Executive Committee shall be elected, to consist of not more than fifty members, and the executive officers of the Commission added thereto; twenty-five of that number to consist of a Committee of Finance and twenty-five to be nominated to the Commission by the President and elected on call of the roll. The Executive Committee thus constituted shall have management of all financial matters of the Commission, except that which, by act of Congress, belongs to the Committee of Finance."

NEW JERSEY.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A *Times* special from Trenton, N. J., says: "There has been some talk of a compromise candidate being pitched upon in this triangular contest for the United States Senatorship—for triangular it has now become. No other names than those of Robeson, Halsey, and Sewell are heard in the discussions which are being earnestly carried on on every side. Senator Hobart's name has been heard in connection with the contest. The opinion is shared by many, however, that there will be no dark horse in the contest. It is predicted that if Sewell can be beaten in no other way, either Halsey or Robeson will retire, and their following will unite on the one remaining in the race. The prevailing idea seems to be anybody to beat

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

and by defeating that powerful corporation is meant the defeat of Gen. Sewell. That Company's action in cutting down Republican majorities last fall and in contributing to Democratic success, has aroused a bitter feeling, and the opinion is outspoken that Gov. Sewell should share the responsibility of the defeat of the Hon. Frederick A. Potts. The idea was very curtly worded by ex-Secretary Robeson when he said that the question was whether the Pennsylvania Railroad should control a United States Senator or whether the people, through the Republican party, should be permitted to have a representative on the floor of Congress. So far as the canvass of ex-Congressman Halsey and ex-Secretary Robeson is concerned, it has been carried on with marked courtesy, notwithstanding the keen rivalry accompanying it. This is by no means the case with the canvass of the gentleman from Camden. The conflict between the Robeson and Sewell forces is

IRRECONCILABLE

and no hope is entertained of an amalgamation of these elements. This augurs well for that union of anti-railroad men which many predict will be the result of the caucus. In regard to the present strength of the three candidates, the most careful calculators rate it as about equal. All three gentlemen are on the ground, advising and consulting with their friends. Mr. Halsey's friends say they are more sanguine than they were a week ago, and that, within the last three days, they have increased their number to

SIXTEEN VOTES.

In Mr. Halsey's own district they count on six of the eight votes, although fearing that one of the six may be magnetized by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Strong efforts, they say, are being made to accomplish this. They rank Mr. Halsey as second in the race, but declare if the interests of the business-men, which contributed so much to Gen. Garfield's election, are not overlooked, he will ultimately be the representative selected to support the next Administration. This last point is being urged with much vigor.

GENEVIEVE WARD.

PROTECTION OF THE COURT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In the suit of Miss Genevieve Ward against Lester Wallack and Theodore Moss, for title to the play of "Forget-Me-Not," the Judge decided that the Court would made a modification of the last order in the case. If counsel for defendants wanted an extension of twenty-five days, they must have in court to-morrow a bond binding themselves to pay Miss Ward $1,000 per night for every night the play of "Forget-Me-Not" had been performed and would be performed at Wallack's Theatre, the payment of damages to be contingent upon the result of the suit now pending. This would, if Miss Ward wins the suit, give her about $35,000. The Court said the bond must be executed by 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, or the play would have to be removed from the stage of Wallack's.

THE RIFLEMEN.

DOWN ON THE ENGLISHMEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association to-night a resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient to accept the invitation of the Earl of Stanhope to compete on British soil. Maj. Fulton, in speaking to the resolution, referred to the fact that the "Palma" was a standing challenge to the riflemen of the world. He considered the object of the invitation to ignore that trophy, and its acceptance would wipe out the record of the past seven years. He said English fair play did not exist, and they had not the courage of Irishmen. J. R. Andrew, F. H. Holton, D. W. Judd, A. Alford, and George J. Seabury were elected Directors for five years, and Col. J. Porter and Adjutant W. H. Murphy for one year, to fill vacancies. The Board of Directors elected E. Buck, President; George W. Wingate, Vice-President; D. W. Judd, Treasurer; and T. J. Donaldson, Secretary.

ITEMS.

THE COLORED REFUGEES IN KANSAS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Another appeal is made for contributions for the relief of the colored refugees in Kansas, whose distress is pronounced a fatal reality.

A DEFAULTER'S DEATH.

A dispatch from Albany says: Charles M. Phelps, ex-State Treasurer and defaulter, convicted in October, 1875, of forgery and larceny on three counts and sentenced to five years' imprisonment on each, died of consumption in the Penitentiary this morning. He would have received a pardon in a few days.

A FAMOUS BUILDING SOLD.

The famous Tontine Building, formerly known as the Tontine Coffee-House, in Wall street, was sold at auction to-day for $138,500.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,

styled the *American Protectionist*, made its first appearance to-day. It champions the cause of American produce, and devotes much space to information concerning trade, finance, and commerce.

O'LEARY'S NEXT WALK.

O'Leary has accepted Sir John Astley's challenge to walk Vaughn a thirty-days' heel-and-toe match for $10,000.

MOTHER AND SON BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Egerton and her 2-year-old son were burned to death in Washington, N. J., last night. A coal-oil lamp exploded and set fire to their clothing.

SCHAEFER AND SEXTON.

The money—$500 a side—is all posted for a billiard-match of 400 points, cushion caroms, between William Sexton and Jacob Schaefer, to take place early next month.

THE POOL TOURNAMENT.

In the pool tournament last evening Frey beat Morris 11 games to 9; Lambert beat Field 11 to 8; King beat Schaefer 11 to 8; King beat Wallace 11 to 9.

GAMES IN THE POOL TOURNAMENT TO-NIGHT

resulted as follows: Albert Frey defeated Albert Lambert; score 11 to 3. Thomas Wallace defeated Otis Fields; score 11 to 10. J. Schaefer was defeated by Samuel F. Knight; score 11 to 10. G. E. Wahlstrom defeated Thomas Wallace; score 11 to 3.

JAMES T. CUNNINGHAM.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 10.—THE TRIBUNE of Friday, the 7th inst., gives an extended account of the "Signal Star Bureau," the product of the brain of one James T. Cunningham, and asks this question: "Who is this T. Cunningham & Co., any way?" There is scarcely a man in Ottawa or vicinity who cannot tell who the James referred to in the article is, and that to their sorrow.

"Jim" Cunningham, the same and only James of the "Star Bureau," was a resident of Ottawa until about two years ago, when he went to Chicago. Of his "life and labors" among us I can give you a few items, which will make a very suitable preface to his labors in the metropolis of the West—Chicago. Our gain in his removal from our midst was the loss of several business-men of your city, it seems. One of the first incidents of his "cheek" took place soon after the close of the River. In some manner he found his way to an Eastern city,—New York, I believe,—and chanced to arrive at the same hotel and at about the same time as did T. Lyle Dickey, who was then a practicing attorney in the courts of La Salle County. Our present eminent Judge was yet wearing his military honors of Colonel, bravely won in the Rebellion, and registered himself at the hotel as "Col. T. Lyle Dickey, of Illinois." James, in glancing down the list of arrivals, recognized the Colonel's name, and at once registered himself as 'Brig.-Gen. James Tecumseh Cunningham, of Illinois." As a Brigadier-General always outranks a Colonel, so did James on this occasion. Upon entering the dining-room the waiters were instructed to be attentive to the "General," and royally did they do their duty. Mr. Dickey fared poorly in the little courtesies of the table, while James Tecumseh dined like a Prince, surrounded by a retinue of servants who vied with each other in their attentions.

Father Time did not favor the "General," however, and, about 1870 or '71, he was "dead-broke," as usual, and conceived the idea of "gulling" the innocents with wizard tricks, and for a time traveled under the title of "Prof." Somebody, performing weak attempts at legerdemain, until he was starved out of the "Professorship" and compelled to return to Ottawa. In 1873-'74 he was manufacturing cigar-boxes for the retail trade, and succeeded in becoming indebted to a large number of our business men, and to-day judgments for those amounts stand against him in the courts of the county unsatisfied. If "Jim" was noted for anything, it was his ability to obtain credit without security. At one time he succeeded in buying four car-loads of clear white lumber for starch-boxes, and having them shipped to Ottawa. When they came Cunningham had not enough money to pay the freight and drayage. He obtained a few thousand feet of the lumber, however, before the seller learned the true character of his customer and seized upon the balance. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago,—I think it is,—would be glad to see the same James and secure payment for some machinery furnished (a paper-cutter) during these box-making days.

Tiring of working so hard as he was compelled to while box-making, James T. made a trip West, and, upon his return, began advertising extensively his appointment as local agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad, with authority to sell Texas lands and emigrant tickets to the Lone Star State. His good genius seemed in the ascendency for a time. How he obtained the agency from the railroad company is a mystery to all in Ottawa; but "cheek" must have done it. It did not take the Company long to find out the true character of their man, and, when they did, "Jim" stepped down and out. While acting in the capacity of land agent, he caused several parties to try their fortunes in the Southwest, who returned to Illinois when they found they had been grossly deceived. One of his victims was a man named Hewer, a section-hand on the Fox River Road at Grand Ridge, who was so bewildered with the golden prospects of immediate wealth that he deeded his house and lot to Cunningham, with instructions to sell and forward the money. Hewer went to Texas, and returned a bankrupt, for James had disposed of the property, and offset the price received with a bill for services that left the emigrant in debt to him some $20 or more.

The most inconvenience that the "General" was put to on account of his financial operations was about this same time (in 1875). He was charged with defrauding two men named A. H. and John Wilson, out of some money by misrepresentations; and they proceeded against him in a criminal suit, and for a time "his Honor" occupied a cell in the La Salle County Jail, in default of bonds.

Another unfortunate purchased a ticket of him to some point in North Carolina, by paying about $40. The ticket consisted of a genuine ticket to Chicago, and an order upon a house there for the ticket to the desired point. Of course the order was worthless, and the man was out his $40.

About two and a half years ago Cunningham started "for Texas," as he told his wife, "on railroad business"; but did not leave her funds for household expenses. After a few days' waiting for some word from her husband, Mrs. Cunningham wrote to the company asking for an advance on her husband's account. The answer was not of the kind to bring peace and happiness to any household. The railroad official informed the lady that there must be some mistake about her being Mrs. C., as the wife of James T. had been in their office but a short time before. The true wife borrowed enough money of friends to take her to Chicago, and at once secured the services of the Police Department, who tracked the faithless husband to the bed of one of Chicago's questionable characters, and James was taken therefrom and made to confront his true wife before he was fairly awake. He came back to Ottawa, remained a short time, and then deserted his family, leaving them in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Cunningham ekes out a precarious living for herself and children by scrubbing offices and taking in washings. James came to Chicago, and has been seen occasionally on the streets there with fine clothes, but his business could never be learned until it stands revealed in the "Signal Star Bureau."

That he is a "dead-beat" of the first water no one in Ottawa will question, as past experience and observation prove that his ability to subsist off the earnings of others; and that our Brig.-Gen. James Tecumseh Cunningham and your James T. Cunningham, Responsible Director, are one and the same, no one can well doubt. While it may not be amenable to the law for crimes committed, he certainly possesses little or no recommendation for honesty or integrity. His victims in Chicago can condole with those here, while ours can realize that they were but the means by which James the expert he has proven himself was only practicing with them.

THE ALLENTOWN BOILER EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Committee of the Keystone Council of Engineers on the Allentown boiler explosion presented their report this evening. It demonstrates that the boiler gave way in its weakest part, where its own weight might have brought it down at any time. The explosion was due, among other causes, to faulty construction, unskillful repairing, bad management, and neglect.

Ague, biliousness, drowsiness, ... rheumatism Hop Bitters remove ...

OUR SOCIETY.

The Fairbank Reception at the Chicago Club.

One of the Most Brilliant Affairs of the Season.

Ninth Annual Banquet of Union College Alumni.

The Quine-Duffield Wedding.

THE FAIRBANK RECEPTION.

A BRILLIANT PARTY AT THE CHICAGO CLUB-HOUSE.

The elaborate and beautiful interior of the Chicago Club-House was last evening the scene of a most brilliant reception, given by the President, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, and his estimable wife. These entertainments to the members of the Chicago Club and a few invited friends are given yearly by Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank, and are looked forward to as a leading social event at which it is deemed a great privilege to be present. They are intended as a medium for a more intimate social acquaintance between the families of the members and that of the presiding officer. To last evening's entertainment about 900 invitations were issued, to which about 700 ladies and gentlemen responded, the others sending cards of regret. The elegant rooms were enlivened by the youth, beauty, culture, and wealth of Chicago, and it is rarely that a more elegant company is gathered together. The toilets were elaborate, rich, and expensive, and to the beautiful flowers and rare exotics richly-adorned ladies lent their charms, making a scene of enlivening beauty.

Monroe street, from State street to Wabash avenue, was brilliantly lighted up with powerful calcium and lime lights, and an efficient squad of police maintained order and system in the carriage arrangement. The carriages approached the Club-House from State street, deposited their fair burdens at the main door, and were driven out by way of Wabash avenue, thus avoiding any confusion. The system of duplicate numbers was used. It was 9 o'clock before the guests began to arrive, and 10 o'clock before the rush became very great. From that time on the streams of arriving and departing carriages was continuous. A large awning protected the entire sidewalk in front of the house, and carpets were spread upon the stone-flagging.

Entering the main hall the guest was at once struck with the beauty of his surroundings. The immense mantel and fireplace immediately to the left of the doors were hidden in a perfect bower of plants and flowers. Immense bouquets were on the broad mantel, and foliage plants lined the walls on either side. The ladies were given possession of the third floor, and the second floor was devoted to the reception of the guests.

The large card-room on the second floor, which extends the entire width of the house and fronts on Monroe street, had been arranged as a ball-room, and the floor had been canvased for dancing. The mantels at either end of the room were adorned with bouquets and floral pieces, and pots of flowers filled the grates beneath them. In one corner of the room the orchestra was stationed, and the other corners were filled with pots of flowers and foliage plants. Festoons of smilax were gracefully looped about the room, and the chandeliers were covered with smilax. The library at the head of the stairs was used as the reception-room proper, and here

THE GUESTS WERE PRESENTED

to the host and hostess. Mr. J. H. Norton, Mr. C. A. Munn, Gen. George Forsythe, and Mr. George W. Montgomery acted as a Committee on Reception and presented the guests. The other rooms on this floor were appropriately decorated. The regular club reception-room, on the first floor, was also handsomely decorated. Two large vases of beautiful flowers were on the mantel, and the table in the centre of the room bore a number of immense bouquets. The decoration of the interior of the house was under the supervision of Mrs. Fairbank, the hostess, who had been at the club-house during the entire day. The arrangement was perfect, and her exquisite taste was noticeable on every hand.

The spacious rooms were well filled during the evening, but there was no uncomfortable crowding. What was particularly noticeable was the small number of young ladies present, but that can be accounted for by the fact that only members of the Club had been invited. Invitations were sent to the society young ladies of the city, but, unless their father or brother were a member of the Club, they were unable to be present for the want of a chaperone or escort.

The dining-room—a grand apartment capable of seating several hundred persons—was thrown open shortly after 10 o'clock, where an elegant luncheon was served. It was prepared under the master hand of Mr. George T. Barrell, the Superintendent of the Club, and whose taste designed a menu card that was a marvel of compact neatness. It was composed of two small square cards, held together by a piece of blue, old gold, or other richly-colored satin ribbon. The front bore a gold embossed and vari-colored monogram of the host and hostess, while on the interior were printed the names of the dishes that were served, and on the back, in silver bronze, the words: "The President of the Chicago Club to the members, Jan. 11, 1881." A table ran the entire length of the apartment, upon the centre of which was a mammoth epergne of tropical fruits and rare and costly jacqueminot tea-roses. Vases filled with delicious exotics, richly-decorated stands filled with flowers, and trains of smilax completed the decoration. The richly-carved sideboards were similarly adorned, and were almost hidden from view by the beautiful trailing vines, which were hung in festoons and various fantastic shapes. To the menu the guests, of course, showed their appreciation by doing it full justice. There were no wines.

The music was furnished by an orchestra of ten pieces, under the baton of John Hand, and was exceedingly fine. Following was the evening's program:

PROMENADE MUSIC.

Overture	Leutner
Fantasia—"Faust"	Gounod
Selection—"Fatinitza"	Suppe
Selection—"Chilperic"	Lecoq

DANCE MUSIC.

Waltz—"Feuerfunken"	E. Strauss
Galop—"Cantaden"	Hermann
Quadrille—"Jubilee"	Weingarten
Waltz—"Freie Lieder"	E. Strauss
Galop—"Louisen"	J. Strauss
Waltz—"Snowflake"	Resch
Waltz—"Boccaccio"	E. Strauss
Galop—"Hortensia"	Faust
Waltz—"Freudenklaenge"	Resch

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were the following. The gentlemen whose names are marked with a *, were accompanied by their ladies:

*L. Z. Leiter,
Marshall Field,
*Gen. A. Baird,
*Charles Henrotin,
*E. L. Brewster,
*G. L. Otis,
*Arthur Caton,
*R. S. McCormick, St. Louis,
*A. R. Houston, Milwaukee,
*J. A. Cutler,
*S. H. Fulton,
*W. C. Larned,
*D. Webster,
*Hiram Wheeler,
*C. G. Carleton,
*H. H. Shufeldt,
*Thomas H. Bellas,
*D. L. Shorey,
*Franklin Mac Veagh,
*A. J. Marble,
*J. J. Janes,
*John Johnston, Jr.,
*Gen. Anson Stager,
*Perry H. Smith,
*J. W. Preston,
*Potter Palmer,
*Gen. A. C. McClurg,
*Robert T. Lincoln,
*R. B. Mason,
*James R. McKay,
*J. G. McWilliams,
*W. M. Hoyt,
*R. B. Hull,
*D. Hobart Hills,
*J. C. Hayden,
*S. A. Kent,
*H. W. King,
*John L. Peck,
*George T. Smith,
*J. R. Lyon,
*N. B. Phelps,
*E. S. Pike,
Henry Field,
*C. B. Farwell,
*Dr. Irwin,
J. Russell Jones,
Miss Jones,
*W. H. Colvin,
*Leonard Hazeltine, N.Y.
*Elbridge G. Keith,
*George Russell, Boston
*M. A. Ryerson,
*O. F. Bane,
*Alfred Ray,
*J. M. W. Jones,
*William Warren,
*G. H. Wheeler, ms,
*Norman T. Willis
*H. C. Nutt,
*X. L. Otis,
*J. R. Seeberger,
*J. C. McMullin,
*C. A. Mair,
*B. G. Jones,
*Mahlon O. Jones,
*F. H. Kales,
*Jesse Spalding,
*George M. Pullman,
*Ferd W. Peck,
*Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan,
*E. B. Washburne,
*C. P. Kellogg,
*J. T. McAuley,
*T. G. McLaury,
*James H. Husoe,
*Marvin Hughitt,
*C. H. Hurlburt,
*James W. Odell,
*E. S. Isham,
*W. W. Kimball,
*G. H. Koch,
*Fred Layton,
*A. J. Leith,
*H. J. McFarland,
*J. H. McVicker,
*A. B. Meeker,
*G. G. Moore,
*N. W. Mundy,
*John W. Marsh,
*Edmund Norton,
*P. P. Oldershaw,
*C. D. Rhodes,
*M. L. Scudder, Jr.,
*Byron L. Smith,
*George E. Gooch,
*A. S. Gage,
*C. D. Hamill,
*G. F. Harding,
*W. S. Henderson,
*H. Higinbotham,
*W. B. Walker,
*J. L. Thompson,
*J. H. Walker,
*E. L. Tufts,
*J. P. Truesdell,
*G. C. Walker,
*E. A. Schoyer,
*Peter Schuttler,
*Louis Wampold,
*Joseph Sears,
*James H. Seymour,
*H. D. Spears,
*Harmon Spruance,
*P. E. Studebaker,
*George Sturges,
*James W. Scoville,
*H. C. Clement,
*W. F. Cobb,
*C. G. Cooley,
*John C. Coonly,
*Charles Counselman,
*R. T. Crane,
*John Van Nortwick,
*G. E. Adams,
*Samuel W. Adams,
*The Hon. Wm. Aldrich,
*S. W. Allerton,
*Joseph Adams,
*George C. Campbell,
*A. A. Carpenter,
*H. M. Dupee,
*John Dupee, Jr.,
*George W. Champlin,
*J. M. Durand,
*T. O. Barter,
*A. M. Billings,
*J. J. Borland,
*W. L. Brown,
Mrs. C. L. Wilson,
Mrs. Sanger,
Mrs. Page,
Miss King,
Miss Clark,
Miss Hattie Jones,
Miss Dole,
Miss Butterfield,
Miss Whitehead,
Miss Dennison,
Miss Ogden,
Miss Fannie Parsons,
Miss Mamie Field,
Miss Buckingham,
Miss Ross,
Miss Snow,
Misses Mitchell,
Misses Drummond,
Miss Nellie Bickford,
Misses Campbell,
Misses Hammond,
Miss Annie Farwell,
Miss Scott,
Miss Maude Howard,
Miss Dix,
Miss Stiles,
Misses Kimball,
Miss Houghtaling,
Misses Porter,
Miss Johnson,
Miss Kellogg,
Misses Lyon,
Miss Brown,
Miss Gould,
Gen. Rufus Ingalls,
Abbott L. Adams,
W. F. Blair,
William Borden,
C. B. Blair,
W. C. Chatfield,
John Crerar,
R. L. Davis,
E. C. Duncan,
T. C. Edwards,
S. F. Gale,
O. R. Glover,
James B. Goodman,
Charles Gossage,
John S. Hanna,
William Irving,
S. M. Jones,
F. A. Kee,
W. F. Keep,
S. J. Jones,
Samuel L. Keith,
W. Scott Keith,
T. S. Kirkwood,
W. S. Knight,
J. Henry Norton,
A. O. Quackenboss,
M. S. Robbins,
T. J. Schraeder,
Charles Schwartz,
G. A. Schwartz,
G. D. Wheaton,
A. B. Adams,
John R. Adams,
F. R. Sherwin.
*B. P. Moulton,
*W. H. Murray,
*Murry Nelson,
*James W. Oakley,
*G. D. Rumsey,
*G. F. Rumsey,
*H. S. Fitch,
*H. H. Gardner,
*H. H. Getty,
*A. T. Hall,
*J. D. Harvey,
*C. M. Henderson,
*Chris Hotz,
*W. B. Howard,
*Eugene Schneider,
*Lambert Tree,
*Perry Trumbull,
*Edwin Walker,
*Robert Warren,
*Martin Ryerson,
*V. A. Watkins,
*E. S. Alexander,
*H. M. Wilmarth,
*James H. Sears,
*Sylvester Sibley,
*John C. Crampton,
*Eugene Cary,
Leaureati de Montecorsora, Italy,
*John De Koven,
*J. W. Doane,
*C. S. Dole,
*J. Hall Dow,
*J. B. Drake,
*E. A. Driver,
*George L. Dunlap,
*W. S. Crosby,
*J. H. Dwight,
*William Chisholm,
*Fred S. Eames,
*John M. Clark,
*W. T. Baker,
*G. C. Eldridge,
*H. C. Barnard,
*John A. Ellison,
*C. J. Barnes,
*J. Alder Ellis,
Miss Foote,
*Charles Fargo,
*C. T. Boal,
*Henry Botsford,
Mrs. Kate N. Doggett,
Misses Wilson,
Mrs. Parker,
Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Miss Borden,
Misses Otis,
Miss Julia De Koven,
Miss Annie Kelley,
Miss Buell,
Miss Nellie Carpenter,
Miss Stevens,
Miss Wilder,
Misses Gardner,
Miss Harrison,
Miss Emma Norton,
Misses Wadsworth,
Miss Larrabee,
Miss Adsit,
Miss Eugenie Canda,
Miss Hodges,
Miss Nettie McCormick,
Misses Nina Warren,
Misses Skinner,
Miss Henderson,
Misses Johnson,
Misses Williams,
H. W. Farrar,
Miss Washburne,
Miss Gertie Dunlap,
Miss Fargo,
Miss Strong,
Miss Chappell,
Miss Ruby McCormick,
Miss Meeker,
Miss Preston,
Capt. J. F. Gregory,
George Barron,
C. J. Blair,
T. B. Burch,
C. R. Cummings,
S. S. Chisholm,
G. H. P. Dodge,
W. B. Davis,
C. L. Easton,
John W. Eldridge,
C. D. Lathrop,
W. R. Linn,
M. D. Long,
G. M. Lyon,
C. B. Macdonald,
H. N. May,
P. C. Maynard,
G. W. Montgomery,
Francis Morgan,
A. A. Munger,
C. A. Munn,
William Munro,
Thomas Murdock,
S. P. McIntyre,
R. A. Peters,
S. A. Ricker,
W. H. Sard,
F. C. Pope,
E. F. Smith,
C. H. Walker,
M. D. Wells,
R. H. Fleming,
C. W. Deering.

UNION COLLEGE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL BANQUET

of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest took place at the Grand Pacific last evening, and was a very enjoyable affair, the attendance being much larger than usual, many of those present greeting one another for the first time since they were boys. The company included the following gentlemen:

W. H. King, '46.
Judge Lawrence, '41.
Franc B. Wilkie, '57.
Judge Whiteside, '58.
J. S. Stacy, '57, Anamosa, Ia.
George W. Lawton, '57, Lawton, Mich.
O. C. Steenburg, '61, Fond du Lac.
Albert H. Veeder.
L. G. Holley, '66.
Eugene K. Herrick, '68.
J. B. Bockus, '74.
J. L. Foster, LL.D., '35.
Wm. B. Wood, '44.
John T. Wentworth, '46, Racine, Wis.
Joshua Stark, '48, Milwaukee.
Joseph R. Redfield, '52.
Erwin Baker, '54, Oskaloosa, Ia.
Henry F. Donovan.
Rev. Clinton Locke, '49.
Col. Easton, '63.
John I. Bennett, '54.
Jas. A. Cowles, '58.
Albert Moffat, '57.
Warren Wilkie, '57.
G. W. Hough, '56.
Wm. G. Dorman, '56, Independence, Ia.
Phineas S. Lamb, '64.
A. W. Paige, '66.
Herbert B. Johnson, '67.
H. H. C. Miller, '68.
Judge H. S. Austin, '31.
Theron Pardee, '38.
Hon. Ira Nichols, '45.
Azie Banta, '46, Fox Lake, Wis.
Geo. K. Dauchy, '48.
G. M. McConnell, '52.
Thaddeus P. Seeley, '52.
M. M. Harm, '55, Dubuque.

The tables, which were set in the ladies' ordinary, were arranged in the form of a Latin cross, President King occupying the seat of honor, Prof. Foster being on his right, and the Rev. Dr. Locke on his left. The only decorations were baskets of flowers at intervals.

The menu, of course, was excellent, and was served in a very satisfactory manner.

A little before 10 o'clock Mr. King, the President, called the Alumni to order, and said they were honored with the presence of that honorable old soul, Prof. Foster. [Applause.] As they knew, he had a happy faculty of making speeches, and especially delighted in hearing others speak, sometimes apparently when they were ill at ease in so doing. [Laughter.] They had often pitied the young gentleman who had appeared in his recitations unprepared. Prof. Foster had been familiar with the college since 1836, having been one of the Faculty for forty-five years. Mr. King called upon the Professor to make a

SPEECH TO HIS OLD BOYS

on the past and present of Union College.

The Professor, who is hale and hearty and full of vivacity, was received very cordially. He began by saying that there were a good many trials and difficulties in the life of a teacher, but it also had some joys. It never seemed monotonous to him. He spoke of the pleasure of meeting the boys in after life. He had never seen so many together before. He called them his chicks. [Laughter by a few.] That was not very far-fetched, for were they not in Chic-a-go. [Renewed laughter.]

The Professor then adverted to the days of '31, when he entered Union College, in about the first Freshman class. There were four boys in it, but at graduation the class had increased to 100. In the earlier days the lower classes, especially the Freshman class, were small, but as they went on accessions were received from other colleges as well as from the academies. It had been charged against Dr. Nott that men expelled from other colleges were admitted. The Doctor held the principle that if a young man at any college were not doing well—if he went into improper associations—if he had been guilty of any misdemeanor—the College had no right to cut him off from all possible improvement,—to send him out into the world without permission to enter another college and better himself elsewhere. But the charge that Union was a Botany Bay was not well grounded.

The Professor then gave some reminiscences of Dr. Nott, and spoke of his characteristics, mentioning the pecuniary assistance he gave to young men, among others to William H. Seward, who didn't pay the money back until after he became Governor of New York.

Adverting to the present, he called attention to the course of study, saying that in a good many of the American colleges the desire was to imitate the German universities—to do away with the work system, to use the lecture instead of the text-book system, and to allow a very extensive choice in the studies. He thought there was no good ground for this, as the German universities were different from our colleges.

One-man power in the college had been superseded by a Faculty government, and the result was a great deal more knowledge gained, more effective mental discipline, and a great deal less tendency to dissipation.

In closing, he invited all the graduates to stop over at Schenectady, when passing through, and see for themselves the condition of things; and, if they had any sons, to send them to Union, as it would be the aim of the Faculty to make them better men than their fathers. [Applause.]

Mr. King announced that a telegram had been sent to the Faculty, greeting their beloved alma mater, and asking God to bless old Union. [Applause.]

MR. HENRY S. AUSTIN

sang an ode to old Union, arranged by himself.

Mr. McConnell read a well-written original poem, in which reference was made to the college, schoolboy days, and the professors. The closing stanzas were:

> O Union, as thy gray old walls
> Sit throned upon thy terraced hill,
> Above where shining Mohawk crawls,
> Above the noisy railway's brawls,
> Serene, and calm, and still;
>
> So, o'er the tumult of our lives,
> Thy memory shines serenely clear
> Above the "carking care" that strives
> To bind our souls in sordid gyves,—
> A thought forever dear.

The Association quartet—Austin, Easton, Page, and Johnson—sang "Old Union," a composition of Fitz Hugh Ludlow.

Mr. Veeder read a few of a large number of letters of regret,—among others those of the Hon. H. L. Marvin, of Fort Worth, Tex.; the Hon. Charles Huntsinger, of Kansas; E. Dwight Thatcher, of Lawrence, Kas.; Gen. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Ernest D. Craig, of New Orleans; David Murray, Secretary of the Regents of the State of New York; the Rev. H. N. Powers, of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Hon. Chester A. Arthur, '48, of New York; the Hon. H. R. Pearson, of Albany; John W. Carey, '43, Milwaukee; the Hon. Austin Blair, '39, of Michigan; D. P. Hadley, '31, of Beloit; Samuel Goodale, '36.

The quartet sang "The Terrace."

A poem by Edgar Phelps, of Joliet, was read by the Rev. Clinton Locke.

The singers gave "Co-ca—chelunk chelala."

Mr. Backus read a poem by Mr. E. D. Helm, of Quincy.

The Hon. William G. Dorman was called on, and said his former experience taught him it was useless for a man unprepared to attempt to make a row in the presence of Foster. [Applause.] He expressed his gratification at being present, and said he would try to be with the boys every year hereafter as long as he lived. He intimated that he would be better pleased if he could bring his wife. [Applause.] He closed with kind words for Prof. Foster.

Brief speeches were also make by the Hon. Joshua Stark, Judge Wentworth, Arie Banta, O. C. Steenberg, Judge Stacey, M. M. Ham, Judge Lawton, Franc B. Wilkie, Prof. Hough, and others, the evening's enjoyment ending with a college song.

MATRIMONIAL.

QUINE—DUFFIELD.

The wedding of Miss Kittie Quine, a young lady well-known in South Side social circles, and Mr. W. H. Duffield, with Henry & Hatch, was solemnized in a quiet manner last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 3347 Calumet avenue. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers, and over the mantel in the front parlor were the floral initials, "Q. D." The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. G. R. Van Horne, pastor of the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, and the bride and groom were attended by little Miss Hullie Bee and Master Frank Bee, niece and nephew of the bride. The ushers were Messrs. Byron Boyden and Arthur Woodruff. The bride was handsomely attired in a heliotrope satin dress trimmed with brocade; orange blossoms and Mosaic chain and pin, the latter being the gift of the groom. A reception followed the ceremony, and a supper was served by Kinsley, after which dancing was indulged in. At 9 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Duffield left for a Southern trip, and will return in about two weeks to make Chicago their home.

There was a large array of beautiful presents, of which the following is a complete list: Full chamber-set, Dr. W. E. Quine; check for $200, Mr. J. Bee; toilet-set, Miss Jennie Blair; silver card-receiver, Miss Singer; steel engraving, Miss Tenie and Mr. Sidney Witkowsky; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corlett; mounted stereoscope, Miss May and Mr. Byron Boyden; poetic works, Louise T. Hess, Lillie A. Boyer, Allan Boyer, and George M. Benedict; two elegant plaques, Mr. Boehnken; combination clock and jewel-case, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barron; pair vases, Miss Emma Herzog; plaque and easel, Miss Cormode; set silver coffee spoons, Messrs. A. G. Woodruff, J. H. Winslow, and C. H. Blanchard; pair opera-glasses, Mr. Ben Lott; set silver nut-picks, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kirk; silver fish-knife, Miss Minnie Blair; silver fruit-dish, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blair; set silver tea-spoons, Miss Shellshear; silver water set, from employers and associates in business; toilet case, Mr. Charles Southard; silver jewel casket, Mr. Thomas Sayle; china tea set, Mr. Thomas Gennon; toilet set, Mr. Frank Bee; toilet mats, Miss Kittie Southard; reticule, Miss Lottie Mills; library lamp, Miss Maria and Mr. J. S. Hall; painting and easel, Miss Ollie Barton; velvet framed plaque, Miss Lillie Singer.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Bee, Dr. W. E. Quine, Mr. Charles Southard, Miss Kittie Southard, Miss Tenie Witkowsky, Miss Emma Herzoy, Miss Ollie Barton, Mr. George Benedict, Miss Jennie Blair, Mr. Sidney Witkowsky, Miss Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corlett, Miss May Boyden, Mr. Byron Boyden, Miss Louise T. Hess, Miss Lillie A. Boyer, Mr. Allan Boyer, Mr. Boehnken, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barron, Miss Minnie Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kirk, Mr. Ben Lott, Mr. A. G. Woodruff, Mr. J. H. Winslow, Mr. C. H. Blanchard, Miss Cormode, Miss Lottie Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blair, Miss Shellshear, Mr. Thomas Sayle, Mr. Thomas Gennon, Mr. Frank Bee, Mr. J. S. Hall, Miss Maria Hall.

THE DREAD DIPHTHERIA.

Was It Imported from Russia, Where a Cordon of Men Was Ineffectual to Stop It?

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Governor of Kharkoff, a Russian province, reports that during the year 1879 the number of deaths from diphtheria alone were 7,000, and for the first ten months of 1880 no less than 5,600 inhabitants have succumbed to the dreadful disorder. This would be a frightful statement for the great State of New York; but the entire province does not contain a population greater than 1,750,000. The death rate, therefore, from diphtheria is shockingly high.

The report is suggestive of several important inferences which may be turned to account for our special advantage. In the first place, the mortality in Kharkoff from diphtheria conclusively demolishes, if nothing else has done so, the theory that diphtheria is due to sewer-gas. The capital of the province, of the same name, is a manufacturing town of about the size of Syracuse, in this State. Not being situated in a particularly progressive country, it may be taken for granted that the sewer-gas factory—namely, the sewerage system of Kharkoff—is exceedingly minute. The Russian does not trouble himself very much with sewers, even in aristocratic Moscow or imperial St. Petersburg. In the province at large, among a rude agricultural peasantry, the sewer is probably unknown. In other provinces the conditions are about the same. And yet, in this one particular, diphtheria has become epidemic, carrying off some 13,000 inhabitants in two years. There is only one conclusion to be drawn by common sense from this presentment of facts—namely, that sewer gas has nothing whatever to do with diphtheria.

But the fact that the disease has raged through the Empire of the Czar for years does point to one very important fact—namely, that Russia is either the starting point of the disease or else that it lies very close to the starting point. It is admitted that, while the disease may be epedemic, that is, find a lodgment more or less permanent, it is in general epidemic, as is shown during the present season. It has followed a steady course so far this winter that it has swept over this continent, until the cities of the West and South have been overtaken by it. In this respect it resembles two other dreaded pestilences, Asiatic cholera and the plague, or black death, whose movements have been well defined. Careful observation has shown that both have their origin in Asia, cholera rising to the importance of an epidemic at uncertain periods along the low, steamy plains of the Ganges, and the plague in the southern regions of Central Asia. It is something more than an assumption that diphtheria follows the same law, and that, while it is a constant element in Russia, circumstances favorable to its development cause it to overleap its boundaries and travel westward. About a year ago, when the Russians of Kharkoff were dying by the thousand, other provinces were even more greviously affected. It will be remembered that such was the terror inspired by the pestilence that the inhabitants of one province in particular were flying in every direction, carrying the seeds of diphtheria with them. The Imperial Government was alarmed. It saw the necessity of checking this flight, and a cordon of 80,000 troops was formed around the centre of the disorder. By this means it was confined within certain limits, and thither were sent forces of medical practitioners from Russia, France, Germany, and England. But it was clearly impossible that Governmental vigilance could be permanently and altogether effective. The disease spread, and the germs of it were carried by the dirty Russ in his clothing and household effects. During the past year emigration from Russia has been extensive. The records show that the population of this country has received considerable accession from the arrival of Russian immigrants, who come in batches, like the Germans. It is only too likely that our present visitation is due to the release of the diphtheria germ from its hiding-place in the chests and baggage of Russians arriving in this country. It has been latent in their warm winter clothing all summer, and has infected the air when the approach of cold weather has brought their winter garments into use. If this is the case, then the course of the quarantine authorities seems clear. A glance at the medical returns will show whether the local facts correspond with this theory. If they do, it will be a simple precaution to require the immediate disinfection of all baggage arriving by steerage with chlorine gas upon the instant of landing. Experience has demonstrated that chlorine is the immediate antidote to septic poisons, and it is as cheap as it is effective. We call the attention of the State medical authorities to this point, and suggest that reports bearing upon it be secured at once from all quarters in which diphtheria has appeared.

GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR.

A Memorable Seance of the Italian Parliament, at Turin, in 1861, as Described by an Anti-Garibaldian.

Translated from the Journal of an Italian Diplomat for The Chicago Tribune by Emma Stanley.

TURIN, April 18, 1861.—I have just returned from the Palace Carignan. The proceedings of this memorable seance will be of so much importance in the future of Italy that I hasten to write my impressions.

The presence of Garibaldi at Turin, after the violent language addressed by him to the Parliament in his too famous letter, created immense excitement in our usual quiet Capital. In five days since his arrival from Genoa the ex-Dictator had been unable to appear at the Chamber on account of indisposition, and this was the first time the demigod had deigned to seat himself in the midst of his colleagues,—simple mortals. All were anxiously awaiting his entrance to the Parliament, justly considering this would be the signal for the outbreak of the violent struggle between the reactionists and the Ministry.

At an early hour the tribunes were filled with Garibaldians and the people, while an immense crowd was stationed before the Palace Carignan, awaiting the arrival of the General. The diplomatic tribune was filled by les elegantes of Turin and the wives of the Ministers. The seance opened at the usual hour, half-past 1, when all the officials were in their seats. About 2 o'clock the noise and acclamations of the crowd without resounded through the Palace, penetrated the Legislative Hall, and heralded the approach of Garibaldi. Suddenly a thunder of applause from the public tribunes announced the presence of the great man. A little door hidden in the wall, and placed behind the highest steps on the left, opened to allow Garibaldi to pass. He appeared, clothed in the traditional costume,—the immortal red shirt, under a sort of gray mantle, shaped like a chasuble, or a Mexican poncho,—giving him the appearance of a prophet, or, if preferable, that of an old comedian. All the Deputies, excepting fifteen members of the Left, remained seated, and patiently awaited the end of the hurrahs, which continued four or five minutes. The cold silence of the Chamber formed a singular contrast with the acclamations from the tribunes, which in fact did not contain a single inhabitant of Turin.

At length, Garibaldi being seated on the last row of the extreme left, near two Deputies who had accompanied him, the seance opened. The formula of the oath read by the President was repeated by the new Deputy. When the Baron Ricasoli had terminated the interpellations regarding the subject of the agitators, the Minister of War, Gen. Tanti, answered by a long written discourse, but very firm and energetic, regarding the actions of the Garibaldians. Then, in the midst of silence, Garibaldi arose and commenced to speak. The excitement occasioned by this was very visible. Every one felt how solemn the moment was, and of what importance the words of Garibaldi would be in the exasperated state of opposing parties. The well-known hatred of the Dictator for the Cabinet presided over by M. de Cavour, the declared antagonism between the regular and the meridional army, also contributed to augment the interest of this seance.

The position of Garibaldi at the time he entered the Chamber must not be forgotten. Conqueror of the Two Sicilies; acknowledged by five millions of Italians as a liberator; Generalissimo of an army created by himself; surrounded by the prestige of victory and of an immense popularity, he had taken a formidable position in the Kingdom, which the flatterers of his entourage took every means possible to enhance. His pride, excited to the highest degree by the ovations of the Neapolitans, exceeded all bounds. Arrogant towards the Government, insolent to the Parliament, he spared the national representation no reproaches, and went so far as to treat the King as an equal. At Turin, where the monarchical feeling is inveterate, Garibaldi was appreciated very differently; he was there very unpopular, and regarded as a dangerous man for Italy. Full justice was rendered to his courage and to his honesty; but no one was ignorant of the weakness of his character and the narrowness of his mind.

The opening of the discourse dragged painfully along. The Left of the Assembly—that is to say, the Garibaldians—were suffering on account of the deplorable effects produced by their Chief, when suddenly, abandoning the parliamentary forms which visibly troubled him exceedingly, Garibaldi pushed away with anger and brusqueness the leaves which covered the table, and delivered his address impromptu.

The aspect of the scene changed: from the ridiculous and labored it became tragical. He then addressed himself in menacing language, and with threatening gestures, to the bench of Ministers, and declared "that it would be forever impossible for him to press the hand of a man who had sold his country to strangers, and to ally himself to a Government whose cold and mischievous hand was endeavoring to stir up a fratricidal war."

At these words the entire Chamber arose, while the tribunes burst into loud hurrahs.

The Count de Cavour, who, until this moment, had listened with sangfroid, his eyes fixed on the orator, and leaning on his elbows, arose, pale and agitated, to protest against these odious accusations. The cries: "Order! order!" "This is shameful!" arose on every hand. The tumult was at its hight, augmented by the applause and uproar in the tribunes. Deputies precipitated themselves into the hemicycle and surrounded the Ministers. A Deputy of the Left, leaping from his place, menaced with his fist the President of the Council. The latter replied with anger and vehemence. A number of Deputies seized the aggressor and expelled him by force, in order that he might calm his exasperation at a distance. Groups formed in every direction, and discussions arose that ended in violence and blows; while even in the diplomatic tribune cries were heard as the frightened ladies endeavored to make their escape from the tumultuous scene. In fact, this dramatic and boisterous moment recalled the sad days of the Convention.

As to the attitude of President Rattazzi, it was most singular. At the time when unanimous cries from the Assembly summoned him to recall order, the illustrious Gen. Rattazzi, without endeavoring to make his voice heard, put on his hat and silently left his seat. He was evidently troubled; and the word "Treason" was thrown in his face at this moment, very unjustly, by several Deputies. His conduct, however, remained incomprehensible. The seance was interrupted more than twenty minutes, without the least cessation of the agitation in the tribunes; but at length, contrary to all expectation, the discussion was resumed. The President replied to the orator by simply requesting him to abstain, in the continuance of his discourse, from the expressions which he had made use of. At these words the majority arose, exclaiming: "To order! Recall him to order! He must retract!" Vain demands. Rattazzi, without noticing the interruptions, continued in a calm voice his endeavors to induce the orator to use more moderation. This was all. Therefore, when Garribaldi arose again, the public tribunes made the hall resound with prolonged shouts of applause.

"Clear the tribunes!" was shouted from all the benches of the Chamber. For general satisfaction the President sounded his bell, and, addressing the public, threatened to yield to the injunctions of the Assembly by clearing the tribunes.

The floor having again been accorded to Garibaldi, he resumed his discourse at the point where he had been interrupted by the clamors of the indignant Chamber. The calm he had maintained during the storm aroused by him evidently demonstrated that the poor man was unconscious of the gravity of the words which he had allowed to escape him. He ended his harangue by demanding the Ministry to give him proofs of non-equivocal patriotism.

When he was seated, Gen. Bixio deemed it his duty to take the floor, in order to excuse in some manner his illustrious chief, assuring the auditors that it was not necessary to regard in a literal sense the words uttered by Garibaldi; that he was more a warrior than an orator; and, regarding himself, he personally advised concord and reconciliation. These few sensible expressions were applauded by the majority, but little relished by the Left, who saw with regret a stigma of imbecility accorded to the hero, before himself, in open assembly, and by one of his best friends.

The Count de Cavour, still under effects of the excitement, arose in the midst of a profound silence, to accept this appeal made in the name of concord and forgetfulness. He remained master of himself, and abstained from making allusions to the outrages and ingratitude of Garibaldi.

When, after these words, Garibaldi requested to speak, all thought that the hero, touched by this generosity, would accept the hand thus nobly extended. But, far from this, the Dictator, renewing his complaints and recriminations, affirmed that he would accept as a measure of reconciliation but two things: first, the immediate reorganization of the meridianal army under his command, and then the arming of all the nation. These words caused violent interruptions and denials. "But," replied he, "has not England at this moment an army of volunteers? And are we not surrounded by more enemies? Is not Austria on the defensive? And are not the French at Rome our enemies?"

And thus ended the seance. The Deputies shrugged their shoulders while looking at each other, despairing of making this impolitic warrior listen to reason. What could be expected from such obstinacy and such exaggerated pretensions? According to Garibaldi, the hero of Sicily and Naples, his companions-in-arms were the only ones that could save the country. In a recent address delivered at Genoa to a deputation of workmen, and which was reproduced in all the journals, he stated "that the Government was composed of lazy and pusillanimous men; the Chamber was an assembly of lackeys; and the King himself, on whom he thought he could count, was marching to ruin in listening to unworthy counselors." It was somewhat in a similar condition of mind that Garibaldi entered Parliament that day, and such was the man who dared to accuse Cavour of not loving his country! Cavour has made for his country immense sacrifices! Angry as we knew him to be, he mastered his indignation and maintained his dignity. If he had uttered a single word, the entire Chamber, whose eyes were fixed on him, would have arisen and pronounced against the insolent Dictator. But Cavour had the courage to speak even of reconciliation. Why? Because he knew that, without this calm, on that very evening civil war would break out in Italy, and that Italy was not then compact enough to endure this terrible trial. What was the result of this seance? The moment of the struggle was retarded—that was all.

On leaving the Parliament, Garibaldi was tumultuously accompanied home by the partisans who had filled the tribunes. As to the population, it remained tranquil, insensible to all the acclamations, which were but so many provocations.

DE JONGHE.

A Dutch Murderer.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—De Jonghe, the murderer of Marius Bogaardt, the schoolboy, has been sentenced to hard labor for life. His counsel at once appealed against the sentence, and the appeal was to-day refused.

The trial took place at La Hague a fortnight ago. De Jonghe is a good-looking, slightly-built, and rather delicate young man of 24 years of age. According to his own account, when he was 18 his father died, leaving his mother and sister with nothing to live upon but a scanty pension. He enlisted into the grenadiers, in the regiment of which his uncle was Lieutenant-Colonel. After a time, with a view to more rapid promotion, he went out to the Dutch Indies, but the climate not agreeing with him, after a serious illness, came home with a pension of £6 a year. He professes to have been much affected by his mother's straitened circumstances and his inability to assist her. His friends had just obtained for him a place in a Government office, which he entered on the very day of the funeral of the murdered child. It was with the intention of providing for his mother and sister that he allowed the criminal idea to gain possession of him, of kidnaping some child and writing a threatening letter to its parents. He accordingly selected as his victim an only child, to whom he knew its parents were devotedly attached, his own mother having been a schoolfellow of the boy's mother, with whom she had remained on friendly terms. He had no difficulty in prevailing on the master of the school to grant Marius Bogaardt permission to go with him, and the unfortunate lad went off in high spirits, exclaiming, as he ran down the stairs, "Ik mag, ik mag" (I may, I may), delighted at the prospect of a pleasant afternoon. They drove to the Downs, where, after dismissing the cab, De Jonghe bound the boy hand and foot, and ordered him to keep quiet or he would murder him.

The boy, in his fright, said he knew his captor by sight, and had often met him, and began crying out for help. Some persons crossing the Downs might hear the cries; it was therefore absolutely necessary to put a stop to them, and he killed him. He had just before sent the letter to the father demanding the sum of 75,000 florins, and before the letter was delivered the poor child had been brutally murdered. The body was found two days after, carefully concealed in the sand. Suspicion fell on De Jonghe, who was arrested and examined; but as he was not recognized by those who had seen him at the school, he was released but kept under surveillance. Meanwhile the police published in all the papers a fac-simile of the threatening letter, a copy of which fell into the hands of Emile Musquetier, a Sergeant of Grenadiers, a former comrade of De Jonghe, with whom he had been on terms of great intimacy, and had kept up correspondence. Musquieter was struck by the resemblance between the two handwritings; a closer comparison resulted in his feeling an absolute certainty, which was confirmed when calling at the De Jonghes' house and introducing the subject of the murder he saw De Jonghe turn deadly pale. Was he to betray his friend? A struggle arose in his mind between friendship and duty; the latter prevailed, he communicated with the police, and De Jonghe, questioned by his sister, made a full confession. At the trial he showed a deep sense of the awful position in which he had placed himself, of the cruel wrong he had done, and of the disgrace he had brought upon his poor mother and sister. The parents of Marius Bogaardt were spared the pain of giving evidence or appearing in court. Some of the witnesses were so overcome with emotion that it was with difficulty that they could speak. Singularly enough, at the time of the murder De Jonghe was taking steps to obtain from the King of Holland permission to add to his name that of his mother, De Inibijze de Batenburg.

A Dread Romance of the Sea.

The British steamer West Indian, which arrived at Baltimore a few days ago, brought from Jamaica the news of one of the most heartrending marine disasters which even the most tempestuous winter has caused. About the middle of last month the British bark Fontabella, Capt. Nixon, sailed from Jamaica for London, having on board a crew of twenty-five men and ten passengers, including the Captain's wife and three children, and two young couples, who had been married only six weeks before. The voyage opened with promise; the wind was fair and gentle, and everything indicated a quick and pleasant passage to the English shores. The West Indian seas, however, are treacherous, and when one day out the wind fell, and the vessel lay becalmed, rolling lazily upon the long waves. Four days after sailing, when every sail was set to catch the listless breeze, a hurricane of prodigious fury fell without warning upon the bark, and stripped her of masts and rigging in ten minutes' time. The gale increased in fury, and the dismasted bulk was driven violently before it, being repeatedly swept by huge waves, which momentarily threatened to sink it by the very weight of the tons of water which they threw on board. The passengers and crew, abandoning hope, crouched under the bulwarks, and through the long night listened to the howling of the wind and the shrieks of anguish, as, one by one, their numbers were diminished by the relentless seas. Vivid flashes of lightning at times illuminated the scene, making its details more terrible. With every flash the passengers who crouched in the stern could perceive one of the young married couples clinging to the wreck and to each other, the husband standing over his wife to shield her from the force of the waves. One wave of unusual power struck the pair and tore from the body of the young wife the night-clothing in which she was wrapped; whereupon the husband, stripping off his own clothing, fastened it about his wife, and, leaving her bound securely to the side, plunged down into the hold, at the risk of his life, and brought up for her more suitable attire. Just as the dawn was breaking the climax came. A tremendous wave hurled the vessel high in the air; it came down crashing upon a reef; another torrent of water struck the deck, and the Captain and ten men, with the young bride, were hurled into the sea. As she was torn from her husband's arms, the latter appeared stupefied, but the next moment leaped after her with a terrible cry, and he, too, was swept away and out of the sight of the horrified survivors. To these the prospect of instant death was not to be avoided, and they clung to their fastenings and watched with despair the slow crumbling of the vessel beneath the blows of the sea. About noon the storm abated, and the survivors began to gather a little courage. The night came, and the other bride, overcome by exertion, died in the arms of her husband. Day dawned again, but only to arouse one of the seamen, who, crazed by thirst, leaped into the sea before the eyes of his horrified companions and sank forever. In the clear water they could see his body descend until, thirty feet below them, it lodged in a hollow of the rocks. Toward night the wind again rose, and the storm raged so fiercely that, when the morning came, seven more had been swept away, and only the Mate, one seaman, and the Captain's wife remained alive. Late in the afternoon of this awful day a vessel hove in sight, perceived the plight of the survivors, and sent a crew of six men to rescue them. But the pitiless sea had not yet been appeased with victims; a wave overturned the boat when it had almost reached the bark, and the entire crew were drowned in the surf beneath the very eyes of those whom their bravery had vainly attempted to save. Another boat was sent off, however, and at great risk brought on board the men and the women who had sat with death for eight and forty hours.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

The German Discoveries at the Foot of Olympus.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "Private advices from Athens state that the statue of Minerva Victrix, recently discovered, is not the original, but a copy of the masterpiece of Phidias."

The moment is not inopportune to record some of the results which have lately been accomplished in recovering the monuments of Greek national history. The German discoveries at the foot of Olympus mark an epoch in our knowledge of Hellenic antiquity. Five years ago Olympia was known only as a beautiful valley of the Peloponnesus, a plain watered by the Alpheios and the Peneios, where they issue from the mountains of Arcadia. It was also known that there stood the great national sanctuary of the Greeks, containing within a small space the choicest treasures of Greek art, trophies of all the States of Greece belonging to all periods of its history, temples, monuments, altars, theatres. The elder Pliny had recorded that in his time there still were standing above three thousand statues, ex-votos of bronze and marble. We knew that somewhere there was its Olympeium of Zeus, with the Colossus of the God, the work of Phidias. There, too, was the Heraeum, the temple of the Queen of Heaven, itself the work of one whole century—the sixth B. C. Somewhere there also lay buried the ten Thesauri for the offerings of the Greek cities. We knew, above all, that there was the site of the great nation's festival, the place of the Olympic games, of an origin stretching into prehistoric ages, yet forming a chronological era that was the real dawn of the historical period of Greece's history. But we knew also that the plowshare was then passing, as for ages it had passed, over all these glories. So was it just five years back. To-day Olympia lies before us like an open book. We may know now more about it than about any other spot of ancient Greece, thanks to the scientific German Government exploration, carried on for five years of six months' work in each year, at a cost of 150,000 marks per annum. The history of the site is very short. It has been its great advantage that it is one of the few famous sites with no new settlement to interfere with thorough exploration,—a reason which Winckelmann long since assigned for his passionate desire to open it up. The Olympic games survived almost to the fifth century. In 395 A. D. the Emperor Theodosius decreed their dissolution. The next year saw the invasion of the Goths under Alaric, who destroyed here a very forest of bronze statues.

The Temple of Zeus was then inclosed as a fortress against the northern hordes, and the other buildings were used as materials for doing so. The great earthquakes of the fifth century destroyed this fortress and its surroundings, and Olympia was then left to be buried beneath mud and débris, the overflow of the rivers and the washing down of the hillsides. The plain became vineyard and cornfield, but uninhabited, and the monuments of Olympia were thus "potted down for posterity," till in 1825, after Navarino, the French troops occupied the peninsula and then were found those remains of statuary now in the Louvre. In 1875 began the explorations of the Imperial German Government. The great Temple of Zeus was brought to light. It was never, indeed, wholly covered, but even its ground plan could not be known. It now stands revealed—a building like the Parthenon in character, though more impressive from the more massive architrave blocks and the fewer columns on the narrower façades. The mosaic pavement of the vestibule is laid bare,—Tritons and Cupids, wrought in colored pebbles from the Alpheios. The Cella is verified, and the exact place where stood the colossal statue, the Phidian masterpiece. The sculpture of the temple is, however, its special interest. Hitherto known to us only by the description of Pausanias, it is now actually before us in a state more or less of comparatively perfect preservation. In itself it presents a series of historic developments. The exact place to be assigned to those developments is a problem of high interest, though its solution can be reached only by degrees. The entire row of "Treasuries" is also fully exposed, edifices built after the manner of temples, in a style older than that of the Æginetæ, adding much to our knowledge of temple architecture and its historic evolution. With them is the Philippeion, the rotunda of marble, built by Philip of Macedon, after the battle of Chæronea, and filled with the statues of his family. Then, again, before our eyes is the first Greek palæstra, of which hitherto we possessed only an obscure description by Vitruvius, the race-course identified, the tracks for practice and the Olympic Standium itself, with the very stones that marked the starting point and the goal. There are 400 inscriptions in bronze, stone, and terra-cotta; on pedestals, architraves, columns; on helmets, shields, lances,—a rich mine of information, not only touching the Hellenic dialects, but as to treaties, and arbitrations, and the like, giving data for the history of the period from the seventh century B. C. down to the Byzantine times. The polychromy of ancient architecture and plastic art will also find full illustration. Well may Prof. Curtius say: "It is a mighty labor that has been imposed upon science," by these five years of research in Olympia, "for many a year will science be occupied in gathering this harvest." The scholars and lovers of art in every land where Grecian culture is prized will have part in accomplishing the task.]

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Lake front, opposite Adams street. Whale exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

A GREAT cry, but no wool, has been the chief circumstance attending the Senatorial canvass in Tennessee up to this time. The Bourbon press has raised charges of corruption without a particle of evidence to sustain them, the purpose being of course to frighten off any Low-Tax Democrats who might otherwise be disposed to unite with the Republicans. Notice of political damnation has been served on all such beforehand. But political damnation involving a post-office or so is not a bogy in Tennessee.

ILLINOIS farmers are no longer borrowers. Money sent on from the East to be invested in farm mortgages has to be returned. The farmers generally anticipated the payment of the January interest, and reduced the principal of their debts. Two more good seasons will take the blanket off from many a farm. Then, perhaps, the old folks will be able to leave something handsome to the boys who have moved out to the rainless prairies of Kansas and Nebraska to make their fortunes and have made nothing except experience.

SENATOR MAXEY is the only Rebel West-Pointer in the United States Senate; and the oldest fossil. In politics he hasn't got past talking about "the party of the Constitution," and claiming that the Democracy is that party. Yet if there has been any party that has repudiated the Constitution, and spat upon it, and sought to nullify it, the party referred to by the venerable Senator from Texas is the one. What can be thought of the consistency of a native Kentuckian, educated at West Point at the expense of the General Government, who followed Texas out of the Union, and fought in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of Major-General, and now talks about "the party of the Constitution"?

BRIGHT-EYES was an alleged Indian maiden, but she didn't get her glibness of speech from that side of the house, and it is presumed that any slight exaggerations of which she may have been guilty will not be charged up to the Indian duplicity account. She has been plainly caught in two or more deviations from the truth within the last week. The boundless faith of the Washington correspondent in her veracity has been shaken. On the whole, Mr. Schurz is getting much the best of the Ponca controversy. The Boston philanthropists are coming out exceedingly small. They should have been suspicious of a man named Tibbles. The name might do for one of Dickens' American characters as that of one who made a profession of philanthropy.

THE British Government sent out Prof. Sheldon as a special Commissioner to examine and report on the advantages of Canada as an agricultural country. The object of the Commission was, of course, to direct the stream of British emigration to the Dominion. But the report will not have that effect. The Professor has apparently a judicial and impartial mind, and his conclusions are only moderately encouraging. He objects to Manitoba because it has no timber, or good roads, or an abundance of good water, while its winter is long and severe. The Province of Ontario is a garden-spot, but the farmers there are selling out and removing to the United States in large numbers. The general conclusions are that the farmer in Canada suffers from violent storms; occasionally from grasshoppers, potato-bugs, weevil, and Hessian-fly; and that the severe winter weather is a special drawback. Still the country has made great progress, and its export trade is yet in its infancy.

IT is not improbable that the stand taken by the English Radical members will have the effect of inducing or compelling Mr. Gladstone to introduce a much more sweeping Irish land bill than will be at all pleasing to the Whig members of his Cabinet. The members who are thus pressing for radical measures are the ablest, most intelligent, and most promising members of the Liberal party, and they represent the intelligence and sense of justice of the English masses. Prof. Thorold Rogers, the member for Southwark, was at one time Professor of Political Economy in Oxford University; Mr. Arthur Arnold, to whom the snobbish London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* refers as "a political doctrinaire without political influence," is member for the manufacturing town of Salford, and is the same member who tried last session to have the absurd restriction against importation of American cattle into England modified. He is one of the editorial writers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the best-written paper in England. Mr. Stansfield has long been identified with political movements on the Continent, notably with the movement for the unification of Italy. Ashton Dilke is the brother of Sir Charles Dilke, and is proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, next to *Reynolds' Newspaper* the most popular and widely-circulated workingman's paper in England. It is quite well understood, too, that these men have the sympathy of Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, and perhaps of other members of the Cabinet. If the Irish members who follow the lead of Mr. Shaw act up to the expectation of their constituents, and unite with this radical section heartily, Mr. Gladstone will have to make considerable concessions, and the Irish tenants will obtain a substantial installment of justice. But Mr. Shaw's following is small, and is mostly made up of that class of time-serving, half-hearted, and insincere demagogs whose action has so often led to the disappointment of Irish hopes and prospects.

GOV. LONG, of Massachusetts, argued on both sides of the capital-punishment question in his inaugural address. He said:

> I feel it my duty to call your attention to the matter of capital punishment. It is an outrage on human sensibilities; it is out of accord with the spirit of the age; it has undoubtedly, in many cases, induced juries to acquit men who, although really guilty of murder in the first degree, have thus gone unpunished; and nothing can justify it but the conviction which is in the public mind, and which, I admit, affects my own mind very differently the moment I look at the matter under a sense of official responsibility, that the dread of this extreme penalty is a safeguard to life.

This is as much as to say that theoretically capital punishment is all wrong, but practically it is all right. The Governor thus takes the position that a thing may be good and at the same time impracticable, which is a misuse of words. A thing which is not workable is not and cannot be good. It is bad, faulty, defective, erroneous, or radically wrong. If there is any foundation for the public conviction that capital punishment is a safeguard to life, it is not "out of accord with the spirit of the age," nor "an outrage on human sensibilities." On the contrary, the abolition of it would be precisely described by these phrases, supposing it to have the effect which the Governor says he cannot but believe it does have.

EUGENE HALE, of Maine, will be one of the youngest members of the United States Senate. He is 44 years of age, having been born in 1836. Butler, of South Carolina, was born in the same year; Plumb, of Kansas, in 1837; Groome, of Maryland, in 1838; and Bruce, of Mississippi, in 1841. These are the only Senators under 45. Hale has been in public life longer than many older men in Congress. He was chosen Prosecuting-Attorney of Hancock County, Maine, when he was but 21, and held that office nine years. Then he was elected to Congress for five terms. He has been twice offered a Cabinet position, that of Postmaster-General by President Grant, and that of Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes. The fiat-money craze swept him out of office in 1878, and his district has been ever since considered the only hopeless one in the State. He is personally very popular, being calm and fair-minded by temperament, and having excel lent tact and judgment of men. There are few better parliamentarians in the country than Mr. Hale. Yet he is better fitted in some respects to do good service in the Senate than in the House, as he is not naturally a rough-and-tumble fighter, but understands finesse and delicate management better than the hand-sluggers usually do. His judicial habits of mind will make him a dignified and influential member of the Senate and give his opinions in that body some weight.

CERTAIN Eastern newspapers, among which the Philadelphia *Times* is conspicuous, have fallen into the grave error of supposing that the State of Texas may be divided into five States without the consent of Congress. The *Times* says on this point:

> The division of Texas rests wholly with the Legislature of the State, and can be carried out within the present session of Congress. The precedent conditions to the division were that each State should be of convenient size, shall have sufficient population, and shall be organized by the consent of the State of Texas, not of the United States, as in case of a Territory.

This is wholly wrong. The language of the statute is:

> New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof; *which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.*

Now what are the provisions of the Constitution relating to new States? Simply that they "may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." Congress is supreme in the matter. No contract entered into by a previous Congress can alter or amend the constitutional powers and rights of the Congress now in session or that which is to assemble next December unless sooner called together in extra session. Nor has any contract been entered into with that intention. It is clear from the language of the Enabling act that Congress was to take the initiative in the division of Texas, as the new States were to be formed, not by the original act of the Legislature, but "by the consent of such State."

THE memorial performance which it has been determined to give at Central Music-Hall next Saturday evening in commemoration of the late George B. Carpenter's services to music and art in this city will be one of the most notable and interesting events that have ever occurred in this city. The basis of the project is to secure the erection of a memorial window in the handsome hall which stands as a monument to Mr. Carpenter, and the surplus receipts will be added to the fund which the Directors and stockholders of the hall are subscribing in testimony of Mr. Carpenter's eminent services to the public. This entertainment would be attractive to the public under any circumstances, but it will be rendered especially so by the appearance of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the eminent French actress, who will give a recitation for the first time in this country. The announcement of her appearance at a testimonial given to Sir Jules Benedict, the musical composer, served to add £700, or $3,500, to the receipts, which were in all $6,000. This lady's generous proffer of her services on this occasion will commend her to the entire American people, and especially to the people of this city. When Mr. Carpenter's character, work, and devotion to art were explained to her at the time she was told that a memorial performance was contemplated, she immediately exclaimed, "Can't I do something?" The crowded and elegant house that will greet her at Central Music-Hall next Saturday evening will satisfy her that she will have contributed her full share to the honor to be bestowed upon a deserving friend of art, though personally unknown to her and in a strange land.

MAYOR HARRISON professes to be deeply aggrieved and injured by the strictures of THE TRIBUNE on his conduct in relation to the new pumping-works. He has explained to a reporter of this paper that the money appropriated by the Common Council was inadequate; that the appropriation could not be increased during the fiscal year except in case of emergency; that the emergency did not exist, and so on. The explanation is not sufficient. The Mayor has shown no disposition to do the work. He announced his opposition to it when it was first broached; and he has not changed his mind since, so far as appears from any of his public acts. Where there is a will there is a way. Mayor Harrison may not have been able to do all that was desired with the means at his command, but he was able to do much. He has done nothing. He might have shown his good intentions by prosecuting the matter as far as possible. He might have completed the building, dug the cut-off, put in the necessary gates, and prepared everything for the engines. He could probably have made arrangements with some responsible builders by which the engines would be now at least in process of construction. There was no excuse for haggling or delay, or any question of the desire of the Council and the people that the improvements should be begun and finished as speedily as practicable. If the Mayor had done his whole duty the works might be in operation by spring, and 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute pouring into the canal, instead of one-third that quantity. The question of the capacity of an enlarged canal to drain the city and carry off sufficient water to neutralize the sewage would then have been in course of speedy demonstration. It would have been franker and manlier of Mayor Harrison if he had put his opposition to the pumping-works on other grounds; or at least had offered to the people some earlier explanation of the difficulty with which he was confronted, so that it might have been long ago removed, and the business gone forward.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE TRIBUNE laid before its readers yesterday the remarkable paper written by Gen. Grant concerning the rival schemes for an interoceanic canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific waters,—the one by way of Panama and the other by Lake Nicaragua.

Gen. Grant's paper will leave no doubt on any mind as to the vast superiority in cheapness of construction of the Nicaraguan route over the Panama route, which is to be controlled by French capitalists. The enormous difference in the cost of the construction of these two canals is startling. Gen. Grant places the lowest estimate for the Nicaraguan route at $41,000,000, and, allowing liberally for the difference between estimated and actual cost, he fixes the maximum cost at less than $100,000,000. He computes that 4,000,000 tons of freight will pass the canal annually, which, at $2.50 per ton, will yield an annual income of $10,000,000, which, after paying expenses, will leave $8,500,000 profits annually to the stockholders.

Gen. Grant states the probable cost of the canal by the Panama route at perhaps $400,000,000. This nearly corresponds with a detailed statement published in the New York *Tribune* of the 10th inst., which foots up the cost at $396,000,000, or four times the maximum estimate of the canal by the Nicaraguan route.

If it be true that the Panama Canal will cost $400,000,000, or the half of it, then we do not understand that the American route has anything to fear in the way of competition from the French-built canal. There can hardly be any occasion for National interference or belligerent demonstrations to prevent the construction of the De Lesseps canal, if the latter depend on the expenditure of $400,000,000. The American Company can safely go ahead with their work without any dread of competition from such a costly undertaking as that projected by De Lesseps. Upon the relative merits of the two schemes there can therefore hardly be any difference of opinion in this country, when all the facts are known, and when both sides can have the fullest hearing. It is not at all possible that there will be much money subscribed for the De Lesseps scheme in this country, whatever may be the case in Europe, where the De Lesseps canal alone is advocated. The publication abroad of Gen. Grant's letter will do much to open European eyes as to the comparative merits of the two schemes.

Gen. Grant, however, makes a special appeal to the American people in favor of what he considers an American canal, constructed by an American company under an American charter, and to be controlled by American authority, as against a canal constructed by a European company, under a European charter, and under the protection of European Governments. He invokes the spirit, if not the letter, of the Monroe doctrine, which has been the proclaimed policy of the United States for half a century. He quotes the recent declaration of President Hayes on this subject, and claims that the construction of the canal at Panama, as proposed by the French Company, would be a substantial violation of the established American policy.

While there is probably no question as to the superiority of the Nicaraguan over the Panama route, we fail to see wherein the construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus, by the desire and with the consent of the Government of Colombia, by a company, no matter where organized, can be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, or of any American doctrine or policy. Mr. Monroe, in his message following the recognition of the independence of the Spanish-American States, thus asserted what has passed into history as the Monroe doctrine:

> With the movements [of foreign Governments] in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments, and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

That is the whole of the Monroe doctrine. It was a declaration that if any European Power should renew the war to reclaim its American colonies (as was then threatened) which had become independent, the United States would feel obliged to make the cause of these colonies her own. Even if the construction of a canal in Panama by a company with French capital, with the consent of the Colombian Government, and at its urgent solicitation, should be considered a "menace to free institutions, and a peril to the American Union," there is nothing whatever in the "Monroe doctrine" which forbids such a proceeding, any more than there is in the construction of railways in the United States by British capital. The warning by Mr. Monroe was that no political interference with or control by any European Government of any Government on this continent would be tolerated. To claim that this would prevent the construction of a railway or canal on any part of the continent by a foreign company is to stretch the Monroe doctrine beyond all reasonable or defensible grounds. If Mr. De Lesseps can scrape up $400,000,000 and plant that money in the swamps and volcanic rocks of the isthmus, let him do it. The United States are not his guardians, nor guardians of his French victims.

If the Nicaraguan Canal is the better route, and can be constructed for one-fourth of the money, it has no reason to fear the other scheme. Certainly no American capital will go into the more costly work. So eminently superior in all respects, and especially in the cost of the work, and therefore so much more advisable, is the Nicaraguan scheme, that we think its promotion is weakened rather than strengthened by the appeal to the Monroe doctrine. That appeal has no political, moral, or rational foundation, because, in the absence of any political purpose or design, there can be no justification in denying to the Panama Government the right to build a canal, or to authorize any person or company to build such a canal for the commercial purposes of the world.

A COPPERHEAD ATTEMPT TO DISGRACE INDIANA.

Gov. Porter, in his inaugural message to the Indiana Legislature, made a statement in regard to the memorials deposited in the corner-stone of the new State-House which will be a revelation to most people, and which describes a disgrace to the State of Indiana which cannot be too quickly obliterated. He said:

> It is an occasion of regret that I have to feel myself constrained to refer to a most disagreeable topic. In placing in the corner-stone of the new Capitol memorials of the history and progress of the State, none was placed in it referring to the deeds of valor of her soldiers who went forth to battle to preserve the Union, and to save Indiana from becoming a State upon the border, subject to hostile raids and incursions, and exposed, at the first approach of war, to the invasion of hostile armies. In the address delivered upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone, many minor incidents in the history of the State were dwelt upon with eloquent copiousness, but no reference was made to the illustrious dead whose lives were offered as a sacrifice for the welfare of their State and the preservation of their country. Nor was mention made of the no less illustrious living, whose grateful presence among us is a continued remembrancer of the immortal cause for which they fought. If memorials of their services had been placed in this repository, the omission in the address would have been unimportant; but none having been placed there, the address seems to emphasize the supposition that no recognition was to be made of their services, their sacrifices, or their heroism. . . . It has been suggested that this omission may be redressed by placing some statue or other object in the dome commemorative of their services, and thus show that, while we could not remember them while laying the base of the Capitol, we were constrained to remember them when rearing the pinnacles. I have no hesitation in saying that if it can be done without releasing the sureties upon bonds of the contractors, this corner-stone should be laid bare, the repository of its treasures should be opened, and there should be placed therein a careful record in relation to the War, of whatever a great and patriotic State might deem best worth preserving in a record of its most illustrious citizens.

This corner-stone was laid under the auspices of a Democratic State Government. Ex-Gov. Hendricks, the Democratic leader in the State, delivered the address on the occasion. The omission to deposit any evidences of the noble part which Indiana took in the defense of the Union and to make any mention of the eminent services which its statesmen and heroes rendered could not have been due to accident. It must have been intentional and deliberate. If so, it was a viler manifestation of Copperheadism than any that was made by the "Sons of Liberty" or the "Knights of the Golden Circle" during the progress of the War, and it will render impossible any future defense of Mr. Hendricks' loyalty. It was also an insult to the patriotism of the loyal masses of that State, and an injury to its reputation in the history that shall some day be made up from the State archives. It is an incident which goes far to identify the Democratic party of Indiana with the "Lost Cause," and indicates that irreconcilability to the result of the War is not altogether confined to the extreme Bourbons of the South. We are disposed to maintain, however, that this disgrace to the State was committed by the few men in a position to control the matter, and that the action would not have escaped the censure of the masses of the Democratic party if it had been understood.

The war record of Indiana is so gratifying, on the whole, that it ought to be the greatest pride of every citizen of that State. Indiana was threatened with invasion on its southern border and the loyal people were harassed by the "fire-in-the-rear" stay-at-homes. In spite of these dangers and dissensions, large armies were promptly recruited within its boundaries, funds were liberally subscribed, and Indiana was gloriously represented at most of the great battles of the War. The Governor of the time—the lamented Morton—was perhaps the most conspicuous and most successful of all the so-called War Governors; and the span of four or five years during which Indiana contributed so notably to the prosecution of the War is certainly the most conspicuous in the history of the State up to this time. Gov. Porter simply exacts justice to the loyal people of Indiana when he demands that, if possible, the proper deposits shall yet be made in the corner-stone, or that otherwise some other fitting testimonial shall be identified with the building which shall commemorate Indiana's record in the war for the preservation of the Union.

REFUNDING AND BANK CIRCULATION.

The New York *Tribune* of late has printed several articles with the apparent purpose of discouraging refunding at the lowest practicable rate in the interest of the banks and the Wall street brokers. The following extract will sufficiently indicate the line of argument it employs:

> The discussion in the House on Saturday did not justify increased hopefulness in respect to the passage of a good Funding bill. Very strong reasons were given for the belief that Congress had better do nothing than to pass the pending 3 per cent bill, if it could be carried into full effect, because it would cause a violent contraction of the bank circulation, and consequent industrial and commercial disasters. . . . The strongest reasons exist for the belief that the National banks, which now hold $209,405,300 of 5 and 6 per cent bonds on deposit for circulation, would retire more than half that amount of notes within six months, if forced to choose between a taxed circulation based on 3 per cent bonds and no circulation. It would suit some money-lenders and some speculators, no doubt, to have a contraction of $75,000,000 or more before July 1. But the consequences would not suit members of Congress who cause them by their votes.

In other words, it would seem to be the purpose of these articles to threaten the country with a disastrous contraction of the currency if the lowest available interest shall be insisted upon by the Government. As a matter of fact, there is no real danger of any such result. A shrinkage of only $75,000,000 in bank-note circulation is threatened, but the bank-note circulation might be reduced by one-half, and the deficiency could be made up in a lawful manner from the resources of the Government, as may be easily shown.

1. The volume of greenbacks now amounts only to $340,000,000, and a considerable part of that sum is held in the Treasury, which may be released,—for instance, the ten or twelve millions held for the redemption of the fractional currency which has been destroyed and lost, and will never be presented for redemption. But the Government has authority in any emergency to increase the greenback fund to the $400,000,000 fixed as the limit, and comprehended within the decision of the Supreme Court which maintained the constitutionality of the issue. A contraction of the issue of legal-tender notes within the prescribed limit was made during Johnson's Administration to 356 millions, and under Grant it was extended to 382 millions at the time of the panic of 1873. The same may be done again upon contingency, more especially as they are now redeemable in coin, and, with the release of greenbacks unnecessarily retained in the Treasury, the volume of legal-tender and redeemable currency can thus be increased fully $75,000,000, or equal to the threatened contraction of National-bank notes.

2. Director-of-the-Mint Burchard reports that there is sufficient gold bullion available from the stock of foreign gold that has come into the country in exchange for commodities to occupy the mints for a year. Probably $50,000,000 of gold, and perhaps more, may be thus minted in the current year by coining large pieces, and that sum added to the circulation of the country.

3. The coinage of silver is not limited by law to $2,000,000 a month, as the New York *Tribune* seems to suppose. The lawful limit is just double that amount or $48,000,000 during the year, which, with silver now in the Treasury not represented by certificates in the circulation of the country, may add $60,000,000 more to the circulating medium in the convenient, safe, and popular shape of silver certificates. Add to this the gold that will be imported during the year 1881, and produced from our Western mines, together not less than 80 to 100 millions.

4. If all these resources should prove to be insufficient to make up any deficiency in bank circulation, the Government can issue at any time any amount of Treasury notes, *not* legal-tender, which it can keep at par by redemption.

Hence the threat of a contraction in bank currency by reason of a low bond is merely a foolish bugbear. There is not much danger that the banks will refuse to issue notes to any extent which business really demands, because they can always make so much of an issue profitable. But if they should not do so, the Government has the power and resources, as we have shown, to fill up any deficiency. Consequently the only question as to refunding is as to how low a rate the new bonds can be negotiated at par. If at 3 per cent, then let refunding be agreed upon at that rate; if not, then at 3½ or 3.65 per cent. In any case, however, the action of the banks with reference to their issues of circulating notes does not require any special consideration in the matter.

MORE PROHIBITION FOLLY.

A new local option prohibition bill has been recently introduced in the Ohio Legislature which illustrates the thorough impracticability of the prohibitionist class. It provides that on the 1st day of May next a special election shall be held, at which "all persons having the qualifications of electors, *without distinction of sex,*" shall be entitled to vote for or against the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage. If at such election "the majority in the State is against the sale, then it shall be unlawful to sell after the 4th of next July. In case the vote is not a majority against suppression, then the law shall apply only in counties, cities, towns, and villages which have given a majority in its favor."

This is the substance of the bill. From the general character of this scheme one would suppose that the Ohio statutes were destitute of all legislation against liquor-selling. To show the real condition of prohibition legislation in that State, however, we quote the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

> Secs. 4,356 to 4,364, inclusive, contain what is known as the Adair law. This holds persons selling liquors and the property where sold responsible in damages to any person who may suffer from the acts or negligence of the person drinking the same. Now, the point we make is this: If the laws we have are not enforced, what is the use of additional legislation? What assurance have we that new laws would be enforced any more than old ones? The law is now ample to close every saloon where distilled liquors are retailed in the State of Ohio, and it is the privilege of any citizen or number of citizens to enforce the law. Holding meetings and passing resolutions will accomplish nothing. Calling upon the police or constables will accomplish nothing. These we have always with us, and there is the result,—2,500 lawbreakers at work night and day in Cincinnati, and 2,500 houses, including hotels and restaurants, liable to be declared common nuisances, and their proprietors sent to the common jail.

For thirty years the Constitution and statutes of Ohio have sought to forbid the sale of liquors, and have refused to grant licenses, and yet they have been a complete failure. The only success of this legislation has been to turn the State over to the Democrats more than once. For thirty years the Adair law has been in force, and yet it has not stopped the drinking of liquor, it has not reduced the demand for liquor nor checked the supply, nor has it arrested the desire for drinking. The people of Ohio drink as much per capita as the people of Illinois, or perhaps any other State, and the people of Cincinnati, in proportion to their numbers, probably drink more beer than the people of any other city in the American Union. The law literally goes for nothing, and yet it is one of the most stringent, inquisitorial, searching prohibitory laws that was ever passed against selling liquor. So far as words go, there is nothing that the most fanatical Prohibitionist could add to it that would add to its strength; and every form of political machinery was put in motion,—with what result? Liquor-selling and liquor-drinking kept on unabated, altho no saloon was licensed in Ohio. The State was given over into the hands of the Democrats. And now after this disastrous political effect has passed away the same simpletons recommence their agitation against the venders, and if they are allowed their way will reach precisely the same end again.

Like most unreasoning people, they go at a thing wrong end foremost. They make their attack upon those who supply to those who demand. If Prohibitionists want to prohibit, let them make their assault upon those who drink, because so long as there is a demand for liquor there will inevitably be a supply. If the demand can be dried up or cut off by law or moral suasion there will be no supply in the human nature of things. No saloons will be opened and no saloonkeepers will invest their money in the business. No hotels and no drug-stores, or groceries, or country stores, or peddlers will keep it for their customers. But as long as the bulk of the three million people of Ohio are thirsty, and demand drink, it is useless to seek to prevent it by trying to stop the supply without having the repressive law apply to those who drink, and an overwhelming public sentiment of teetotalism to enforce the law everywhere, in cities and towns as well as rural districts. If these reformers want to stop the practice of drinking, let them make it a crime to drink; punish the practice severely; pay informers handsomely for betraying; make it the business of their lives to find out who drink; multiply their jails, their Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and their police and constabulary forces; adulterate their liquors with something which will sicken a drinker, and yet will not unfit liquors for uses in the arts and industries, as is done in England with untaxed alcohol intended to be used in the arts. In this manner they might perhaps stop some at least from drinking.

If these reformers could ever be induced to take a practical view of anything, they would know that they cannot stop the supply of an article which enters by millions of gallons into the arts, and sciences, and trades, which is used in paints, in dyestuffs, in drugs, in medicines, and which figures in every doctor's prescription.

And yet, with the long and notorious failure of the Ohio law clearly before them, our own Prohibitionists are working at Springfield upon exactly the same lines. They are actively engaged in pushing the Hinds bill, which provides for the registration in each municipality of the men and women over 21 years of age, and requires any intending saloonkeeper to present a petition signed by the majority of such registered persons before he can be granted a license. This is equivalent to a vote in such municipality. In connection with this bill the Woman's Temperance Union is agitating to secure "local option" by making all women over 21 years of age eligible to vote on the license question. As usual, they take this position without regard to logic or practical results. They proceed upon the absurd assumption that it is only necessary to have a majority of the votes to prohibit the licensing of saloons in order to stop men from drinking! The only reason why female voters are required of course is, because these reformers are satisfied they cannot get male voters enough. But how is this going to work? Let us suppose that in a certain municipality there are 3,000 male voters. The election comes off; 2,500 of the men vote against the prohibition law, but the women, by adding sufficient of their number to the minority of 500 men, carry it. How are they going to enforce it against the majority of men, who are the physical force of the municipality? They have the masculine popular sentiment against them, the majority of men opposed to them,—the great bulk of the militia, police, and constabulary force of the community against them. If the majority of men in the community are in favor of the law the women's votes are unnecessary. If the majority of the men are opposed to the law, it is useless to talk about women enforcing it, for it can't be done. This may not be a very gallant view of the subject, but it is the naked truth, the practical view nevertheless. But, whatever they may do, there is but one logical way of doing it, and that is to get at the drinkers rather than the sellers, for by stopping the drinkers the selling will be dried up, whereas, on the other hand, those who supply liquor can never be stopped as long as there is a demand for it. There is something not only illogical but laughable in trying to stop liquor-selling, and at the same time leaving the millions of thirsty men perfectly free to supply themselves in any way they please. There is no saloon or hotel in Ohio which has a license, and yet millions of Buckeyes easily get all the liquor they are willing to pay for. So it will be in Illinois.

BIG stories are told by the Albany *Journal* of the profits of the ice business. The gist of one told last summer was that a dealer down at Castleton had pocketed $80,000 on a small investment. This incident might have been true or false. It is certain that the field has lately looked very inviting to capitalists. The ice-houses immediately about Albany have so multiplied that they can hold 100,000 tons more now than they could one year ago. There are at present 6,000 men and boys and 1,800 horses at work on the river housing ice. The harvest when completed will reach 2,500,000 tons. The total cost of gathering it will be $2,000,000. Last winter only 150,000 tons were gathered.

THE wiles of the stock jobbers of New York have no end. Only a day or two ago the city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the report that there had been a horrible accident on the Elevated Railroad at Third street and Sixth avenue by which sixty lives were lost. Then the scene of the accident was changed to the Second avenue line. Both reports were false, and intended only for effect on the stock market. Manhattan stock was hammered down half a cent, but Metropolitan would not budge. The second story was too much like the cry of wolf.

MR. HENKEL, of Philadelphia, like Mr. Boycott, of Ireland, has become a verb. "To Henkelize" is to return to its proper place between tracks the snow which a street-railroad company piles up at the side of the street. Mr. Henkel is an enterprising merchant on Arch street, and he won the belt a few days ago in a shoveling match with a squad of street-railway employés. He has had many imitators since; and Henkelizing is the fashionable pastime of the Quaker City this year.

THE Oriental luxuriance of the "laughter" and "applause" with which the gentlemen of the New York press greeted Gen. Grant's heavy sarcasm does not find imitators in other cities. It must be that there was something in the manner of the General's speech which did not appear in the matter of it. The Baltimore and Boston editors are equally at a loss to account for the wild enthusiasm with which the New York brethren received the General's well-directed kicks.

A POSTAL-CARD correspondent wants to know why Monday's TRIBUNE thinks "there will be a great export of lumber from Washington Territory to Manitoba?" It don't, but the proof-reader and type-setter are of that opinion. It is into Montana THE TRIBUNE thinks the great export of lumber will be. That vast Territory nearly adjoining Washington, extends east and west 500 miles, and is almost destitute of building timber.

> I THINK that if the City of New York were built of glass, so that everybody could see what everybody else was doing, the morality of the city would rise 50 per cent in one year.—*Henry Ward Beecher at the Press Club Dinner.*

If the City of Brooklyn had been built of glass a few years ago, there would have been perhaps a large demand for spy-glasses among moral members of the community.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* hasn't enough—not sand in its gizzard but music in its soul, else it would not give this unfeeling notice:

> A Mr. Gerner sends us 120 pages of rhymes in small type—advance sheets, as it were—and requests us to read the work "through to the end," and then criticise. This able editorial is for the purpose of informing Mr. Gerner that Methuselah is not connected with this paper.

THE Memphis *Appeal* gives its constituents this stern command in regard to a white-livered scamp: "The despicable Edelberto Giro! Kick him, everybody who can get foot near enough his vile carcass." If Giro *must* go near Memphis he should vaccinate himself against this sort of thing by carrying a smoothing-iron in each coat-tail pocket.

THE Senatorial canvass in Minnesota is becoming interesting. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* risks the statement that Senator McMillan has not more than forty-five votes pledged, while the opposition has from seventy-five to seventy-eight votes. Ramsey's friends are now confident of his election by an overwhelming majority after a few ballots.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* opines that "If the Virginia newspapers do not stop talking about Readjusters and Funders, people will soon begin to think the Old Dominion owes somebody something."

IT may be an honor for a New York newspaper editor to be elevated on the toe of the boot of the hero of Appomattox, but the guild in other cities are not so humble.

IF the Monroe doctrine is in the way of the Panama Canal De Lesseps will lick it or tunnel it. Nothing can stop him.

PERSONALS.

Kissing is something like seven-up. If he begs, and she thinks she can make points in the game, she will give one.

An Eastern paper says that "Jay Gould has been studying the possibilities of Dakota." We are sorry for Dakota.

A *Literary Review* has been started in Omaha. Carson City and Dead Man's Gulch may be expected to soon wheel into line.

It is very gratifying to pick up a paper in which there is not an editorial on the Congressional trouble in Utah headed "A Spiked Cannon."

"Madam, you said your son was a lawyer, I think. Has he much practice?" Why, yes, sir, he has a great practice—of smoking and chewing tobacco."

Not long ago Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and Postmaster-General Maynard were talking of the unsatisfactory life a public man leads. Mr. Maynard complained that he had been a quarter of a century in public life, and was poorer than when he entered. "Well," replied Hamlin, "I am not. I had nothing when I commenced and I have nothing now."

Gin Sling is the euphonious name of a Chinese Freshman at Yale. Who knows but that at some time in the vast future Gin Sling may become one of the ornaments of the American Bar?

Huge frauds are said to have been perpetrated in the construction of the new Russian torpedo boat Batoum, and the matter is being investigated. We hope the Batoum facts will be reached.

An Irishman, who was very near sighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the other did to him, and they were both to fire at the same time.

Salvini was recently given a dinner by the Papyrus Club of Boston. The only trouble about a Boston dinner is that the talk about biology and protoplasm is painfully in excess of the roast beef and potatoes.

"Kentuckians should look boldly at the future," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, but unless the future contains a race-course and a bottle of whisky prominently displayed we are afraid the advice of our esteemed contemporary will be unheeded.

"What are our printing-presses doing?" inquires the Cleveland *Leader*. In Chicago they are removing fingers from small boys who fool around them, and also disseminating germs of thought. But this is really an important question, and we should like to see it discussed in some other paper.

> Little noses,
> Red as roses,
> Pass us daily on the street!
> How we long to
> Sing a song to
> Every one we chance to meet.
> —*From "Songs of the Road," by Charles A. Ross.*

"Your visits remind me of the growth of a successful newspaper," said Uncle Jabez, leaning his chin on his cane, and glancing at William Henry, who was sweet on Angelica. "Why so?" inquired William Henry. "Well, they commenced on a weekly, grew to be a tri-weekly, and have now become daily, with a Sunday supplement."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "When the wrong man kisses the right woman or the right man kisses the wrong woman—and both sometimes happen—it does not always follow that there is a disturbance about it. The world can never know how much unauthorized kissing has been done and forgiven and forgotten." Editor McClure has evidently returned from his Southern trip.

Gen. Grant is said to smoke a hundred cigars in two weeks. He gives away as many as he smokes. He has used the same brand of imported cigars for ten years. They cost $22 a hundred. Col. Bob Ingersoll pays $50 for a box, and uses from five to ten cigars a day. Gen. Butler pays $10 and sometimes $20 for a box. Senator Matt Carpenter, who nearly killed himself by smoking, has been reduced to three cigars a day.

There must be something after all this way,
A sweet fruition from the harrowed past;
Rest some day for this pacing to and fro;
A tender sunbeam and dear flowers at last.

There will be something when these days are done,
Something more fair by far than starry nights—
A prospect limitless, as one by one
Embodied castles crown the airy hights.
—*Gen. Hancock.*

'Twas Christmas Eve. Near the bright-glowing fire sat three young men engaged in earnest conversation. Well dressed, and with bright, intelligent faces, it was evident from their earnest look and conversation that something of more than usual import was being discussed. The wind whistled shrilly through the almost deserted street, while in the homes forms were flitting to and fro in the half-light of the turned-down lamps. It was a season of merry-making and joy.

. . . .

Another hour had passed. The three young men were still beside the brightly-glowing fire. The wind still whistled shrilly down the street. Suddenly the mellow tones of the chimes in a neighboring church fell upon the night air. One of the young men held up a finger. Another man approached him.

"Same again, Bill."

"All right."

They had ordered another drink. Christmas had come.—*Emile Zola.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

The once pro-slavery Henry W. Hilliard, now United States Minister to Brazil, having become strongly anti-slavery, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* calls him a renegade.

Albany *Journal* (Rep.): When Mr. Blaine goes into the Cabinet, if the Ottawa Parliament does nothing before that time, the "Plumed Knight" may be trusted to let daylight into that fishing business.

Senator Maxey, of Texas: The Democratic party will again come to power, for it is the party of the people, and, when reason in the North shall have resumed its sway, the people there will come back to the party of the Constitution, and thus, I think, out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.

Baltimore *American* (Rep.): Gen. Grant, not being highly skilled in the use of the lighter weapons of sarcasm, his remarks might be regarded as somewhat offensive to the profession to which his hosts belonged, were it not that the [illegible] are so plentifully interspersed with applause and laughter as to make it evident that they accepted it all in good humor.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* A New York paper, while substantially admitting that the Western press has the lead in news, solemnly congratulates itself that "New York journalism is still ahead in the question of honor." It is a little singular that this high moral critic is at this time engaged in one of the largest mud-slinging enterprises that ever blackened white paper.

Boston *Transcript* (Rep.): The very good answer is returned to the carping [illegible] of Europe who complain that the United States do nothing for the rest of the world [illegible] power and prosperity, that the proof we furnish that a great nation of fifty millions can live in peace among themselves and with all the world without a standing army, is the greatest [illegible] any nation ever gave to the world.

Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.): According to every rule of law and right that money belongs to us. We are precisely in the [illegible] of a man who has paid money upon a forged check. We have been duped by [illegible] the case of an individual the law would [illegible] require restoration of the plunder, [illegible] send the swindlers to prison. Why, then, should we hesitate to require that we shall [illegible] own restored to us?

Nordhoff in New York *Herald:* Republican Senators are wondering how Mr. George, Senator-elect, so-called, of Mississippi, is to get into the Senate, or how long he will stay in if Mr. Hill and other sapient Democratic Senators demonstrate that the Senate may override the record of a State election, and one held [illegible] years ago at that. And Mr. George, of Mississippi, is not the only Democrat who will, on Mr. Hill's argument, find it a troublesome [illegible] hereafter to get his seat in the Senate or keep it after he has got in.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* We [illegible] there is not a decent man living to-day who would not rather be anybody else than the wretched creature Giro, who figures as the chief witness against Mrs. Christiancy. There are [illegible] forms of baseness in this world, but the [illegible] teer witness against a woman's sin, in which himself was sinner also, touches the [illegible] depth of them all. Whatever the [illegible] do, public opinion in this country will [illegible] condemn Mrs. Christiancy upon the [illegible] such a wretch as Giro.

Toronto *Globe:* The public have heard enough about Prof. Hind's "disclosures" if they are not to lead to something more [illegible] now appears. We cannot in the figures [illegible] published see any justification for the language he has been indulging in [illegible]. He has always asserted that he [illegible] back facts,—giving his reasons. It is [illegible] still creating suspicion of his good [illegible] same. Parliament is now in session [illegible] and, as there is a motion for the papers [illegible] subject, the public may expect soon to [illegible] about it.

New York *Times:* In accordance with the recommendation from the Post-Office Department, it is proposed to appropriate [illegible] for the purpose of compensating steamers engaged in carrying the United States [illegible] tween our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and [illegible] countries. It is agreed that this policy [illegible] develop trade and encourage the [illegible] of American steamship service. [illegible] the annual expenditure of a sum [illegible] than this can be made to result in [illegible] lines of communication, as is alleged [illegible] done, the appropriation will be a [illegible]

But, when we recollect what enormous subsidies have been demanded by steamship corporations engaged in foreign trade in former days, it is surprising that so much can now be done for so little money. There is a widespread and well-founded popular distrust of steamship subsidies, in whatever shape they may come, and this apparently honest scheme will be closely scanned by the watchdogs of the Treasury.

Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.): The negro masses are gradually eschewing politics, and the only element of irritation between them and the white people is created by the bitter harangues of designing politicians during the excitement always attending popular elections. . . . The white man will do nothing that will destroy the efficiency of the colored man as a laborer, and the negro will in time have to stand by those upon whom he is dependent. And then will come that political millennium for which every true patriot has so long and so devoutly prayed.

Albany *Journal* (Rep.): There is no foundation whatever in the Constitution or in reason for that saying, so often repeated that it has acquired something like the authority of a maxim, that the Post-Office must be made to sustain itself. Why must it be made to sustain itself any more than the army, or navy, or the Judiciary? The Constitution certainly does not direct that any one more than another of these institutions shall be self-sustaining. Besides, it is by no means granted that a uniform two-cent rate would materially reduce the revenue. Any improvement in the postal service has an appreciable influence on industrial prosperity, while there is a wider good effect upon science, letters, invention, and social life.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): If Mr. Blaine will address his attention to John Bull, who grows more and more insolent and supercilious with age, he will have a following which can be relied on. Americans should be taught that there is but one Nation in the world, and that America. The American flag should be made in every part of the world a symbol of this fact. American feeling, based upon it, should be consolidated at home and made resonant abroad. Mr. Blaine has a touch of the Earl of Beaconsfield in him. Let him, in this matter, emulate Dizzy, and bring us to a realizing sense of our splendor and prowess; not by the mean bullying of the weak, but by boldly tackling the strong.

New York *Irish World*: By the tenor of the cable dispatches from Ireland and England sent through the Associated Press, it is evident the manager in London is in conspiracy with the land-grabbing interest. Nearly every item sent to the American press is "what the *Times* says," "a correspondent from Dublin says," etc.; hardly a word from the Government organ, the *Daily News*, or from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Manchester Guardian*, or the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* or *Nation*. Nine-tenths of the press of Ireland are in full sympathy with the movement now agitating that misgoverned country; and fully three-fourths of the press of England give impartial accounts of affairs in Ireland. But the American agent of the Associated Press leaves this mass of evidence to hunt up some land-monopoly sheet, or invent some lying dispatch from Dublin or Rome of what "a correspondent" says to the prejudice of the Irish nation.

Ohio State Journal (Rep.): We expect, of course, that President Garfield will recognize the Grant men, the Blaine men, the Sherman men, the Conkling men, the Cameron men, and every other man's men. But we expect, also, that, when he comes to make up his jewels, he will not forget the Garfield men, for really they are the men who elected him and saved the country from the perils of Democratic rule. Entirely too much importance is attached to the real or pretended quarrels and bickerings of public men. Full nineteen-twentieths of the Republican voters of the country care nothing about the leaders of alleged factions, and would be satisfied rather than displeased should the President neglect all of such leaders. Gen. Garfield, though in the truest sense an eminent party leader, has never been a factionist,—has never been suspected of a design of organizing a personal following in the Republican party or out of it. Therefore, it is more than likely that he will remember the Garfield men when he enters upon the work of distributing rewards.

Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*: Mr. William Apperly, who is now engaged in putting machinery into the new oil mills, this place, has invented a cotton-picking machine, which he affirms is a perfect success. Mr. Apperly came to this country in 1861, and shortly afterwards invented a cotton-picker. The seat of Government of the Southern Confederacy was then at Montgomery, Ala., and the first patent issued by the Government was granted him. When the War became warm, he threw his machine into a well. After the War he again took up his favorit theory, and soon completed a machine which, after the expenditure of a large sum of money, attained a moderate degree of success. Full of hope, he went to England and made an effort to have the Government introduce it into the cotton fields of India. After coming back to this country and making a few more experiments, he discovered faults, which for several years he has been working to correct. Now he claims that all the imperfections have been set aright, and that his present machine cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

A correspondent recently sent a fac-simile of a New York postmark to the *Standard*, of London, with this comment: "It is often a matter of interest to receivers of letters to know when they were posted and delivered. Under the English system our postmarks bear all sorts of numbers or letters which to the public are meaningless, and the Post-Office Guide gives us no information as to what they denote. The Americans, I find, put the hours of receipt, etc., on their postmarks, as will be seen from inclosures, and I think if some such system was adopted in England it would be to the benefit of the public generally. The suggestion brought out a number of interesting letters of approval the next morning. One correspondent showed that as long ago as 1680 the Penny Post was in full swing in London, making deliveries ten or twelve times a day to the Inns of Court and places of business in town, and to the most remote places, such as the towns of Hackney, Islington, and Lambeth, four or five times a day. Each letter was impressed with a stamp, to mark the hour of day, by which the cause of the delay of letters might be easily discerned. Another correspondent, who had pointed out the advantages of the American plan to the Post-Office authorities, had received this reply: "It was formerly the practice of the Department to insert in the dated stamp a figure to indicate the time at which letters were sent out for delivery, but as this was found to give rise to numerous complaints of alleged irregular delivery the plan was discontinued, and, in lieu of the figure in the stamp, an index letter was substituted, which arrangement works satisfactorily."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Ohio, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Steamship Germania, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Greece, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—Arrived—City of Montreal, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived, steamship Germanic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Britannic, Cornwall, and Frisia, from New York, and the Sardinia, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Steamship Altonower, from Newport, bark Christina Redman, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Bulgarian from Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Arrived—Steamship Nurnberg, from Bremen; bark Vincezo Perotas, from Lisbon.

Cleared—Steamship Statesman, for Liverpool; City Merida, for Vera Cruz; ship Cromwell, for Havre.

CONVENTIONS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 11.—The Judicial Association of Kansas, composed of Judges of the District Courts of the State, met here to-day and discussed the subject of redistricting the State.

The National Guard Association also met here and elected officers for the ensuing year. Maj.-Gen. Willis Brown was chosen President and Capt. H. H. Needham Secretary.

A number of gentlemen, who will take part in the State Convention of farmers, which will meet here to-morrow, had a conference to-day, and appointed a committee to draft resolutions and consider what matters should be treated by the Convention.

County Clerks and County Surveyors also held a Convention to devise some measures to be presented to the Legislature.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The State Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows began a special session here to-night. The meeting is for instruction in the new ritual arranged by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World and an exemplification of the new work. The session will continue three days.

The State High Court Independent Order of Foresters is holding its annual meeting here. A resolution was adopted to-day providing for a mass-meeting, to be held Saturday night by all the benevolent organizations in the city, to protest against the bill introduced in the Legislature relative to benevolent society insurance features.

Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but [illegible], cures, and makes new.

FOREIGN.

Heated Debate on the Irish Question in the House of Commons.

Parnell's Invectives Counterbalanced by the Denunciations of Hartington.

Discussion of Parnell's Amendment to Be Protracted Until Friday.

The Deputation of the Commons Which is to Talk with Gladstone To-Day.

Sir Charles Dilke's Contemptuous Treatment of the Halifax Award Matter.

Governmental Discovery of a Foreign Plot to Assassinate Bradlaugh.

Renewal of the Alliance Between the Three European Emperors.

THE IRISH.

THE DEBATE.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The opinion gains in parliamentary circles that the debate on the address will still last for three or four nights. The reason is given that the Ministry are convinced by the debates that the Land bill already sketched will not prove effectual, and that protracted debates will give time for the Government to formulate a more radical bill than was originally intended. An article in this evening's *Pall Mall Gazette* is

DESERVING OF MENTION.

Discussing last night's debates, it says: "Thirteen members spoke in all, but only three represented Irish constituencies. Of these thirteen, four were Home-Rulers, four Irish Liberals, two English Radicals, one English, and two Irish Conservatives. Only a single speaker expressed any satisfaction with the bill foreshadowed. The impression produced by the whole of the speeches is that in Ireland opinion is not only practically unanimous in favor of the three 'F's' and of peasant proprietary, but that, in the words of Archbishop McCabe, which are echoed by almost every speaker from the Liberal side of the House, 'It is better a thousand times for Mr. Gladstone's Government not to touch the question at all rather than deal with it in a half-hearted fashion.' One Conservative (Mr. Plunket), with characteristic courage and sagacity, repudiated the idea that the Conservative party was unwilling to consider the grievances of the Irish tenant. All the other speakers without exception demanded a thorough-going Land bill. The Liberals were

EVEN MORE URGENT

than the Home-Rulers. Mr. Charles Russell, in the course of an eloquent and forcible address, which made a marked impression, warned the Government that, if the bill was narrow and inadequate, and framed in a spirit of compromise, it would be better for Ireland, and better for Mr. Gladstone's reputation to leave the question alone. The Irish appear to have made up their minds for nothing less than the three 'Fs,' with such measures of peasant proprietary as can be regarded as a settlement in any sense of the word. If Ireland were self-governed a land bill not embodying these provisions would not even be looked at, whereas a measure which accepted the three 'Fs' as a basis of legislation would command the united support not only of the Liberals and Home-Rulers, but of the majority of the Conservatives of Ulster."

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In the House of Commons this evening debate on the Address was resumed. Mitchell Henry, Liberal and Home-Rule member for the County Galway, said the Government had not administered the existing law in Ireland as they might have done. The course the Government now proposed was not likely to restore order. He condemned the hateful system of Boycotting, and declared that he had always refused to join the Land League.

SIR FARREL HERSCHEL, SOLICITOR-GENERAL, said the object of the present movement in Ireland was the disintegration of the Empire. It was time some effectual remedy should be applied, and the law be made strong enough to cope with the unwritten code of the Land League, which embraced terror, coercion, murder, and mutilation.

After a powerful speech by the Marquis of Hartington and a violent speech by Healy, Home-Rule member for Wexford, the debate was again adjourned.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON,

in his speech during the debate on the address, denied that there were exaggerations in the press on the state of Ireland. He said the propositions for coercion, however, would not be based on reports in the press, but on official and authentic reports. Terrorism, he declared, existed. It was "created by a small band of miscreants and fanatics." [Applause.] He denied that the Land bill would be a feeble measure. It was necessary, above all, he said, that the bill should be just. He denounced the Land League and its atrocities, and declared that it was necessary, temporarily, to suspend the form of liberty in order to reëstablish its subtsance.

HEALY

spoke in refutation of Harrington's arguments. He declared that the existing laws of Ireland were barbarous.

THE IRISH WHIPS.

It is stated that the Irish whips have declined to enter into an arrangement to close the debate on Parnell's amendment to the address to-day.

IT IS NOW DEEMED IMPOSSIBLE

for the debate to close before Friday, when the other two amendments are to be discussed.

MR. SHAW'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Mr. William Shaw, Home-Rule member of Parliament for Cork, who was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate and report on the agricultural condition of Ireland, spoke in the House to-night, and his speech created a great sensation. Parnellites did not place much faith in Mr. Shaw, and they were not present to-night. Mr. Shaw was expected to curse the Land-League Club. Instead of that he blessed it, saying that it was the only salvation of the country. His description of the condition of the peasantry in the West of Ireland was startling and sensational, and surprised those Irish members who were present. Mr. Shaw speaks of some of the Connaught farmers as rotting on their farms. The speech will be a material help to the Land League, which is now demanding a strong Land bill. Mr. Parnell entered the House near the close of Mr. Shaw's address, and was loudly cheered.

FURTHER CONCERNING MR. SHAW.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—English and Irish members of Parliament who are arranging for a deputation to wait on Mr. Gladstone in regard to Irish land reform held a numerously-attended meeting to-day, at which William Shaw (Home-Rule), member for Cork County, deprecated the idea of British members forming part of a deputation, for fear Gladstone might consider it an attempt to dictate, but it was arranged that he be informed of their desire for a strong Land bill.

A MEETING OF SHAW'S FOLLOWERS

and Ulster Liberals has adopted a memorial to be presented Gladstone to-day, declaring that a satisfactory Land bill must embrace the "Three F's," and provisions for arterial drainage, the reclamation of waste lands, and the extension of the peasant proprietary.

THE UNION OF ENGLISH RADICALS AND IRISH HOME-RULERS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Yesterday's meeting of the English and Irish Liberals to express dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of the changes of the proposed land system is attracting much attention. The *Daily News* says: "It has become abundantly manifest that a strong measure will receive abundant support while a weak one will cause defections from the Liberal ranks and strengthen the hands of the House of Lords." The *Times* says: "A body of politicians, English as well as Irish, are conveying a menace, not in words, but quite intelligibly, that unless sweeping changes in the land system, going far beyond the lines of the act of 1870, are proposed, a stand will be made against coercion."

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF LIBERALS.

More than forty five members of Parliament were present at the meeting of English and Irish Liberals yesterday, and only about five represented Irish constituencies.

THE DEPUTATION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

which is to wait on Mr. Gladstone to-day consists of Messrs. Shaw, Meldon, Smyth, Richardson, Lytton, and Fyndlater. If Mr. Gladstone's declarations are unsatisfactory, a statement embodying the views of the English Liberals will probably be presented to him.

WILL NOT VOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Daily Telegraph* says: "At an informal meeting of the English Liberal members of the House yesterday, upwards of thirty resolved to abstain from voting on the question of coercion."

"PROPERTY DEFENSE."

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—An influential meeting of the Property Defense Association, recently formed, took place to-night and adopted resolutions urging persons of all creeds and politics to join the Association, to assist in stemming the tide of crime and outrage.

FOUR INSTEAD OF THREE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Standard* says: "We understand that four members of the Land Commission have signed the report recommending fixity of tenure, and that Kavanagh has prepared a separate report."

EARL COWPER.

There is a rumor that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, principally for private reasons.

PARNELL'S PROGRAM.

The Home-Rule members of Parliament decided that Parnell, McCarthy, and Gray should move amendments to Gladstone's proposal to give precedence to the Coercion bills.

FENIAN SCARE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Fenian scare has extended to Portsmouth. The authorities have received anonymous warnings of contemplated attacks on the Government establishments. They do not attach much importance to the warning, yet have taken some extra precaution.

THE STATE TRIALS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "In the State trials the case for the Crown is expected to be concluded on Tuesday."

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—The proceedings in the case of the traversers were not opened to-day until 1 p. m. McDonough, of the counsel for the traversers, was again absent to-day, being ill. The evidence of the police reporters was continued. The counsel for the Crown announced that its case was complete, with the exception of the evidence of one witness, now on his way from London.

THE TRALEE LAND-LEAGUERS.

TRALEE, Jan. 11.—The examination of the Land-Leaguers is still proceeding in the jail, the police fearing to remove the prisoners to court, owing to the excitement.

WALPOLE CREATES A SENSATION.

TRALEE, Jan. 11.—During the examination of the Land-Leaguers to-day, Walpole, a farmer and member of the League, was one of the witnesses. He testified that Morphy, the Crown Prosecutor, was one of the persons who coerced him to join the League. Morphy thereupon applied for a summons against Walpole for perjury.

BRITISH.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—It is now reported that the Tory tendency of the Queen's speech from the throne is entirely due to the personal persistency of her Majesty, who is said to have refused her consent to the draft of the address as it was drawn up for her by Mr. Gladstone.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said the "allegations concerning the alleged fraudulent testimony presented to the Halifax Commission were doubtless the same as those which the late Government did not consider worthy of consideration.

BRADLAUGH IN DANGER.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The authorities sent a detective yesterday to Bradlaugh to inform him that they were in possession of sworn information that there was a plot to assassinate him. The person who gave the information stated that he overheard a party of foreigners arranging to kill Bradlaugh on his way home from the House of Commons.

THE EAST.

RUSSIA APPROVES OF ARBITRATION.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Official assurance is said to have been received that Russia unreservedly approves of the arbitration of the Greek question. This will make European concert once more complete.

THE GREEK ARMY.

ATHENS, Jan 11.—A Royal decree gives effect to the law on the organization of the army. Its strength is increased by eleven battalions.

RAILWAY SCHEME.

BELGRADE, Jan. 11.—The scheme for the construction of the Grand Eastern Railway from Pesth through Belgrade to Constantinople, under international auspices, has been submitted to the Austrian and Servian Governments and to a great London fiancial firm.

A NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—Ghazi Osman Pasha has been appointed Minister of War, replacing Hussein Husni Pasha.

RELEASE ORDERED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A Berlin correspondent says that owing to French, Italian, and Austrian remonstrances, the Porte has ordered the liberation of the Prince of Miridites.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SEVEN THOUSAND BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Durban says it is estimated that 7,000 Boers are under arms, 2,000 of whom are serving through fear.

BASUTOS REPULSED.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11.—A large force of Basutos attacked Maj. Carrington's pickets on the 6th inst., and after a severe engagement the Basutos were repulsed with heavy loss. The Colonial loss was trifling.

THE PONDOS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A telegram from Cape Town states that the Pondos have joined the Basuto rebellion, and are threatening Kokstadt.

POTCHEFSTROOM HOLDS THE FORT.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Gov. Sir George Colley telegraphs as follows: "News has been received from Potchefstroom to Jan. 1. The fort still holds out. It has a month's supplies."

AUSTRIA.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—The alliance of the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia may be regarded as reëstablished, and the possibility of their meeting is being discussed.

PRINCE RUDOLPH TO VISIT EGYPT.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—The Crown Prince Rudolph will leave Vienna early in February on a visit to Egypt.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF HIS MARRIAGE.

Special dispatches say that the inclemency of the season was not the real reason for the postponement of the marriage between the Prince and the Princess Stephanie, as even after the postponement it was announced that the Prince would spend the next two months in Brussels.

GERMANY.

THE SCHEME TO TAX IMPORTS.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The *New Prussian Cross Gazette* says "An interpellation in the Prussian Diet on the increase of the Prussian import duties can only be introduced by an understanding with the Government, which at present is unattainable."

ALL THE BERLIN "WAHLMEINNER,"

persons elected to choose Prussian Deputies, have been invited by the Chairmen of the different electoral districts to attend a meeting on the 12th inst. for the purpose of condemning the anti-Jewish movement.

WEST AFRICA.

WAR.

LONDON, Jan 11.—Advices have been received from Benny, west coast of Africa, to Dec. 31. There had been continued fighting in the New Calabar River between the King and Will Braid, a native Chief. The latter had attacked Awffa, which commands the creek down which oil is brought to the coast, and captured the place after a sanguinary fight. There were heavy losses on both sides.

FRANCE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A railway accident occurred near Chateau Thierry yesterday. Two persons were killed and thirteen injured.

THE ELECTION IN CORSICA.

The Republicans are thought to have carried ninety of the 108 communes in Corsica.

RUSSIA.

STEAMER ASHORE.

The steamer Prinz Frederick Carl, Capt. Mohr, from New Orleans, Dec. 8, for Reval, is ashore at Baltic Port, a small seaport of Russia. Her forehold is full of water.

TURKESTAN.

GEOKTEPE INVESTED BY THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The investment of Geoktepe has been effected by Gens. Kouropatkine, and Skobeleff, by an attack on the trenches of the Tekke-Turcomans, which lasted three days. The Russian loss is small, while that of the Tekke-Turcomans is reported as enormous.

INDIA.

THE SICK GOVERNOR.

CACUTTA, Jan. 11.—The Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General of India, has arrived here. He is still very weak.

A HARD WINTER.

GRIGGSVILLE, ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—The weather changed suddenly last night, and at daylight this morning the mercury stood at 16 degrees below zero. The atmosphere was quiet, and the mercury has rapidly risen,—at 6 p. m. indicating 13 degrees above.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer during the day.

For the Lake region, winds generally from southeast to southwest, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, stationary followed by falling barometer, and in the Upper Lake region areas of snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, and in northern portion areas of snow, rising temperature, winds generally from south to west, and followed by rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO Jan. 11—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.218	12	23	S. W.	5	......	Clear.
7 a. m.	30.216	12	23	S. W.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.213	19	30	S. W.	8	......	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.108	25	38	S. W.	8	......	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.135	20	41	S. W.	6	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.112	20	41	S. W.	7	......	Fair.

Maximum temperature, 27; minimum, 10.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	25	19	N.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Alpena	20	10	.....	Calm.	....	Clear.
Boise City	40	40	S. E.	Gentle.	.06	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	—3	—3	S. E.	Fresh.	.02	Lt. snw
Buffalo	19	10	E.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Cairo	28	28	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	39	40	W.	Gale.	....	Fair.
Chicago	25	20	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	27	17	S. E.	Light.	....	Foggy.
Cleveland	14	3	E.	Fresh.	....	Foggy.
Davenport	20	15	S. E.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Denver	48	52	W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Des Moines	17	19	S.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Detroit	17	11	.....	Calm.	....	Clear.
Dodge City	33	25	.....	Calm.	....	Clear.
Dubuque	18	..	.....	.....	....	.....
Duluth	2	—3	S. W.	Light.	....	Clear.
Erie	16	16	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Escanaba	13	—6	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	—14	—15	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	35	27	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	22	12	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	22	17	S.	Light.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	27	23	S.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	13	3	.....	Calm.	....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	32	25	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Louisville	29	24	S.	Light.	....	Clear.
Madison	22	13	S. E.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Marquette	12	—5	W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Memphis	33	30	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	26	23	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Nashville	26	22	.....	Calm.	....	Smoky
New Orleans	42	43	W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
North Platte	21	23	W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	13	13	S.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Oswego	21	12	N. E.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Vincent	—9	—9	S.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Pioche	41	31	S. E.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	24	17	N. W.	Light.	....	Clear.
Port Huron	18	11	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Rochester	22	17	S. W.	Light.	.0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake City	40	45	N. W.	Fresh.	.0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	21	11	N. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
San Francisco	55	54	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Shreveport	42	37	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Springfield	36	20	S.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
St. Louis	27	22	S.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	2	1	E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	21	10	E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	40	32	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	48	45	S. W.	Brisk.	....	Fair.
Yankton	3	4	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.

"CROWNER'S QUEST."

Inquests Held Yesterday.

Coroner Matson yesterday held an inquest at No. 37 Elm street upon John Falout, a Bohemian 32 years of age, who committed suicide by hanging himself while suffering from insanity. At No. 42 North Sheldon street, upon Louis Frank Skinkle, 33 years of age, who died suddenly of heart disease. At the County Hospital upon Willie Smith, 12 years of age, who died of cerebral spinal meningitis caused by falling hard upon his left hip upon the projecting end of a board, while he was skating on a small patch of ice near his home on North Sheldon street on the night of Dec. 31. Also at the Hospital upon Hans Peter Anderson, 51 years of age, who died of exhaustion resulting from a broken back. He was found on the morning of Dec. 14 lying helpless in a basement area at the corner Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, and he claimed to Officer Raycraft, who brought him to the West Chicago Avenue Station, that he had been thrown into the basement by three drunken brawlers whom he encountered at the corner. The railing over which he claimed to have been thrown, though consisting only of a board loosely nailed up, was found in place, and the police did not place much faith in Anderson's story. The jury were unable to determine how he came to his death.

CASUALTIES.

A Terrible Gunpowder Explosion in the Village of Climax, Mich.

Three Persons Fatally Injured and Seven More Badly Hurt.

A Horrible Accident Resulting from the Explosion of Kerosene at Reading, Pa.

Adjoining Buildings Shattered and Windows Broken in Every Direction.

A Boy Fatally Injured While Coasting on the Wharf at Louisville, Ky.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 11.—News was received this morning of a terrible explosion of gunpowder which occurred at Climax last night about 7:30 o'clock, in the store of John Andrews, in the Hodgeman Block, on the corner of the two principal streets. Andrews keeps a general grocery store, and had in stock about 125 pounds of gunpowder. It is not known how the explosion occurred, but one of the men in the store had a gun in his hands, and it is presumed that he was buying gunpowder by lamplight, and that by some such means the powder was ignited and the explosion followed which was so destructive to life and property. There were eleven persons in the store at the time, and

ALL BUT ONE WERE INJURED.

John Andrews, the proprietor, standing at his desk in the back part of the store, escaped unhurt. Charles Gould, the clerk, who was weighing out the powder at the time, was stunned by the deafening explosion which followed, and had his hands mutilated by flying glass. John Shafer, the man who had the gun, and who was probably buying the powder at the time, was injured more than any of the others in the store, having his hair burned off, his face burned to a crisp, and his clothing partially burned off him. William Van Valkenburgh, a laborer of the village, who was in the store at the time, was also burned so badly that the blood ran down his face, and he was also injured internally. P. S. Gould, a blacksmith of the village, who was sitting upon the counter, was

BLOWN TO THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING

and badly injured. James Bucklin, a carriagemaker, also present in the store making purchases, was badly burned and otherwise injured. Joseph Chamberlain, a farmer of Climax Prairie, was burned and bruised about the head, face, and hands by the explosion. An old man, familiarly known as Uncle John Engles, was very badly burned and injured. Albert Taylor, Herd Richards, and Fred Arnold, three young men of the village, were blown out of the building and

TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

The building itself was blown to fragments, and the force of the explosion was heard and felt for a distance of five miles. Nearly all the window glass in the village was broken by the explosion and the adjoining buildings were damaged to a great extent. The total amount of the damage done is yet unknown, but will foot up into the thousands. The stock of Andrews store was scattered to the four winds and blown to fragments. Farmers for miles around heard the explosion and hastened to the scene of the accident to render what assistance they could. It is said that the three first named are so seriously injured that they cannot live, while the others injured are suffering terrible agony from the burns and injuries received by flying missiles.

FATAL COASTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Since the advent of the snow and ice, crowds of boys are to be seen every day coasting on the wharf in the most reckless harum-scarum style, the slope down toward the water's edge affording a splendid place for sled-riding. Several accidents have occurred from time to time, resulting in broken bones and bruises, and now a mishap to a little 10-year-old boy named Frank Birmingham has resulted fatally. To-day the little fellow, who was himself playing on the levee, while coming up the slope, was run into by a sled containing two of his playmates, and the swiftly-running vehicle knocked his feet from under him. As he fell the front of the sled struck him in the temple, and he was picked up insensible. He was taken home, in O'Neall's alley. He soon recovered consciousness, but was afterwards taken with spasms, and grew worse and worse. He died last night. The doctors say concussion of the brain was produced by the blow which he received on the head.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

READING, Pa., Jan. 11.—The residence of Wellington Moser, on Centre avenue, was destroyed by fire this evening, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The explosion occurred in the dining-room, where the family had just finished supper. The clothing of three children was ignited from the burning oil, and two of them, a baby 6 months old, and Sallie Rothenburger, aged 14, who had just called, were burned to death. Their remains are not yet recovered. The third, Mary Moser, aged 8, was rescued, but is fatally burned, and will probably die before morning. Daniel Maurer, a boarder, was badly burned while trying to save the children.

A BAD SLEIGH-RIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 11.—In the Town of Russellville, Ill., last night, the horses attached to seven sleighs ran away while the occupants were enjoying a race over the snow, and Alex. Lagow, one of the participants, had an arm broken. William Bradbury's collar-bone was broken, and H. Latter's wife dangerously injured. The sleighs were totally destroyed and the horses badly wounded.

BADLY FROZEN.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 11.—George Herrick, a wealthy farmer of Pinline, 60 years old, rode into Meadville this morning, the thermometer standing at 15 degrees below zero. He went to a hotel, and, being stiff from cold, a physician was sent for, who found his arms, legs, and face frozen. He first thought he could not survive, but now hope is entertained that he will recover.

CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 11.—E. P. Howell, a workman at the thrashing-machine shops of Nichols, Shepard & Co., had a large heavy door, weighing several hundred pounds, fall upon him, crushing in several ribs and breaking his shoulder. He was also injured internally, and it is feared cannot live. He was a married man with children.

A SMASH-UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 11.—Last night there was a serious freight-train smash-up on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway at Niantic, in this county, by which one locomotive and a large number of cars were partially wrecked. Damage unknown. Trains both ways were delayed nearly seven hours.

KNOCKED AN EYE OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Shields, an old lady living on Walnut street, near Preston, went to the pump for a bucket of water about 12:30 p. m., and slipped and fell against the hook which holds the bucket on the pump-spout, and knocked one of her eyes out, tearing it out of the socket.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Miss Annie Presson, a daughter of the Rev. W. M. Presson, was burned to death on the 6th at Nashville, Howard County. She was sweeping the hearth, when her clothes caught fire, and, as there was no one in the house, she was burned to a crisp before assistance could be obtained.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 11.—A man named White accidentally shot his brother-in-law, Dan Truesdale, killing him instantly. White was shooting at some hogs that were trespassing on his grounds. They are both residents of Millville, Clayton County, Ia., and well known citizens.

DAMAGE BY ICE.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Jan. 11.—The ice broke at this point at 11 p. m. The wharf-boat was torn from her moorings, but was again secured. It is thought the boat will be torn away to-night. Strong chains and ropes are in use to hold it fast.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 11.—Frank Koppe, a well-known farmer, residing near Turkey River, was accidentally shot to-day, and his recovery is doubtful.

STRANDED.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—The French steamer Debrest, running between St. Nazaire, Havana, and Vera Cruz, stranded on Rincon or Guanabo reef. Vessels have gone to her assistance.

THE BLANK TRAGEDY.

Inquest to Be Held To-Day.

The home of the unfortunate Blank family, No. 129 Canalport avenue, was yesterday visited by a great crowd of people, some of whom came to offer condolences, but most of whom were prompted by an idle curiosity. The bodies of the two little ones were neatly laid out in two little coffins in the parlor. The features of the smaller one were calm and peaceful, but traces of the terrible death-agony were plainly visible on the face of the larger child. The mother is still prostrate with grief, and may not survive the shock. The Coroner visited the house during the day, and postponed the holding of the inquest until 10 o'clock this forenoon. There is no longer any doubt about the powders administered to the children being morphine, and the dose in each instance was enough to kill a grown person, and perhaps two of them.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Items from the Police Stations.

Peter Peterson, a Norwegian sailor, is at the West Madison Street Station charged with stealing a $50 ring from a little daughter of Hans H. Woerenskjold. The ring was not recovered.

Henry Koehler was charged by F. L. Dudley, the Humane Society's officer, with cruelty to animals in having his horse in an alley exposed to the severe cold weather. He took a change of venue from the Armory Police Court to Justice Summerfield, and the case was continued until the day after to-morrow.

Charles Williams, colored, arrested at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue by Officer O'Brien, who found in his possession a buffalo robe, was yesterday held in $400 to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace. Herman Wobbeke, of No. 278 State street, identified the robe as one stolen from his delivery wagon.

Robert Brown and John Nicholas are at the Central Station charged with robbery. Both have been identified by R. F. Simpson, of No. 132 Clark street, as the men who held him up on the night of the 5th at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets and robbed him of $30 cash. He was under the influence of liquor, and they stifled his cries by jamming a silk handkerchief into his mouth.

Three small boys, named Patrick Houlihan, Maurice Collins, and John Gannon were before Justice Ingersoll yesterday, charged with stealing a number of articles from Mrs. Mahoney, of No. 15 Margaret street. Gannon, who is only 10 years of age, was discharged; the other two were fined $15 each. E. C. Stephens, a metal-dealer at No. 423 Blue Island avenue, who bought the plunder from the boys, was held to the Criminal Court in $300 bail.

Martin Gallagher, who claims to be a detective about the Bethel Home, at the corner of Desplaines and Lake streets, is at the West Madison Street Station charged with being an accessory to the larceny of some robes from Fred Pagel, of No. 386 West Fourteenth street. Gallagher pretended to know who had stolen the robes, and who had purchased them, and for a couple of days he led Pagel and several policemen a wild-goose chase all over the city. Christ Christianson is also locked up on a similar charge, having pretended that he knew who stole several robes from a carriage belonging to Philip Purcell, of No. 105 West Randolph street.

Edward Margate, a cash-boy employed in the dry-goods store of Charles Gossage & Co., was yesterday held by Justice Wallace in $200 bonds to the Criminal Court upon a charge of larceny preferred by his employers. He was caught yesterday forenoon in the act of carrying out of the store a parcel of goods valued at $8, together with that amount of cash, which had been given to him to carry to the cashier's desk. Some time during the holiday rush a parcel worth $1.25 was stolen in a similar manner. Young Margate was suspected, but he threw the blame upon another boy, and the firm, unable to fix the guilt upon either of them, entered up the item to profit and loss.

An Ungrateful Colony.

London Telegraph.

Bearing in mind that Canada is a dependency of the British crown, and that her Governor-General is appointed by the English Ministry for the time being, the speech made by the Marquis of Lorne in opening the Dominion Parliament a few days ago suggests at first sight a striking incongruity of position and of sentiment. He congratulated both Houses on the prosperity of Canada, and pointed out that the new tariff had promoted its manufactures and commerce, besides increasing its revenue. He further said that Parliament had been summoned earlier than the usual time, in order to decide as to the carrying out of the Pacific Railway, contracts for which had been entered into with European and American capitalists. Now, the tariff which Lord Lorne or his advisers think so beneficial is strongly protectionist in character, and bears with special severity on English manufacturers. It may be remembered that a deputation waited upon Sir John Macdonald when here last autumn and remonstrated with him on this very subject, receiving a somewhat off-hand reply. The Canadians will take as many millions of money as England will lend them for the construction of their transcontinental railway, yet their fiscal policy is, so far as the mother country is concerned, anything but filial or friendly, being avowedly based on the model of the United States, which foster home manufactures by excluding, except at high duties, the products of foreigners,—Great Britain being the chief of these. This very one-sided sort of reciprocity is favored in Canada, which is sedulously building up cotton-spinning and other industries designed to supply all the Dominion without recourse to England. In the long run neither country is benefited by such a policy, yet it is the hard fate of the Marquis of Lorne, a native of one and the official head of the other, to express approval.

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparilla as an old friend, to whom he or some one of his family is indebted for help through the critical periods of sickness and debility that come to every one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All good grocers sell and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Housekeepers should ask for and insist upon having these goods, and send back the nauseous mess sent home under the name of extracts.

HOSIERY.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Special Sale OF HOSIERY

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's Sizes.

GREAT BARGAINS

Are being offered in this Department, and

Prices Marked Down Regardless of Cost

In order to Reduce Stock and make room for Spring Importations.

Ladies' English Cashmere Hose, extra length, all colors, $1.00; former price $2.50.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 75c; formerly $1.00.

Ladies' All-Wool Hose, in Plain and Fancy, 50c; former price 65c.

Ladies' Brodequin Balbriggan Hose, 35c; former price 50c.

Ladies' Brodequin Balbriggan Hose, choice styles, 60c; formerly 85c.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Emb'd Balbriggan Hose, 50c; formerly 75c.

Children's Ribbed Wool Hose in Tartan Stripes and Bracelet Patterns, 65c; formerly 85c.

Children's Ribbed Wool Hose in Fancy Stripes and Plain Colors, 50c; former price 75.

Children's Wool Hose, Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, and Silk Emb'd, 35c; former price 50c.

A Lot of English Lisle Thread Hose in Dark Colors, Silk Clocked, in sizes 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 6 inch, at 15c per pair; former price 75c.

The above are but a few of the many Special Bargains we are now offering.

An early inspection is invited before the assortment of sizes is broken.

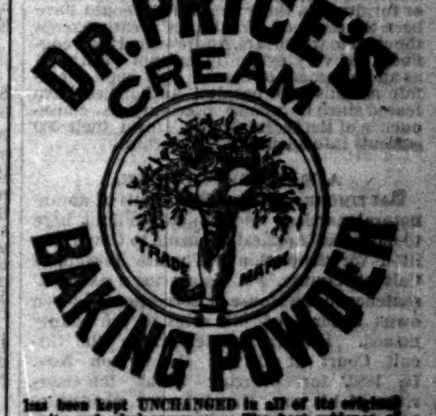
THIS IS A GENUINE REDUCTION,

And an opportunity that should not be missed by all in need of Hosiery.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE, Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

NOTICE.

Special Election.

A Special Election for one Director of the Board of Trade, to serve until the First Monday in January, 1881 (in place of Mr. Wm. H. Goodnow, who declines to serve), will be held in the Exchange Room of the Board on THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Polls open from 10 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

ASTHMA

Relieved at Once and Absolutely Cured by ELECTRO-MEDICATION.

An entire new treatment, with entirely new results.

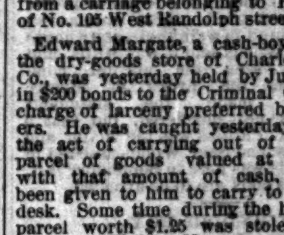
DR. CLESSON PRATT,

243 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Electro-Therapeutist, and Author of the Motopathic treatment for Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S



SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake. A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 75 c.

Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.

HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.

JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Arrest of the "Pal" of Patsey Devine, the Bloomington, Ill., Murderer.

A "Silenced" Catholic Priest Arrested for Obtaining Money Fraudulently.

The Insane Asylum at St. Peter the Scene of a Horrible Tragedy.

A Female Maniac Murders Another Patient by Pounding and Beating.

Lynching of a Young Mexican at Los Angeles, Cal., for an Attempted Outrage.

Col. Buford Again on Trial for the Murder of Judge Elliott, of Kentucky.

MANIAC MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PETER, Minn., Jan. 11.—A shocking murder has just been discovered at the State Hospital for the Insane at this place, a Mrs. Hayes, from Winnebago City, Blue Earth County, being the victim, and Mrs. Andrews, who has been confined at the hospital for six years as a patient, being the irresponsible murderess. The murdered woman was committed in September last, and at the time of the tragedy occupied a room in the ward devoted to what are classed the destructive patients. The former had not been violent, but the latter, while never before attempting injury to her fellow-patients, has frequently made desperate resistance to the attendants, and for some time it has been necessary to keep her strapped in a chair to prevent injury to the other patients or the property of the Hospital. She has been an inmate for the past five or six years, and was regarded as incurable. The apartment occupied by Mrs. Andrews is located nearly opposit the dining-hall in the female department, and at the time of the murder the attendants in charge of the ward were assisting in preparing the tables for supper, leaving Mrs. Andrews securely fastened in her chair as was supposed. One of the attendants, expecting to return with Mrs. Andrews' supper in a few minutes, left the door unlocked in the meantime. In a few minutes after the attendant had left the room an unusual noise therein attracted attention, and the regular attendant hurried back to the ward and room only to find Mrs. Andrews released from the chair and Mrs. Hayes lying unconscious on the floor, and evidently breathing her last, having slipped into Mrs. Andrews' room while the attendant was getting supper for Mrs. Andrews. It is presumed that during the absence of the attendant, Mrs. Andrews either succeeded in removing her fastenings and began her deadly assault at once, or committed it after persuading Mrs. Hayes from her chair. The attendant notified Dr. Bartlett immediately after discovering that the assault had been committed, but Mrs. Hayes was a corpse before he could reach the room. Upon examination it was found that several of Mrs. Hayes' ribs had been broken, evidently from being jumped upon after falling to the floor, and bruises upon her face and neck also showed that she had been choked and beaten by her infuriated assailant after being struck down or thrown down to the floor. Mrs. Anderson could not give any coherent account of the tragedy, and has no appreciation of the atrocity of her act, but the situation in the room upon the return of the attendant from the dining-room shows the above explanation to be reasonable, and it was verified at the inquest held this morning under the direction of Coroner Klein. Owing to the present crowded condition of the hospital, it is somewhat surprising that such furious assaults and outbreaks are not common among the unfortunate inmates, and no ordinary or reasonable precaution was neglected which could have in any manner aided in the prevention of such a sickening tragedy. There was no implement or furniture in the room which could have been the cause of Mrs. Hayes' death except the chair to which Mrs. Andrews had been confined, and very evidently had not been used as an implement of death. Just such an affair as this the hospital authorities have feared since it became necessary, in consequence of the recent fire, to crowd their 560 patients into such limited quarters.

A FATHER'S CRIME.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The details of an unnatural marriage were brought to light here to-day by an application made to Gov. Hamilton for the pardon of Thomas Bowen, of Calvert County, who is serving a six-years' sentence in the House of Correction. Bowen owns a farm of 875 acres in the county named. He was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Calvert County on Nov. 12, 1880, for bringing about the marriage of his son, Enoch Bowen, aged 23, to his daughter, Ella Bowen, aged 17 years. The case at the time of the trial was not published in the Calvert County papers, at the solicitation of Bowen's friends, who are very influential. Bowen was a moderately wealthy man, and prior to September last was a respected and influential citizen of Prince Frederick, Calvert County. He was the leader of the choir and a deacon in the Methodist Church, and was looked upon as a man of high moral character. The testimony taken at his trial went to show that about twenty-three years ago Bowen was intimate with a young woman in Calvert County, and, dreading an exposure, married her a few weeks before her son Enoch was born. The mother died in childbirth, and the father took charge of the infant, whom he raised and educated as the son of an old friend. About six years later Bowen married the daughter of a respectable resident of Calvert County, by whom he had one child, a daughter, whom he named Ella. The latter, as she grew to womanhood, developed unusual beauty. Enoch, who was living in the family, was smitten with her charms, and the two became engaged. The father was greatly alarmed, and sought to break off the engagement. He intimated to the young man that some mysterious reason existed why they should not be married. The young man demanded an explanation, but Bowen refused to clear up the mystery. Then Enoch declared that he should engage detectives to investigate his history since his birth. Dreading an exposure of his escapade with Enoch's mother, Bowen finally gave a reluctant consent to the marriage. The ceremony was performed on Sept. 18, 1880, by the Rev. Joseph P. Wilson, pastor of the church of which Mr. Bowen was a member. A young man who had also been a suitor for Miss Bowen's hand suspected that there was a mystery about Enoch's birth, and remembered a rumor as to the latter's parentage which had been in circulation several years before. He instituted inquiries, and discovered the record of the marriage of Thomas Bowen to Enoch's mother; also the record of the infant's birth and of Mrs. Bowen's death. Having established beyond a doubt the fact that Bowen had allowed his own son and daughter to marry, the rejected suitor caused the arrest of Bowen. As already stated, Bowen was convicted and sent to the House of Correction, and it was with the hope of being released on the ground of ill health that his application for a pardon has been filed. The exposure caused great indignation in the community at the time, and there was some talk of lynching Bowen. As soon as the facts became known to them, Enoch Bowen and his sister separated. The latter is greatly prostrated by the shock, which is rendered all the more distressing by the fact that Miss Bowen is enciente, and will become a mother in a short time.

A CLERICAL FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—A middle-aged man, giving the name of Alfonso Thomas David, and representing himself to be a Catholic clergyman, has been in this city obtaining subscriptions for a new church now being built in Fond du Lac, Wis. He had been spoken of through several of the city papers as a fraud. He was arrested to-day. He claims to be a Chicagoan, and to have studied for the priesthood, and said he had been ordained. But it seems that through some misdemeanor or other on his part he has been "silenced," as the Catholics technically term it,—that is, he is no longer allowed to celebrate mass or preach to the people. The man said, however, that "once a priest he was always a priest." David is about five feet nine inches in hight, light haired, and smooth shaven, with a pleasant and even cultivated face. He is a very entertaining talker. When searched, previous to being locked up, among other things found upon him was a stole, one of the sacred emblems of the priestly office, and a usual companion to a breviary on a visit to the sick or dying. A small diary was also found upon him. This contained the names of quite a number of persons, most of whom had contributed sums ranging from 25 cents to $1.50. What the entire amount of these collections is the police refuse to state until the matter is more fully investigated. David is pronounced a fraud by some of the clergymen of the city. He carries with him no documents to prove that he is otherwise.

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 11.—For some time the officers of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad have been annoyed by complaints about a gang of confidence operators at each end of the road. Yesterday Mr. W. R. Woodward, the efficient General Superintendent, came here and laid plans to capture the gang. The train which left here last night an hour late scarcely had started when the three-card monte game was tried on several, finally striking the decoy, who, of course, bit, a few miles from West Quincy. Their identity being fixed, the decoy gave the alarm. The operators, however, dropped on it, pulled the bell-cord, jumped from the train, and disappeared in the cold and darkness of the West Quincy swamps.

A $40,000 ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—John J. Hartman, of 1636 Vine street, a man of large means, several days ago went into the building of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, on Chestnut street, and on opening his box of securities, which were locked in his individual safe, discovered that sixteen $1,000 bonds were missing, and enough securities to swell his loss to more than $40,000. The officers of the Company have since been making strenuous efforts to discover the thief, without the slightest success. Mr. Hartman had gone to the safe to clip coupons due in January.

MURDERED THROUGH JEALOUSY.

PARSONS, Kas., Jan. 11.—A terrible crime has been committed near the old John Bender farm. One Forecest and a man by the name of Buckles became jealous of each other over a girl, which resulted in Forecest felling Buckles to the floor with a chair. When Buckles arose and attempted to fly from the house, Forecest fired two shots at him from his revolver, which are supposed to have taken effect and proved fatal, as Buckles has not been seen or heard from since. He is supposed to have died of his wounds. His body is probably buried under the late snow which fell here. Forecest has fled.

A MURDER IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 11.—A report reached this city to-day that James N. Ray had been killed a few days ago in Scott County. Ray was the first District Attorney for the Third Tennessee Circuit. He afterwards became notorious for complicity in a famous East Tennessee counterfeiting case, of which he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. He is a half-brother to Congressman L. C. House, of the Second Tennessee District. The exact cause of the killing has not yet come to light, one rumor being that Ray had an altercation with a man who insulted his wife. Ray attempted to fire, but before he could draw his weapon his assailant split his head open with an ax.

ARRESTED FOR ADULTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 11.—At 10 o'clock this evening the Chief of Police reached this city from Des Moines, having in custody Charles W. Groves, who is charged with bigamy. Groves was a married man, and held the position of night clerk at one of the hotels. The night before Christmas Groves eloped with one of the girls of the hotel, Miss Jessie Robeson, and it has since been learned that he married her. To a representative of THE TRIBUNE Groves to-night pleads guilty to elopement, but denies being married to the girl Robeson.

AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—The *Gazette's* Somerset (Ky.) special says C. E. Meece has been arrested for a murder committed in that county eighteen years ago. At that time a man named Millis disappeared, and Meece, Robert Nunnelly, and John Gilmore were suspected, but, there being no proof, they were never tried. Last summer a skeleton was found in a sinkhole, and a negro named Samuel Woods said it was Millis, and that he had seen the murder committed. Upon the arrest of Meece, Mrs. Meece made the statement that Millis was not murdered, but that a peddler named Phillips was the victim, and that both Millis and Sam Woods assisted in the crime. Millis was here in September last. Nunnelly and Woods are to be arrested.

A FIENDISH BOY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—While two colored women, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Shannon, living at No. 826 North Fifteenth street, were at work to-day, they heard cries from Mrs. Shannon's 2-months-old child. Rushing up-stairs, they found the 3-year-old son of Mrs. Jackson sitting on the floor by the screaming infant with a red-hot poker in his hands. The baby had been terribly burned about the mouth, and examination showed that the Jackson boy had forced the poker down the baby's throat. The child lingered in great agony until to-night, when it died.

BEING TRIED AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—The trial of Col. Buford for the murder of Judge Elliott is again progressing at Owenton, Ky. Attila Cox, a prominent citizen, has been elected Special Judge, as the District Judge declined to sit in the case, and the Judge who tried the case before, when Buford was convicted, is now acting Prosecutor. One misfortune, however, has overtaken the prosecution in the death of Prof. Shipman, by whom the claim of insanity was disproven. Indications, however, point to a conviction this time.

LYNCHED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 11.—Sunday afternoon a Mexican named Mirando, aged about 16, attempted to outrage one of a party of three girls near Wilmington, breaking her arm in the struggle. Her companions gave the alarm, and Mirando was captured by a number of citizens, from whom he was taken by a party of masked men, and this morning his body was found hanging to a tree not far from the scene of the capture. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of hanged by parties unknown.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—Officer Butler departed to-day for Little Rock, Ark., in response to a telegram announcing the arrest at that place of Harry Williams, a Kansas City burglar and thug, who was associated with Patsy Devine, of Alton, Ill., in the murder of Aaron Goodfellow, of Bloomington, in August, 1879. Devine is now under sentence of death, and is to be executed next Friday. It is believed now that Devine will be granted a respit.

ASSASINATED.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Capt. S. Keene, a well-known and respectable citizen, who lives about eight miles north of here, while in the yard Sunday night attending domestic duties was fired upon by unknown parties and fatally wounded. Seventeen buckshot were taken from the body. They had literally torn his right hand off, and, entering the right side, inflicted a ghastly wound. He is expected to die at any moment. It is thought the deed was perpetrated by some moonshiners, who, it is said, Keene had reported to the authorities.

BROKEN INTO.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 10.—The summer-residence of N. K. Fairbank at this place was broken into yesterday morning, entrance being made by breaking out a light of glass in a cellar window. The gardener, W. H. Lawrence, was aroused by the burglar-alarm, and, with the assistance of Officer Richards, soon overhauled the man. He claimed that he only broke in to find protection from the cold; and, as nothing is missing, he will probably be released.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

FREDONIA, Kas., Jan. 11.—Arthur Russell, from near Thayer, Kas., was found dead yesterday, with his skull crushed, four miles east of Neodeshaw, where he was last seen with his team in company with two men, Brown and Cassidy, who are now detained to await the result of a Coroner's inquest to-morrow. Russell's death is thought to be the result of foul play.

PATSEY DEVINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The attorney for Patsey Devine, who is sentenced to be hung at Clinton next Friday, has filed in the Supreme Court a petition for a supersedeas, with a transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of De Witt County. A decision is expected to-morrow.

FORGERY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—It is stated on good authority that four private bankers of this city have recently been advancing money on certificates of the Safe Deposit Company which were forged by the party pledging them. The total amount obtained from the bankers is put at $15,000.

MUST DIE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Gov. Miller to-day appointed the 11th of February as the day for the execution of Frank Jackson, and issued a writ accordingly to the Sheriff of Crittenden County, the Supreme Court having affirmed an appeal from his conviction before the Circuit Court.

A JUST PUNISHMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Henry Becker, who abducted Eliza Doll, an immigrant girl, and Dora Schernickew, to whose disreputable house she was taken, have each just been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

RESPITED.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 11.—The *News'* Austin special says Gov. Roberts has respited Hubbey, sentenced to be hanged Friday, to Feb. 4.

Parisian Scandals.

Letter to New York Times.

The Bonapartists who inhabit the St. Honoré Faubourg intend to come out brilliantly during the winter, but will adjourn their terpsichorean manifestations until after the Persigny-Friedmann-Moskowa scandal shall have been forgotten. Unfortunately, the nobility of the Second Empire is composed of such heterogeneous elements that scarcely has one scandal blown over when another blows on. How these scandals become known is a marvel, and yet, like murder, they "will out." Who, I wonder, told of the party of three—an elderly dowager, a lovely Baroness, and a dashing young cavalry officer—who supped together in one of the cabinets of a fashionable restaurant three days ago, when, before the dessert had been served, the dragoon, who, besides being the owner of a long sword, saddle, bridle, etc., as in the song, is also a very wealthy gentleman, made a present of 100,000 francs to the younger of his guests? How, too, did the world learn the clever trick of a much-admired Countess to get her dressmaker's bill paid by one of her idolaters, an authentic Prince, bearing the title of Highness? The Countess has a husband, but he is a disinterested being, at once unable and unwilling to settle her liabilities, so that there was no help for it, except foreign intervention, to prevent an invasion of the bailiffs. His Highness asked her to dinner; the Count gave leave to accept, and they were getting along quite harmoniously when her maid, in a state of great excitement, rushed in with a letter which was nothing less than a communication from her lawyer to the effect that the man-milliner to whom she owed the heaviest debt proposed to prosecute her for swindling if not paid immediately. Did any of my readers ever see Mlle. Croizette in the "Sphinx," the poisoning scene? It has been always called the *ne plus ultra* of histrionic art, to imitate which no other artist has ever ventured, and yet, if Dame Gossip is to be believed, the Countess even surpassed the efforts of the great actress, playing the entire part so naturally that all the *personnel* of the restaurant was convinced that nothing short of arsenic could produce such spasms and contortions, while the Highness, who picked up and read her attorney's note, rushed off, as soon as his inamorata was out of danger, to give satisfaction to the implacable creditor.

George Eliot—The Insanity of Her Husband, Mr. Cross—A Letter from Herbert Spencer.

The notices of the London press upon the death of George Eliot add little to what has been published here. The *Examiner* tells of the insanity of her husband, of which no previous public mention has been made. It says: "It seems but a little more than a year since we lost George Henry Lewes, her first and most trusted counselor and companion, and hardly a twelvemonth since the world learned with, perhaps, some degree of surprise, that she had married a gentleman of the Stock Exchange named Cross. While they were on their wedding trip—it is no use now to conceal the sad facts—he lost control over himself at Venice, and threw himself from the balcony of their residence. Happily, the sea and not the ground received him, and he survived, but only to be placed in a maison de santé. Bravely Mrs. Cross set herself to face her now doubly lonely life, but the struggle, not surpassed in intensity by that of any of her heroines, did not last long, and she has now gone, at the age of 60, to the rest that must have come to her as a relief."

The following letter from Herbert Spencer was published in the London *News*: "Though, as one among those intimate friends most shocked by her sudden death, I would willingly keep silence, I feel that I cannot allow to pass a serious error contained in your biographical notice of George Eliot. A positive form is there given to the belief which has been long current that I had much to do with her education. There is not the slightest foundation for this belief. Our friendship did not commence until 1851, a date several years later than the publication of her translation of Strauss, and when she was already distinguished by that breadth of culture and universality of power which have since made her known to all the world."

Prof. Mommsen and the Jews.

London Times.

Prof. Mommsen has done excellent service to true Liberalism in Germany by his pamphlet on the agitation against the Jews. It has already reached a third edition, and is likely to produce considerable impression on the classes who have been influenced by the illiberal rhetoric of Prof. Treitschke. All educated Germans take a certain pride in Mommsen's fame, and students especially will take advice from him which they would hardly consent to receive from any other teacher. It is, of course, easy for him to prove that the agitation is opposed to the most distinctive ideas of modern times, but he further shows that it is an evidence of ingratitude on the part of the Germans, who owe much of what is best in their political life to Jewish influence. At the same time he does not hesitate to express his conviction that the Jews might, if they pleased, overcome by a slight sacrifice much of the ill-will which is now directed against them. The people of Sleswick-Holstein, of Hanover, and of other States which have been absorbed in Prussia, have voluntarily given up many of their special customs; and Mommsen suggests that the Jews, following this example, would do well to abandon some of the outward characteristics by which they have hitherto insisted on marking themselves off from their German neighbors.

Dr. Prime.

Dr. Prime's little granddaughter got into his lap about New Year's time, and after taking the pen out of his hand, asked him, demurely: "Grandpa, how long have you been writing in this way? Ever since I was a little dot, you have been writing, writing, every time I come; did you always write just so?" Then her grandfather told her how long he has been writing for other people's pleasure and profit. "The first piece that I ever wrote for the New York *Observer* was printed in that paper April 7, 1838. From that time to this, about forty-three years, with a brief interval, I have been writing every week, and almost every day, for the *Observer*. It is curious to see how much one writes in such steady work. Suppose a minister writes sixty pages every week in making his sermons (less than ten pages a day, and he can easily write ten pages in an hour or two), he will write 3,000 pages in a year, 30,000 in ten years, 120,000 in forty. I have written on an average more than five columns each week for forty years, or 10,000 columns in all; at least 100 volumes of 400 pages each."

Some Cigar-Smokers.

New York Herald.

Gen. Grant is said to smoke a hundred cigars in two weeks. He gives away as many as he smokes. He has used the same brand of imported cigars for ten years. They cost $22.50 a hundred. Col. Bob Ingersoll pays $50 for a box, and uses from five to ten cigars a day. Gen. Butler pays $10, and sometimes $20, for a box. Senator Matt Carpenter, who nearly killed himself by smoking, has been reduced to three cigars a day.

No half-way work. Cure your cough thoroughly. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will do it.

Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.

THE RAILROADS.

President Gowen, of the Reading Road, to Be Forced Down and Out.

Organization of a Company to Build a New Line Between Baltimore and Chicago.

Annual Meeting of the Association for Defending Patents.

Managers' Meeting Called to Put an End to the Southwestern War.

THE READING PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—President Gowen is engaging in a brave and desperate fight to retain the place he has filled for a decade, but in vain. The hands that placed the sceptre in his grasp have recalled it, and strive as he may he will have to give it up. How firm the English opposition is is shown by the developments of to-day, when the Common Pleas Court issued an alternative mandamus ordering the President pro tem. and the managers to order an annual meeting and the election of officers at once or show cause on Thursday next why they had not done so. The petition was filed by the McCalgont Bros., whose petition in the United States Circuit Court, filed this morning and referred to the Master by Judge McKennan, contains a damaging story of President Gowen's efforts to retain the Presidency. It had been generally believed in this country that the Cavins Committee was in the Gowen interest, for no one had any idea that the Messrs. McCalgont intended to do away with Mr. Gowen's services. But it appears from the letters that they had long ago made up their minds to have some one else in his place as Receiver, and to make a change in the Board of Managers. President Gowen wrote to them under date of July 15, saying that he hoped for an extrication of the Company from its reverses, while a foreclosure would disintegrate the Company and separate its two properties. He would, therefore, be in favor of a long Receivership, to continue, say for five years. The personnel of the Receivership to be satisfactory to all concerned,—the Receivers in the meanwhile to make all possible effort for such reductions of interest, rentals, and fixed charges, as might be possible, with the purpose of making as many of the fixed obligations as possible dependant upon the capacity of the Company to earn the interest which should not be cumulative. In this letter President Gowen says he is willing to remain as Receiver, but must not be put in the position of forcing himself into it against the wishes of those who are entitled to have a voice in the approval or selection of a Receiver. On the 20th of July he wrote again, saying that in the present era of low earnings compromises would be much easier of accomplishment. On the 30th of July the foreign bondholders' committee passed resolutions substantially approving the course thus roughly mapped out, and suggesting the appointment of an American committee. In a private letter to McCalgont Bros. & Co., President Gowen said that he could now see how he had been blind, and had deprived himself, as well as others; that he could not but feel deeply for their losses; and that he was ready to retire from the Receivership in favor of any one who would give greater confidence, and further relieving them from any responsibility for the calamities that had overtaken the Company. On the 7th of August the Committee wrote to President Gowen approving of his plan and deferring action upon his tendered resignation, but on the 26th the Committee wrote again, saying that Mr. Powell had consented to go to America, and would at once place himself in communication with the Receivers. The Committee was then about to issue a second report, "and they," continue the letter, "must ask you, in accordance with your offers already made, to allow them to state in your report that your resignation will take place as soon as arrangements have been made for the appointment of your successor." To this President Gowen demurred by cable, and finally flatly refused to go unless his plan was adopted. Powell, Lord Cairns, and Hugh McCalgont telegraphed him to do nothing until Powell's arrival. The latter, who for a generation had been the broker for McCalgont Brothers & Co., arrived here in October, and when President Gowen found that he could not control him he grossly insulted him personally, and then published a letter in which he said that any further communications from him (Mr. Powell) would be returned unopened. Mr. Powell packed his bag and sailed for London, where he arrived a fortnight ahead of Mr. Gowen. On the very day that the latter was receiving his votes of confidence, he also received notice that the McCalgont interest ($14,000,000, held by that firm alone) would be cast against his retention in office. Mr. Gowen has made a bold stand, but he is beaten, and another coal king is dethroned.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The contest existing for some time past between the officials of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the McCalmonts, of London, through their representatives and friends, in which the latter are seeking to obtain early control of the corporation, has been carried into the Court of Common Pleas. At 3 o'clock this morning, on the application from the counsel for the McCalmonts, Judge Allison granted a writ of alternative mandamus against the Reading officers compelling them to show cause why they should not call a meeting of stockholders. The writ is made returnable on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock, to which time the question has been postponed, manifestly for the prpuose of giving the Directors the opportunity of calling a meeting at their adjourned session to-morrow.

RAILROAD PATENTS.

The Western Railroad Association for the Protection of Patents held its annual meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Association in the Honoré Building. There were present: B. F. Ayer, Illinois Central; T. B. Blackstone, Alton; B. C. Cook, Northwestern; T. F. Withrow, Rock Island; Charles Paine, Lake Shore; J. B. Mulligan, Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Sanford Keeler, Flint & Père Marquette; N. A. Skinner, Great Western; John McLoed, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; G. C. Breed, Louisville & Nashville; A. L. Osborn, Michigan Central; P. E. Hall, Sioux City & Pacific; and A. G. Thompson, St. Louis & San Francisco.

Mr. B. F. Ayer occupied the chair and Mr. J. H. Raymond acted as Secretary.

The Executive Committee submitted its annual report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1880, with congratulations to the members upon the success which had attended its affairs during the year in every particular, and especially upon the harmony both of purpose and of action which obtained, the opinions given and the recommendations made having been followed, so far as known, in every instance, and with advantageous results. While the Association is purely mutual in its organization and without corporate powers, its work, the report says, is felt to be a necessity, and its influence, as well as its membership, have grown each year since its reorganization in 1874. Originally organized with the single purpose of defending some important litigation then already commenced, in which quite a number of railroad companies were interested, the companies comprising the Association now refer to it all patent litigation commenced and all patent claims preferred. One of the standing rules of the Association is that no new device, appliance, or process shall be introduced and no change made in those already in use without a prior examination as to what possible patent liability may be incurred thereby. If there has been in years past a disposition on the part of any members to disregard patent property in all instances and to recognize the same only when forced to do so by a decree of court, this disposition has entirely passed away, and has been succeeded by a desire to encourage invention in all proper ways, to respect all legal patent rights, and to avoid difficulties of infringement by ascertaining in advance what property rights exist under the patent laws upon any device or combination proposed to be introduced, and by purchasing full rights thereunder in advance. In order to encourage invention by railroad employés in all proper ways, the Committee recommends that the following rules shall be strictly and uniformly carried out:

First—That all employés shall be encouraged to make and suggest improvements under the supervision of the heads of the respective departments; but that no change whatever shall be either experimented with or introduced without the consent of that officer of the company who is the correspondent of this Association.

Second—If the improvement made or suggested commend itself to that officer, he shall submit the same with a model thereof immediately to the Association, with a request for a report as to whether the same, or any part thereof, be patentable, and as to whether the use of the improvement in part, or as a whole, would infringe any existing patent. The examination and report will be made without any other expense to the company making the request than the cost of a model of the improvement. We are forced to require this model in every instance for many reasons, and especially insist that the model shall be *in strict accordance with the device as it is proposed to be introduced*. It has not infrequently happened that a fraud has been perpetrated by submitting *a patent* to the Association for an opinion when the patentee intended to introduce a modified device to which the opinion given would not be applicable, and in some cases models have been submitted and changes subsequently made in the device without submitting the changes so made for an additional examination.

Third—If it appear that the improvement, or any part thereof, be patentable, the railroad company whose employé makes the same should for him, and through proper parties, take out the patent, paying the expenses thereof, the patentee (employé) in consideration thereof to execute to the railroad company a full and complete release and license, but otherwise retaining the title to the improvement. Great care should be exercised in selecting the solicitor to prepare the applications for such patents, for there are many solicitors of patents offering to do work of that kind for very small fees, who are wholly unqualified for the business. It is well known that a majority of the patents issued from the Patent-Office are either insufficient, inoperative, or invalid. The following facts are significant in this connection:

The United States Patent-Office has issued one hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three (165,393) patents since 1865, or an average of eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-two (11,842) per annum for sixteen years, there being on the 1st of December, 1880, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (197,793) letters patent still alive.

During the year 510 opinions have been given; seventy-eight new letters patent have been reported upon; eighty-nine suits have been defended; claims aggregating an alleged liability on the part of the members of over $5,000,000 have been settled; fifteen companies have joined the Association; nearly 4,000 letters have been written; sixteen applications for the extension of letters patent by Congress have been defeated, and some important precedents concerning the questions of the liability of manufacturers to their vendees for patent royalties paid by the latter have been established—the expenses of the year being $345.59 less than for any year since the reorganization in 1874, and $907.23 less than for the year 1879.

Fifteen new companies have joined the Association during the past year. Still the list of membership for the ensuing year will show a large falling off on account of an unusual number of consolidations. There have been absorbed during the past year twenty-four roads by purchase, lease, or consolidation.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted:

Amend Art. IX. by adding at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That in exceptional cases the Executive Committee by a unanimous vote of the members present at any meeting may pay any costs in any litigation involving the interests of members of the Association out of its treasury."

Amend Art. VI. of the constitution by adding at the end thereof the following:

"*Provided*, That railroad companies members of this Association whose lines at the time of joining have not been operated for one year, shall be assessed upon the basis of $1 per mile built until the operations of the company shall permit of an assessment as hereinbefore provided.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: B. F. Ayer, President; George Payson, General Counsel; J. H. Raymond, Secretary and Treasurer. The following Board of Directors was elected: B. F. Ayer, Illinois Central; B. C. Cook, Northwestern; A. L. Asborn, Michigan Central; T. J. Potter, Burlington; T. F. Withrow, Rock Island; T. B. Blackstone, Chicago & Alton; Charles Paine, Lake Shore; C. W. Rogers, St. Louis & San Francisco; S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee & St. Paul; F. De Funick, Louisville & Nashville, G. H. Nettleton, Missouri River Roads; J. C. Clarke, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: B. F. Ayer, B. C. Cook, A. L. Osborn, T. B. Blackstone, and T. F. Withrow.

An assessment of $25,000 was ordered, after which an adjournment was had.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

The article in yesterday's TRIBUNE regarding the present condition of the Southwestern Railroad Association contained an error which, in order to prevent a wrong impression, needs correction. It was stated that, while the tonnage is being divided with the most satisfactory results, and without complaint on the part of any of the roads interested, yet the money due from one division to another would be withheld until another meeting of the Association could be held, and as no meeting is likely to be held until spring this matter might cause much trouble. Commissioner Midgley says that the money settlements are now made as regularly as the tonnage settlements. While similar pools require meetings to audit accounts before payments can be made, the Southwestern Association is not troubled by such rule, as the Commissioner has the power to order the money to be turned over by those roads which are ahead to those that are short whether meetings are held or not. The money for last month, Mr. Midgley says, will be passed as soon as he can make up the returns, which will be not later than next week, and that has been the custom for many months past.

It is generally conceded that no meeting of the Association is to be held until spring, and then it will be for the purpose of considering the reorganization of the present pooling arrangement, which will let in the new roads and lines that have been formed during the last few months. The intention is to form a pool composed of all the lines west from Chicago, St. Louis, and Chicago.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

The rumors that the Wabash intended to recede from its position of charging $1 less on business west from this city than is charged by any other line on the 20th of this month, have already been referred to in THE TRIBUNE. It is now almost certain that the Wabash will take that position and thus end the war within a day or two. A meeting of the General Managers of the various roads interested in the passenger war was agreed upon yesterday to be held to-morrow at the office of the Southwestern Railway Association. Later in the day, however, it was reported that the place of meeting had been changed to the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. This change, it is said, was made at the request of Mr. J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, who is too sick to come to Chicago. It is also stated that Mr. Humphreys, President of the Wabash, is on his way to the West to take part in the proceedings. It is understood that the Manager of the Alton did not consent to attend this meeting until after the Wabash had given the promise to establish the same rates as charged by other roads before the meeting takes place. In this event, the Wabash would have to give orders to cease selling tickets at lower rates than are charged by other lines to-day, and rates will be advanced to such figures as will prevent the scalpers and speculators holding unlimited tickets from competing. What the permanent rates are to be hereafter, and what is to be done in regard to the immense amount of unlimited tickets in the hands of outsiders will be subjects of discussion at the Managers' meeting. In any event, the call for a meeting of General Managers implies that the war is at an end, and that the days of nominal rates to Western points are numbered.

It is also stated that the Wabash intends to run into the Twelfth Street Depot to-day, but this is evidently a mistake, as the Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Wabash had up to a late hour last evening received no orders to run trains as far as Twelfth street. It will probably take a few days longer before the Wabash will be ready to run into the Twelfth Street Depot, and the 20th of this month, as first announced, will not be much out of the way.

MORE DEPOT ROOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Depot Company held to-day in this city, the old Directors were elected, after which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, G. H. Nettleton; Sectetary, W. J. Ferry; Treasurer, C. C. Ripley; Superintendent, H. Haley; Baggagemaster, John A. Hale; Ticket Agent, A. W. Millspaugh. For some time it has been apparent that the present depot facilities were insufficient, and at to-day's meeting the President was authorized to contract for the erection of a baggage-room at the east end of the depot, forty-five feet wide by sixty feet in length, and for a building at the west end of the present depot of sufficient size to accommodate the business of the express companies, Pullman Car Company, and private office room for several roads which are not now properly accommodated. This building will be about 210 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high, and will correspond in finish with the main building. When completed, the express and Pullman offices will be moved into it, and the room occupied by the express companies will be made into a waiting-room for emigrants.

ANOTHER GOULD ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 11.—Another railroad in the Gould interest was chartered here to-day, known as the Kansas, Arizona & Pacific Railway, which is to be constructed with all possible speed. The capital stock is $10,000,000. The Directors are A. A. Talmadge, James A. Hill, Charles G. Warner, Thomas J. Porter, S. T. Emerson, and Charles M. Hays, of St. Louis,—all connected with the Missouri Pacific Road. The Kansas Directors are Alfred Ennis of Topeka, William Spriggs and W. A. Johnston of Garnett. The line commences at Leroy, in Coffey County, running southwest through Woodsen, Greenwood, Butler, Sedgewick, Kingman, Harper, Barbour, and other Western counties, to the west line of the State, a distance of 400 miles.

J. J. Blower has been appointed General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road at Kansas City. Col. Edward Haven succeeds O. A. Seymour as Western and Southern Traveling Agent of the same road, Mr. Seymour having accepted a place with the New York Central.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company was held here to-day. The President's report shows the gross earnings for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1880, to have been $1,400,801.68. The expenses were $1,106,783.60, leaving the net earnings 446,018.08. The rental, being 34 per cent of the earnings, was $465,800.45, and the miscellaneous receipts $80, making the total income $465,920.50, from which was paid $300,000 for interest of first and second mortgage bonds, and $32,054.91 for taxes and general expenses, leaving the surplus for the year $118,935.59, which was applied to the payment of advances heretofore made by the lessee. The following-named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas D. Messler, J. N. McCullough, William T. Howe, W. R. McKeen, R. T. Dulaney, W. S. Smith, A. G. Henry, Charles H. Seybt, and J. S. Peers. The Board subsequently organized by reëlecting Thomas D. Messler President, W. H. Barnes Treasurer, and Williamson Plant Secretary.

ENJOINED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad was enjoined this morning by the Louisville Chancery Court from allowing the Adams Express Company to again do business over its lines, as agreed to at a recent meeting in New York between the Louisville & Nashville and Adams Directories. The injunction was granted at the request of a local stockholder of the Louisville & Nashville, but for some unknown reason the particulars are withheld from the press and public. It is known that the employés of the Union or Confederate lines hitherto operated by the Louisville & Nashville system are restrained from turning over their affairs by Feb. 1 to Adams attachés. Vice-President Alexander, of the Louisville & Nashville, left for Montgomery soon after the service of the writ, and ex-President Newcomb knows nothing of its intention.

NEW ROAD TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The stockholders of the new through railway to Chicago held a meeting to-day for the election of officers and Directors. W. E. Schmertz was elected President. It is understood that the Ohio organization, which is a part of this new through route, will meet at Wooster to-morrow, and that it will be merged into the Pittsburg organization. The Ohio company will be maintained, but the management of the line will be transferred to the Directory just chosen. The new Company will build a line from Brady's Run to Chicago Junction, on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, and it is expected that work will be commenced at an early day.

CONSOLIDATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Articles of consolidation of the Elgin & State Line Railroad Company with the St. Charles Railroad Company were to-day filed with the Secretary of State, the new corporation taking the name of the former company. Similar articles were also filed by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company and the Northwestern Union Railway Company. The lines of these two companies connect in Milwaukee and form a continuous road from Chicago to Fond Du Lac. The new corporation takes the name of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway Company.

EVANSVILLE, DAYTON & EASTERN.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—A new railroad company was organized here yesterday, to build a road from Evansville to Dayton, O. The road will be called the Evansville, Dayton & Eastern, and will be 240 miles long. Capital, $6,500,000; $50,000 is subscribed. Articles of association will be filed in a few days at Indianapolis.

BALTIMORE & CHICAGO.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—A *Leader* special says a large number of prominent railway men of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and points along the line of the proposed Baltimore & Chicago Railway, are gathered in Wooster to attend the meeting of the Directors of the road there to-morrow, when the time of the completion of the road will be determined.

ITEMS.

Mr. D. C. Dodge, General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, has issued a circular announcing the appointment of George W. Cushing as General Superintendent of this road, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

Mr. H. E. Laing, late City Passenger Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway at St. Louis, has been appointed to the same position in this city. Mr. Laing has a large acquaintance in this city, and is peculiarly well qualified for the duties of the office.

The President of the Ohio & West Virginia Railroad has issued a circular announcing that his road is now open for traffic its entire length, its termini being Logan and Pomeroy, O. All trains run in direct connection with those of the Columbus & Hocking Valley, making its practical northern terminus Columbus, O., where it connects with the entire system of roads centering at that point. It will be operated in close alliance with and under the same management as the Columbus & Hocking Valley and the Columbus & Toledo Railroads.

The forty-third annual report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company has just been issued and makes a fine showing. The net earnings for the year ended Oct. 31, 1880, were as follows: Passenger receipts, $1,767,219.20; freight, $1,339,369.47; express, $70,006.67; mail, $58,257.43; rents, $28,257.73; local, $3,263,110.50. The expenditures were: Operating expenses, $1,811,589.02; taxes, $85,298.35; receipts, less operating expenses and taxes, $1,366,223.13; interest, ground-rents, etc., paid or accrued, $319,934.22; less dividend and interest received or accrued, $88,688.22; receipts, less operating expenses, taxes and interest, $1,234,977.13. Dividends were paid,—No. 65, 4 per cent, January, 1880, $462,919; No. 66, 4 per cent, July, 1880, $463,170; leaving a surplus for the year to the credit of revenue of $308,897.13, of which was taken to Renewal Fund $150,000; balance, $158,897.13. Balance to credit of revenue, Oct. 31, 1879, was $738,690.16, charged to revenue as follows—viz.: Depreciation D. & D. Railroad Company account, $100,000; depreciation tug and barges Canton Ferry, $34,185.87; depreciation of Wilmington Steamboat Line account, $15,000; deficiency Delaware Railroad earnings to pay rent, $1,894.28; bad debts, $263. Balance to credit of revenue Oct. 31, 1880, $756,244.49; add balance to credit of Renewal Fund, $199,663.59. Total surplus Oct. 31, 1880, $955,908.08.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Davis differs from that introduced in the House, inasmuch as it provides that Chicago can sell the Lake-Front property for business purposes. The railroad companies interested in the purchase of the Lake-Front are alarmed because, in the event of this bill becoming a law, the city might treat them the same as the School Board treated the Public Library in regard to the old Post-Office, and dispose of the property to private individuals instead of to the railroad companies, and they will therefore use their best efforts to prevent the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Davis in its present shape.

GOOD ADVICE.

A Delegation of Southern Colored Men Call on President-Elect Garfield—He Tells Them to Educate Themselves and Children, in Order to Become Better Citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—Gen. Garfield, who remained in the city after the banquet last night, went to the residence of William Edwards, on Prospect street, this afternoon, where he was met in the evening by a delegation of colored men from Alabama, consisting of the Hon. G. W. Braxdell, of Talledega; G. W. Washington, of Montgomery; H. C. Bryan, of Wetumpka; J. R. Thompson, of Athens; and L. P. M. Watkins, of Courtland. Gov. Foster, who had just arrived from Columbus, was present. Mr. Braxdell first addressed Gen. Garfield, saying that the visit was not in the interest of any candidate for position, but simply to pay their respects. He spoke of the great lack of education among the colored people of the South. Gen. Garfield responded with a short speech about education, considering it the foremost duty of American people, whether white or black, to get themselves into the line of just as much intelligence and just as much ability for anything and everything that needs to be done in private or public life as they can. Therein, of course, is the final hope and salvation of our whole system. Mr. Watkins then addressed the General, congratulating him and the Republican party upon the November victory, and then referred at length to the condition of the colored people in the South, asking that the coming Administration will aid them in educating their children. To Mr. Watkins' address Gen. Garfield responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged to you for your congratulations and courtesies, and will not detain you nor myself, for we are in the house of a gentleman who has some people visiting him that we must immediately see, except to say that I most cordially concur with you in all your efforts to enlighten, and elevate, and strengthen your people. That is the true ground of progress for everybody everywhere. Your friends who stood by you in the days of the War, and since the War, have always had to meet, on the part of their antagonists, this taunt: "You have thrown upon us a great mass of ignorant voters wholly unacquainted with the wants of the people and the management of affairs. And you have done us a great, great injustice in compelling that class to be our equals in voting." Now, there is some force in that. There is not one of you that will not admit that there is some force in that statement. There is a great deal of force in it. It is a difficult thing for any people to get along with that situation. It is in your hands to take that argument away absolutely. Not all at once, not in a day, but take it away from your children, so that, by the intelligence of your children in time to come, that reproach will not be left and that argument cannot be made. When that day comes I do not see any argument that any human being can make against the fair rights of all men to equal privileges under the law. Now, therefore, doing all we can at our end of the line, you should do all you can at your end of the line to take away the last obstacle that confronts us in adjusting the troublesome question which your race and its late condition have given to this country. Whatever our people can do toward helping you to do that I am sure they will be very glad to do. Whatever I can do to forward that purpose, by general action or individual action, I shall be most glad to do. But do not let anybody get up the race feeling among you to the extent of saying, "We are a separate class, that are going to have separate privileges and separate rights." As I said on another occasion, don't let anybody abuse you because you are black. But don't let anybody nor let yourselves get to feeling that anybody should praise you because you are black. Don't ask favors because you are black, and certainly don't bear wrongs because you are black. These are the points, you know, that bring us up to the equality and liberty of the law. Gentlemen, I am glad to have met you.

Gen. Garfield and Gov. Foster then shook hands with the visitors and they took their departure shortly afterwards.

A banquet was given to-night at the residence of Mr. Edwards in honor of Gen. Garfield and Gov. Foster. Among the guests were the Hon. H. B. Payne, J. H. Wade, Amasa Stone, D. P. Eells, S. T. Everett, James Mason, John Todd, and others.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Coroner held an inquest to-day upon the body of Harry Triebel, a German shopkeeper, who was found last night with a bullet-wound in the right temple and a revolver lying by his side. A verdict of suicide was rendered. The only cause assigned for the act is that his adopted daughter a few days ago left him and changed her name from Triebel to her original one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—Groans were heard issuing from the room of P. A. Goddard at the Plainview Hotel, in Wabasha County, this morning. An examination disclosed the fact that the occupant, the County Auditor-elect, had shot himself through the [illegible] with a 32-calibre revolver while laboring under mental aberration caused by ill-health. Upon entering the room he was found lying upon the bed unconscious, with the revolver firmly grasped in his hand. The exact time the shot was fired cannot be given, but is thought to have been done while the occupants of the adjoining room were at breakfast, as the report of the pistol was not heard. He lived until 1 o'clock, unconscious during the whole time. Mr. Goddard was unmarried, and [illegible] years of age. He lived in Plainview for the past thirteen years. For two years his health has been very poor. He was elected County Auditor by the Republicans at the last election, and expected to assume the duties of the office on the 1st of March. He was an exemplary young man, and well liked by all his acquaintances. He was a member of the Masons and Odd-Fellows.

The Vine Pest.

Pall-Mall Gazette.

The annual session at Paris of the Phylloxera Commission naturally attracts considerable attention among wine-growers. So far as the spread of the disease is concerned, the report presented to the Commission is not very favorable. Forty-one departments are now reported as infected, against thirty-nine reported last year, and it does not seem to be certain whether the official report covers the whole mischief. The extent of the disease in the different departments varies as much as ever; in some nine-tenths of the vines are destroyed, in others they are barely touched. As regards the results of remedial measures, the account is more cheering. The experience of the past has not been thrown away, and the best means of keeping vines free from infection and of restoring those already attacked are pretty well known. The autumnal submersion of the vineyards, where it is possible, keeps the disease in check from year to year. Where this is not possible, treatment with sulphur of carbon when resorted to before the plants are weakened by the disease, equally effective. But for the renovation of vineyards practically destroyed nothing seems to answer so well as the grafting of the original vines on to plants imported from America.

They yield; that is, all eruptive [illegible] to Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Indiana Democrats Squirm and Howl under the Deserved Lashing

Administered by Gov. Porter in His Late Inaugural Address.

Harrison in Indiana, and Sherman in Ohio, the Caucus Nominees.

The Maine Committee on Gubernatorial Votes Will Recommend the Seating of Plaisted.

The Wisconsin Republican Legislative Caucuses Nominate Officers for the Senate and House.

Gallant Joe Hawley Gets the Unanimous Senatorial Nomination in Connecticut.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—The Democrats of the Senate this morning took advantage of a resolution referring the several parts of Gov. Porter's address to appropriate committees to make a scathing attack upon the Governor and his message. Senator Brown led the assault with one of his most furious speeches. "Did any one," he exclaimed, "ever hear of such a stump-speech—inaugural address, so called by courtesy—being regarded as a message to a legislative body, or did ever a document of such

A PARTISAN CHARACTER

be dignified with the appellation of a message to the General Assembly? We consider it a stump speech of the most demagogical character. If you had gone down to the very purlieus and byways of some political ward in Indianapolis in the heat of the campaign, you would not have heard anything meaner than some things uttered by the man who stood in English's Opera-House yesterday to reflect the best sentiments of the great State of Indiana."

This was followed by vigorous thrusts from the other leading Democrats, who courted a chance to level a shaft at the man who had so

SEVERELY PUNISHED GOV. HENDRICKS.

The Republicans replied sharply, claiming the resolution to be in order, since the address was delivered to the General Assembly in joint debate. "It certainly," said Senator Grubbs, "contained much of importance to the Legislature." Then, raising his voice and turning squarely toward the Democratic side of the House, he asked: "In the three and a half hours' message delivered by Gov. Gray, who has but just vacated the office of Governor, gentlemen on the right did not find a single word relating to the laying of the corner-stone of the new State-House of Indiana, while Gov. Porter, in his first address,

HAD THE BACKBONE

to call the attention of the people to the fact that the good name of the State gained by the heroic deeds of her soldiery was not attempted to be perpetuated by the Democratic Board of State-House Commissioners who laid that corner-stone." This reference was received by repeated bursts of applause both from the left of the Senate and from the galleries, showing that the spectators understood

WHAT HURT THE DEMOCRATS.

It was a centre shot. The Lieutenant-Governor overruled the point raised by the Democrats that the resolution was out of order, and an appeal from the Chair was laid upon the table by a vote of 24 to 23, Senator Davis not being present. Thus the Republicans scored a victory, and the message was divided up and sent to the proper committees.

THE HOUSE

took up the morning hour in considering the report of the Committee on Rules. Ex-Speaker Cauthorne reported for the minority, saying that it differed from the majority report only by having omitted provisions for the appointment of a Committee on Reapportionment. He referred to the provision in the Constitution for such apportionment every six years and the former action of the House upon this question, appealed to the Republicans on the floor to adhere to the record already made by themselves. He made reference to the present condition of the Democratic party, quoting from the Scriptures: "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and also, "When the wicked rule, the land mourneth." The Biblical quotation was a very happy one, and brought down the house, but it did not save the minority report, by a vote of 57 to 40. This indicates the purpose of the Republicans to attempt the redistricting of the State for Congressional and Legislative purposes. Speaker Redpath announced

THE COMMITTEES,

the following being the most important:

Elections—Bartlett, Chairman; Carr of White, and Benton, Franklin, Marshall, Cabbage, Bryant, and Adrian.

Ways and Means—Kenner, Chairman; Huston, Meredith, Lindsey, Neff, Cauthorne, and Cole.

On Judiciary—Chairman, Carter, Reagan, Lindsey, Frazier, Skinner, Wight, Neff, Cauthorne, Buskirk, Gibson, and Teter.

On Prisons—Wilson, of Montgomery, Roelker, Hinton, Iddings, Davis, Edwins, and Barnett.

On Military Affairs—Compton, Messick, Westfall, Gardiner, Schwertzer, Cummins, and Shields.

On Claims—Thompson, Vaughter, Huff, Carter, Akin, Benham, and Jackson.

On Fees and Salaries—Wilson, of Morgan, Fuller, Robinson, of Decatur, Chandler, Kerr, and Sinclair.

On Affairs of the City of Indianapolis—McSheery, Cottom, Berryman, Hinton, Cooper, Kain, and McClure.

On County and Township Business—Murray, Thompson, Mason, O'Brien, Bryant, McClure, and Hull.

On Benevolent Institutions—Hamilton, Fall, Fascher, Cottom, Neff, Teter, and Adrian.

On Reformatory Institutions—Miles, Beaty, Furnace, Stewart, Akin, Corr, of Whitley, and Sumner.

The usual number of bills were introduced in both Houses,—among them a bill compelling attendance upon the public schools, and another authorizing the voters in any district to call a meeting and select a school-teacher of their own choosing.

THE INDICATIONS

are that quails will be protected, sheep-killing dogs disposed of, the road tinkered with, and the code amended.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Porter to-day appointed Capt. James R. Carnahan, of Lafayette, Adjutant-General, and Frank H. Blacklidge, of this city, private secretary. Capt. Carnahan is a native of Tippecanoe County, his father having been an honored pioneer minister in that section. He served gallantly through the War, and, after its close, attended and graduated at Wabash College. He studied law in this city, and has practiced at Lafayette for many years, having held the offices of Prosecutor and Judge. Capt. Carnahan has always taken great interest in military matters, and was the commander of the Pythian rank that took the prize in the drill at St. Louis last summer.

THE CAUCUS

for selecting a United States Senator held this evening was one of the most harmonious and hearty political gatherings in the history of the Republican party in this State. Senator Kahlo, of Cass, called the meeting to order, and, on motion of Senator Chapman, of Marion, was made Chairman, and Representative Lindley, of Hamilton, Secretary. A call of the members showed twenty-three Senators and fifty-six Representatives present,—Senator Bischowski, of Vigo, and Representatives Taylor, of Noble, and O'Neil, of Tippecanoe, being confined to their rooms by reason of sickness. On motion of Senator Bandy, of Henry, the caucus without further delay proceeded to the nomination of a United States Senator. As the sound of voices died away, Senator Spann, of Rush, rose in his place, and in one of his most pleasing and forcible speeches presented the name of

GEN. HARRISON.

It was devoid of all attempt at the theatrical, yet beautifully and delicately expressed, satisfying the most earnest supporters of the General that the honor of naming him had been conferred upon the right one. The name was received with hearty applause by all present.

Representative Carter, of Marion, then seconded the nomination, and Representative Corr, of White, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, both gentlemen making characteristic speeches. Senator Graham, the friend of Mr. Orth, also felt impelled to add his indorsement, and in a speech of marked attractiveness he seconded the motion of Mr. Corr. The motion was

CARRIED BY A RISING VOTE,

every Senator and Representative springing to his feet, and capping the nomination by three rousing cheers and general handshaking. Senator Graham and Representative Kenner, of Huntington, were appointed a committee to notify Gen. Harrison of his nomination. In a few moments they reappeared with the General arm in arm between them, his presence being the signal for an outburst of applause which made the hall ring with the glad news. It was like an old-fashioned soldiers' yell, extending a generous greeting to the man whom they had so highly honored. The General exhibited marked embarrassment, mingled with intense emotion. His face turned ashen, and with bowed head and uplifted hand he waited to be heard.

HIS FIRST SENTENCES

were low and tremulous, but as he felt his voice his words came stronger and more forcibly, betraying intense emotion and great earnestness. He thanked the members of the caucus for the nomination they had made, realizing that no man is so great that a nomination as United States Senator from the State of Indiana would not be an honor, and he felt that in coming to him it was

AN HONOR GREATLY BEYOND HIS DESERTS.

He felicitated himself and the party that the contest had been conducted to so successful an issue in so pleasant a manner. He could say that no one of the gentlemen who had contested this honor with him, nor any of their friends in the Legislature, had said one word of personal disparagement or unkindness, and if his competitors, who had withdrawn from the race, were present he knew they would say the same for him. He started into the canvass with the purpose that no word should be said or written of any competitor that he would not be willing to have

BLAZONED TO THE WORLD.

He congratulated the Republicans of Indiana that this contest within their own party had been conducted, as similar ones had in other States, in such a way as to leave no wounded heads. He could not believe the Democracy were so happy in their family relations. Gen. Harrison then said:

GENTLEMEN: I am a Republican. As such you have nominated me, and as such I expect to serve you if I shall be elected. I heartily indorse the sentiments of the State and National platforms on which we fought the late election. In that campaign, as I had opportunity, I advocated those principles, and only regretted that the arm which struck the blow was not stronger, that its force might be more felt by the common enemy.

I believe the Republican party to represent the progressive idea in American politics, and that the Democratic party represents the Bourbon idea,—the idea of a class that learns nothing and forgets nothing. [Laughter.] It has been characteristic of the Republican party that it has moved on and grappled with new issues, and solved them for the good of the country. So I believe we shall do with any others that may yet present themselves to us as a party, but I do not at present see any reason for any serious disturbances or change in

OUR PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As was said in the last campaign, the present tone of our monetary affairs is exceptionally good, and we have a currency with which the people are greatly satisfied. You will not expect, I am sure, nor would any one of you desire, that, if I enter upon a Senatorial term of six years, if I shall be elected, I should place myself under any pledges as to any question of the condition of things that do not exist to-day, or that I should promise you to-day that I will not learn anything in time. There are many of these public questions to which as yet I have given but the superficial study which we all give as citizens. If I shall come to the Senate I shall feel it incumbent upon me to study them more thoroughly and extensively, that I may properly and intelligently represent this great constituency. You will readily understand, gentlemen, that, believing as I do that the best defense, and the only secure defense, of our institutions is through the influence of the Republican party, it will always be my aim to be in harmonious relations with that party in my own State. [Applause.] There are

NEW QUESTIONS

coming before us—important questions—with which we have not fully grappled. This question of regulating inter-State commerce is one of them. We know, because it is written as plainly as possible upon the face of our National Constitution, that the Government has the power of regulating inter-State commerce. How this may be done, what legal limitations may be needed in that direction, I cannot now say, because I have not yet fully examined; but upon that question at the present time I am sure you would not ask me to say any more than that I will give it the best study of which I am capable, and will try to solve it in the interest of justice and the people. We have won in this campaign great renown for the Republican party of Indiana. It was pleasant to me, on visiting one or two of the sister States after we had won the October election, to find how

HOOSIERDOM HAD RISEN IN PUBLIC RESPECT.

[Laughter and applause.] I scarcely addressed an audience anywhere that some ambitious individual did not push himself to the front to say that he once lived in Indiana. Let it be your ambition and desire to so act that we may uphold the Republican party in Indiana, and don't let us be afraid of the people. I think we shall stand in

VERY PLEASANT RELATIONS

with the incoming Administration of Gen. Garfield. I am sure that I will be glad if you elect me as Senator. [Cries of "We will"; and applause.] Thank you. It will give me great pleasure to sustain his Administration, because I feel sure it will be liberal in its statesmanship and stalwart in its Republicanism. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, allow me again to thank you most kindly and to express the hope that at no very distant date I may meet you socially again. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of his speech the meeting became informal, all present pressing forward to extend their congratulations. It became a sort of love-feast, and for half an hour all gave themselves up to the joy and good feeling of the hour. Pending adjournment, it was determined to hold a joint caucus on Thursday evening for the purpose of nominating a State Librarian.

During the afternoon session of the Senate and House a resolution was passed for the investigation of all matters connected with the building of the new State-House, and a bill for the resubmission of the constitutional amendments.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 11.—The Committee on Gubernatorial Votes reassembled this afternoon and received corrected returns from Vassalboro and Morrill. The Committee then voted to make

THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

"The Committee on Gubernatorial Votes, having attended to their duty, ask leave to report that, of the whole number of votes cast, 147,802, Harris M. Plaisted had 73,713; Daniel F. Davis, 73,544; Joshua Nye, 309; William A. Joy, 124; Harrison M. Plaisted, 57; scattering, 55; and Harris M. Plaisted, having received a plurality of all the votes cast, is duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for 1881 and 1882."

The above report will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. Mortland will put in a minority report.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Senate caucus this afternoon resulted as follows: President pro tem., Thomas B. Scott; Chief Clerk, Charles E. Bross; Assistant Chief Clerk, C. W. Herried; Bookkeeper, O. G. Munson; Enrolling Clerk, L. E. Burlingame; Engrossing Clerk, J. P. Mitchell; Proof-Reader, Henry Legler; Clerk of Judiciary Committee, Charles Taylor; Clerk of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, Miss R. B. Blackstone; Clerk of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, J. A. Jones; Clerk on Claims, D. H. Pulcifer; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Baker; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles A. Languid; Postmaster, J. L. Thwing; Assistant Postmaster, J. H. Whitney; Doorkeepers, M. Quinn, F. R. Sidenthal, Dennis Murphy, and Chris Jansen; Committee-room attendant, John Harmon; gallery-room attendants, J. H. Marshall and Leonard E. Spencer; document-room attendant, Frank Hutson; janitor, Ole Stevenson; porter, V. L. Wright; night watch, Louis Marsh.

COMMITTEES.

The following are the Republican members of Committees:

Judiciary—Thomas, Sutherland, Quarles, Griffin, Wing, Hamilton, Crosby.
State Affairs—Burroughs, Wiley.
Railroads—Kelly, Van Schaick, Burroughs, Fifield, Scott, Simpson, Woodman.
Education—Woodman, McKuby.
Manufactures—Van Schaick, Ellis.
Incorporations—Fifield, Price.
Town and County Affairs—McGrew, Hamilton.
Public Lands—Wing, Kelly.
Military Affairs—Sutherland, Thomas.
Privileges and Elections—Finkelberg, Phillips.
Legislative Expenditures—Quarles, Wiley.
Federal Relations—Griffin, McGrew.
Roads and Bridges—Phillips, Scott.
Agriculture—Blackstone, McGrew.
Insurance, etc.—Ryland, Finkelberg.
Enrolled Bills—Blackstone, McKuby.
Engrossed Bills—Crosby, Ellis.
Committee on Claims—Price, Ryland.
Charitable and Penal Institutions—Richardson, Simpson.
Printing—Fifield, Richardson.

The Republican members of the Assembly in caucus to-night nominated Ira B. Bradford, of Eau Claire, for Speaker; George H. Church, of Fond du Lac, for Sergeant; and John B. Eldred, of Milwaukee, for Chief Clerk.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—The Republicans of the two branches of the General Assembly met to-night in open caucus. After choosing a Chairman and Secretary, Gen. Jones, of Delaware, nominated John Sherman as candidate for United States Senator, and supported his motion in a speech reviewing Mr. Sherman's political career, notably his intimate connection with the National finances and the part he played in securing the resumption of specie payments.

THE SPEAKER CLAIMED

that the return of Mr. Sherman to the National Legislature would be most acceptable to all foreign and domestic holders of United States securities.

This nomination was seconded by Senator Peter Hitchcock in a speech paying a high tribute to Mr. Sherman as a statesman, financier, and patriot.

Representative Walker, of Logan, moved that the nomination of Mr. Sherman be made by acclamation, which, after a further indorsement by Senator Horr, was agreed to, and three cheers given for Sherman, Ohio's next Senator. The caucus was not in session more than thirty minutes.

Mr. Sullivan's bill prohibiting pool-selling passed the State Senate to-day, and becomes a law.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session to-day to hear the message of the Governor read by Private Secretary Joblin.

Senator Boyd introduced a bill to establish rates for freight and passengers on railroads in Arkansas. The bill provides for three classes, according to gross receipts per mile. For passengers, the maximum rates are to be three and a half and three and three-fourths cents per mile.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The Assembly to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: Gen. Miller, Republican, 42; Judge Wallace, Democrat, 34; scattering, 4.

The Senate to-day balloted for United States Senator with the following result: Gen. Miller, 27; Judge Wallace, 10; Henry George, 2.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 11.—Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature met at noon to-day. The Senate organized by the election of Henry Brindley Secretary, and the House by the election of J. B. Johnson Speaker and W. W. Walton Chief Clerk,—latter by acclamation. Both Houses adjourned till to-morrow.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., Jan. 11.—The Dakota Legislature convened here to-day and organized by electing J. H. Walsh, of Grand Forks County, President of the Council, and Dr. J. A. Harding, of Lawrence County, Speaker of the Council. Gov. R. Davis' message will be delivered to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—A Republican caucus was held to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. It adjourned without action. It is said D. H. Dyer, of St. Louis, the late defeated candidate for Governor, will be the choice of the caucus.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—A Carson City dispatch says both Houses took a vote for United Senator to-day, with the following result: Senate, Wren, 14; Fair, 10; Daggett, 1; Assembly, Fair, 41; Wren, 7.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Legislature organized to-day, and the Governor's message was read. It refers almost wholly to matters of local interest.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—The Republican legislative caucus to-night nominated Gen. Hawley for United States Senator by acclamation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Arrival in the Capital of the Hon. A. M. Jones—He Houses the New Speaker—Oberly's Successor as Railway Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Hon. A. M. Jones upon his arrival immediately went into caucus with the leaders on the left. Whether he had promises out, or whether his intimate counsellors had telegraphed him, is not known; but he did arrive in the nick of time.

At 10 o'clock this morning Speaker Thomas had decided to make Pearson, of Madison, ex-Railway Commissioner, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. Outside pressure drove him from that position. At high noon he declared in favor of Balfour Cowan, of Macoupin, and, before his dinner was well digested, there was an army of skirmishers and sharpshooters on his right and left flank. He retreated, and held up George Chaffee, of Shelby, which proved a red flag before the infuriated bull of the House. So, in self-defense and with a fortitude becoming a new Speaker, he fell back upon his original line of John M. Pearson. Under these circumstances the original Jo Daviess arrived. He—that is to say, Long Jones—upset the whole program. He came to harmonize the unharmonious majority. He would have the Committees arranged to suit himself, and so Mr. Speaker Thomas will not announce the Committees to-morrow, as he had promised.

All speculation in reference to Oberly's successor as Railway Commissioner finally resolves itself into this: Robert Bell of Wabash, Fountain of Perry, and Robinson of Wayne, are the aspirants. Bell will not, cannot, get it. Robinson's only claim is, that he is the brother-in-law of ex-Senator Hanna, attorney of the Ohio & Mississippi. Fountain is a decent, respectable, capable, honest ex-Representative, but the objection to him is, that he is a single man and ambitious of being Gov. Cullom's son-in-law. This is the argument that Robinson and Bell's friends make against him. While it is shameful, it seems to be successful. The law requires Gov. Cullom to name Oberly's successor by Monday next. PHOCION.

FIRE RECORD.

AT BARTLETT, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—A fire at 4 o'clock this morning at Bartlett, Tenn., destroyed the storehouses occupied by Shore & Bros., W. B. Williamson, Dr. W. T. Blackwell, Wright & Moody. Total loss about $20,000; insurance, $3,800. The fire originated in the storehouse of Shore Bros., which contained a keg of powder, which exploded and awakened the town. Their stock of goods was valued at $5,000, and was entirely consumed; insured for $3,000. W. B. Williamson's stock was saved in a damaged condition; insurance, $800. The explosion of the keg of powder and the efforts of citizens, who formed themselves into a bucket-brigade, alone prevented the entire destruction of the town.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Shortly after 9 to-night a fire occurred in the third story of a frame building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, known as the Keith Block, which speedily resulted in the entire destruction of the building. The valuable brick block adjoining and the Fletcher-Hotz Block, on the north side, opposite, were ignited in several places, and great fears were entertained of their destruction. The good service of the Fire Department seems at this hour (10 o'clock) to insure their safety.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 81 at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire beneath the flooring on the top story of No. 125 La Salle street, occupied by the Bell Telephone Company as their central exchange. The fire was caused by a defective fireplace, and, barring slight damage to the floor and a short interruption of business in the office caused no loss. The young lady operator who so frequently has occasion to tender sweet and profuse apologies to hurried patrons, of the exchange alone remained at her post, as perfectly implacable during the fire-scene as she is when being scolded over the telephone.

AT LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 10.—The residence of J. G. Flack, a few miles north of here, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning about 7 o'clock, together with the contents, and a large creamery adjoining the house in which the fire originated. The loss is in the neighborhood of $3,000, which is partially covered by insurance in the Sugar Creek Mutual Fire-Insurance Company.

AT GRATTON CENTRE, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 11.—A fire this morning at Gratton Centre, in this county, burned Adelbert T. Huntley's wagon and paint shop and their contents. Loss on buildings and stock a little more than $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire, which began in the paint-shop, is not known.

AT WEYAUWEGA, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., Jan. 11.—The American House at Weyauwega, owned by August Shroeder, was gutted by fire yesterday. The fire caught near a partition up-stairs when the guests were eating dinner. The damage is estimated at about $1,000, and there is no insurance.

AT JACKSON, MICH.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 11.—The machinery building of T. E. Lusk's machine-shop, Jackson, Mich., burned this morning. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

AT ROYAL OAK, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11.—The hotel of V. M. Vose, at Royal Oak, Mich., burned last night. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

The Ice-Cutters on the Susquehanna River on a Strike for Higher Wages—Intimidating Non-Strikers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—Information was received here to-day that the ice-cutters employed on the Susquehanna River in the vicinity of Port Deposit, Md., had struck for an increase of wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, and, a riot being feared, great excitement prevailed. For the past three days about 1,400 men have been cutting ice for Messrs. Cochran & Co. and Oler & Sons, large dealers of this city. About 8 o'clock this morning the small army, composed generally of very rough characters, marched to the offices of the above firms in Port Deposit and demanded higher wages, which being refused, they quit work and threatened to drive off the ice any one who worked for less than the price demanded. A dispatch received from Havre de Grace, Hartford County, Md., this evening, stated that about 500 of the strikers marched on the ice five miles up the river to a place called Lapidam, where several hundred men were cutting ice at the regular wages. The strikers tried to induce these men to join them in their strike, which they refused to do. Bad whisky and blood were up with the gang from down the river. They attacked the Lapidam men and several heads were cut. Joseph Fenzer was shot in the right leg and Dick Thompson was knocked insensible with a chunk of ice. Serious trouble is apprehended all along up the river, as it is thought the strikers will rapidly gain accessions to their ranks. To-night the strikers are holding meetings around blazing fires along the river shores and express their determination to hold out. They are making considerable racket, and occasionally a scrimmage occurs. Many of them, however, who have large families to support are weakening, but really afraid to yield. The quality and purity of the Susquehanna ice and the dangers of it probably thawing, greatly concerns the extensive dealers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who are anxious to get their crops housed. They threatened to-day to put other gangs of men to work, and the strikers declared that if they did they would make it hot for the new comers. It is thought a compromise may be effected to-morrow.

If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all coughs and colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM MY CUTTER WHILE being used by the party who took it without my consent, on West Washington-st., west of Union Park, an afghan with the initials J. H. H. in the four corners, and my name in full on two sides. The returner will be rewarded. JOHN H. HUYCK, 33 Michigan-av.

LOST—A LARGE OVAL GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, red onyx setting, marked G. N. Park. Finder will please leave it with Dexter, 152 Dearborn-st., and be liberally rewarded. G. N. PARK, 2822 Prairie-av.

LOST—A LADY'S FOUR-STONE DIAMOND BAR-pin. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Room 4, 283 Wabash-av.

LOST—A BLACK SPITZ; COLLAR ENGRAVED, "Mattie Peters' dog Gip." Reward for return or information to 188 East Indiana-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, JAN. 8, CORNER OF RANDOLPH and State-sts., a small black purse. Finder will receive very liberal reward at 2872 Indiana-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SATURDAY EVENING, from 165 Western-av., black mare about 15 hands high, white spot on forehead, weight about 950 pounds, front teeth broken on outer edge; side spring leather-top buggy, Coan & Tenbroek make, brown leather cushion back, silver-trimmed harness, narrow band turrets, russett leather hand parts buckled to reins, square blanket, and black lap-robe. Return to GREEN'S livery, 982 Madison-st., and receive reward.

STRAYED—FROM SHEFFIELD, IND., LARGE roan horse, 1,500 weight, quarter crack in left fore hoof. Liberal reward for recovery by E. A. SHEDD & CO., 85 Washington-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A BAY MARE, hitched to a light 3-spring wagon. Any information will be rewarded by C. H. STRONG & CO., 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the eventful year of 1880. Address A 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME pet deer, male and female; these deer are full blooded Rocky Mountain black tails, and as tame and gentle as a pet dog. They can be seen at present at 1083 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF STEAM-BARGES and consorts, tugs, and vessels adapted to all trades upon the lakes. For particulars apply to ATKINS W. BECKWITH, 127 La Salle-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A MOSLER FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, with heavy steel inside door and extra large chest, as good as new. Also several Mosler fire-proof safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 529 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 611 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & Co., Druggists, 443 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Now ready, the full descriptive catalogue of the Third Grand Public Sale of
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE CALL BOARD,
Wednesday, Jan. 19, commencing precisely at 2 o'clock p. m.,
At the Real Estate Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
35 valuable pieces of property in all divisions of the city.
Hyde Park and Englewood.
Business property, marble fronts.
Brick houses, frame houses.
Cottages, vacant lots, manufacturing sites, etc., etc.
Fine investments for capitalists.
Good income-paying property.
Call for catalogue.
Positively no postponement.
By-bidding strictly prohibited.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 77 Dearborn-st., Trustees.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Manager.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 95 WASHINGTON-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—New brick house, near Twenty-third-st.
CALUMET-AV.—Brick house and 50-ft. lot near Twenty-second-st.
WABASH-AV.—New brick house, near Thirty-fourth.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 30-ft. lot, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $9,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 35-ft. lot, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $10,500.
LAKE-AV.—House and 30-ft. lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $6,000; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK AND RAILROAD lots—Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 374 feet; a choice location; central property on Michigan, Madison, Market, Franklin, and Randolph; 10 acres north of Forty-ninth-st., first-class, between the boulevards; 70 acres in southwest corner of city, $700 per acre. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 PER FOOT, 52X132, WITH 7 ROOM house on Grand-boulevard, north of Thirty-seventh-st. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 2406 PRAIRIE-AV., LOT 24X180, with a first-class 2-story and basement stone-front residence, all furnished; good 2-story brick barn; the house is 4 rooms deep; price, $13,500. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Randolph, at a great sacrifice. A rare opportunity to realize a handsome return for the capital, as it must be sold. Call at 44 Bryan Block, 162 La Salle-st., soon.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS pieces of improved, centrally located business property for sale cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., NO. 8TH of Eighteenth-st.; very desirable. Also 75 ft. near Thirty-sixth-st. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON Michigan and Indiana-avs., north of Twenty-second-st. Immediate possession. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE 6-STORY STORE NORTH end of Wabash-av., with long, valuable lease of the ground. I. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON TOWN LOTS, ADJOINING the Pullman Car Works. Apply to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—1,444 FEET CORNER OF PRAIRIE-av. and Sixty-first-st., at $11; hardly half price. DAVID WILLIAMS, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 21, 37, 14, EAST OF Pullman; $175 per acre; great bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 148 La Salle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NORTH OF CALUMET Lake, corner Stony Island-av. and Ninety-fifth-st., and adjoining the Pullman land. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BRICK business buildings, well located, in the City of Bloomington, Ill. At present low rent will net 9 per cent on investment. Correspondence solicited. I. N. LAWMAN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING AND LOT SUITABLE for manufacturing; value about $6,000; will give a good bargain in clear property. Address A 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 337 MICHIGAN-av., with gas-fixtures, double windows, etc. Apply at once to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, ROOMS 2 and 3, No. 250 West Madison-st.—brick houses, 10 and 11 rooms each, Nos. 2 and 12 Grant-st., corner of North La Salle.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NICELY FURNISHED front room; also single room. 477 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTH-st., two large nicely furnished rooms, without board; heat, gas, and bath.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED south front parlors; also back parlors, singly or together; prices moderate to good parties. 175 East Randolph-st. Room 36.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, and single furnished rooms, to parties with references. 215 State-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-AV.—Pleasant and nicely-furnished front rooms. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT 21, 271 NORTH CLARK-ST., consisting of four rooms and six closets, all modern improvements. Building first-class. Carpets for sale. Apply as above.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS.
34 and 36 Franklin-st., 40x80, 4-story and basement.
370 and 372 Wabash-av., building 40x175, 5-story and basement; first-class in every respect.
3 lofts, third and fourth story, 150, 152, and 154 Fifth-av.; size, each, 60x80; between Madison and Monroe.
3511 Cottage Grove-av., first-class store, suitable for a dry-goods store.
Several first-class offices in the Lakeside Building. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 128 EAST Madison-st., from Feb. 1; also, 2 lofts, 60x80, in same locality. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, ROOMS 2 and 3, No. 250 West Madison-st.—The fine store, with basement, 40 ft. frontage; also north half of second and entire third floor Nos. 248 and 250 Wabash-av. Possession May 1.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FOUR-STORY AND basement brick building, a desirable location in the wholesale district. Apply to D. H. McCONKEY & CO., 16 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; must be furnished nicely; give description of house, rooms, etc.; will pay a good price. References. Address A 83, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, BY A first-class party, a first-class 10-room brick house, in first-class condition and first-class neighborhood, on South Side. Address A 50, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY WISHES TO BORROW $300 FOR ONE year on new furniture which cost $1,200. Will pay 8 per cent interest. W 14, Tribune office.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal; and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. Rooms 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, gold, and silverware, and other valuables, by a responsible party. For particulars address W 2, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHOUT removal. G. PARRY, 180 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit, at reasonable rates. H. S. McLEAN, 155 Fifth-av., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM OR CITY PROPERTY at lowest rates. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON, 78 Monroe-st., Room 14.

WANTED—$6,000 AT 8 PER CENT. INTEREST on Lots 16 and 17, E. Smith's Subdivision, Block 2, on Wabash-av., Chicago. First and only incumbrance. Address GEO. BARNEY, Sandusky, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERNHARDT TICKETS—A FEW CHOICE SEATS for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at original price. For sale at drug store, 130 Madison-st.

WANTED—A NEW MILCH COW, 3 TO 6 WEEKS old, and a new milch goat, with kid 3 to 6 weeks old. Apply to or address No. 357 West Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 281 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BANK CLERK competent to fill a position as teller; one who speaks German preferred. Address applications, naming references and expectations as to salary, BANK, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER, IN A German bank, one that has worked in a bank preferred. Must be well recommended. Address A 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX RAPID AND ACCURATE DRY goods entry clerks. A permanent position with good salary to first-class men. Address A 77, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; must be thorough, accurate, and come well recommended; also an entry clerk with same qualifications. Apply with specimen of handwriting at LAPP & FLERSHEIM'S, 141 State-st.

WANTED—A DRUG-CLERK OF EXPERIENCE who can speak German and English fluently. A man about 30 years of age preferred. Apply at once to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH—A FIRST-CLASS shoer and jobber immediately. ED SNOW, Earl, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINIST TO GO TO OUR factory at Morris, Ill. Ohio Butt Company, 153 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; wages $1 per day; cheap fare; 200 wood-choppers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN OR SALESMAN. Permanent situation. Address L 126, Tribune.

WANTED—AT ONCE A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR salesman, with an established trade in the West for a cigar-factory; to the right party a good salary will be paid; no other need apply. A 41, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE; $1 SAMPLES free to men seeking business on small capital. This is a rare chance for the inexperienced to make money. Address, with stamp for papers, MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF BUSINESS ability to engage in profitable business. Call at Room 32, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN; must be well dressed and furnish good references. Good salary or commission. Address A 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man, who has had some experience in selling agricultural implements, to travel in Southern Minnesota and Dakota. Address, with references, salary expected, etc., J. W. ANDREWS, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE AT 808 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK IN boarding-house. Call at 2225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—UNCLE TOM AND TOPSY FOR "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Combination. FRINK'S Dramatic Agency, 167 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE carpet and furniture trade of Chicago; one familiar with newspaper work preferred. Must have good references. Address P.-O. Box 188, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN TO CANVASS for a specialty. Apply to MR. TUTTLE, office the Inter Ocean, only after 4:30 p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHORT-HAND writer; must write rapidly and well; wages low for dull season; state experience and salary expected. Address A 89, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH A FEW thousand dollars to manufacture one of the best electric light machines and lamps on the market. Profits large and demands unlimited. Orders ahead for $10,000. All machinery necessary on hand. Can be thoroughly investigated. Address V 24, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED retail grocery—doing a heavy business—in Chicago's leading suburb can be bought for the value of stock on hand. Address K, Room 46, 93 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES NEGOTIATED AT 124 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED hardware business in Denver; capital required about $12,000. For particulars address V 25, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business in this city; good reason for selling given; about $3,500 required. First-class references given. Address A 40, Tribune office.

REFRIGERATOR SAFE FOR DINING-ROOM; first-class patent; something entirely new; patent just issued; every housekeeper must have one; important to manufacturers as well as dealers. The patent is for sale; no better investment offered; model can be seen, and all information desired given up to Wednesday evening, Jan. 12. Call at Burke's European Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., and see the "Bonanza" patent of 1880. It must be a fortune to many. Parties wishing to see the model and thoroughly investigate the great merit of this patent must call immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $100,000, to take a controlling interest in a first-class manufacturing business of twenty years' standing. Satisfactory evidence given as to the prosperity of the business. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with board.

288 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH PLEASANT rooms; one large room suitable for several persons; also small rooms.

494 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, HANDSOME front rooms with board; every convenience.

1228 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM AND good board for two gentlemen; private family.

2225 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM ON first floor, with board for gentleman and wife.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day board, $3 per week; $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $6 a week; $12 to $17 a month.

Hotels.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV., NEAR MADISON-st.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table board $5 per w'k.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 163 AND 165 Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.

Miscellaneous.

ROOMS AND BOARD—PATRONS OF THE RENTING Agency, 3 Tribune Building, are invited to revise or renew their applications; new customers solicited; numerous parties are applying daily for rooms and board; information free. A. J. BURBANK.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR THREE LADIES, A gentleman, and child of 3 years, in a respectable private family or boarding-house in North Division, south of Lincoln Park and east of Wells-st. Address C. A. POMEROY, Room 4, 70 La Salle-st., giving terms.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN. ADDRESS, STATING terms and full particulars, A 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHILDREN, and nurse. Two rooms unfurnished except carpets, on South Side. If suited will remain until July. State terms and location. Address A 80, Tribune.

BOARD—A WARM FURNISHED ROOM FOR self and wife with board for wife. Give particulars and price. North or South Side. Address A 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A SUIT OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms, two adults and two children; state terms. Address W 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY LADY AND GENT, at reasonable rates, with board for lady only, where there are no other boarders, and where ordinary comforts and accommodations can be had; permanent if suited. Address A 8, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—TWO PAIRS of large, heavy chunky work horses, taken for debt, will be sold much less than market price, as the owner has no use for them and must dispose of them immediately. One pair is 5 and 6 years old, weighs 3,000 pounds, good, true pullers, and will be warranted sound and kind. Also a pair weighing 2,800 pounds, 7 years old, warranted good workers, and sound, and kind. Would separate to suit purchaser. Would give a week's trial to responsible party.
They can be seen at any time at stable in rear of residence, 302 Michigan-av. N. B.—The man in charge of stable is authorized to sell and receive the money.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 186 EAST WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND KILLAM landau for $300. Sherman House Stables, No. 105 Randolph-st.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CARriages, including landaus, landaulets, coupés, broughams, phaetons, carts, etc., etc., and our celebrated business and pleasure buggies, are the acknowledged standard for general excellence and finish and satisfactory prices. We solicit inspection.
We also have a large number of first-class second-hand vehicles, buggies, phaetons, etc., etc., our own and other good makers, in nice order, mainly nearly new, that we will sell at extra bargains.
PENNOYER & BLANEY, 300 to 306 Wabash-av.

$75 WILL BUY A GOOD, HANDY, USEFUL business or buggy horse; he is 5 years old, a handsome sorrel, all smooth and sound, and a good traveler; if you want such a horse you will save at least $50 in buying this horse; he cost $150 last spring. He can be seen at stable in the alley in rear of residence 1234 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; number on stable.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,
AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 323 State-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE TO RENT. A gentleman having to leave the city will sell the entire furniture of his house for $2,800. It cost $5,000 in December. Address W 3, Tribune office.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 303 AND 305 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

WANTED—A SMALL RANGE OR COOK-STOVE of popular make, with water front; must be as good as new, and cheap. Address C H W, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $1,000 TO increase merchant tailoring business, well established; young man preferred; must have some experience in the business. Address A 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE INcreasing business, $500 to $1,000 cash required. Address A 88, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING at I. GELDER'S, 1119 State-st. (old No. 524). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1863.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN give city references. Apply before Friday, from 8 to 12 a. m. or 5 to 8 p. m., at 213 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a good home for a competent girl. Apply at 2310 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL for general housework in a private family. References required. Call at 614 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND-WORK AT Mrs. Rogers', 371 Ontario-st. Apply Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, at 154 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT girl to do the work of a family of three; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 339 West Monroe-st. between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—AT 643 WEST ADAMS-ST., A COMPETENT girl to do housework; no washing.

WANTED—A NO. 1 PASTRY COOK (WOMAN) to go to Michigan; good wages to the right person. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; good wages. 47 Lincoln-place, near Webster-av., 2 blocks west of Clark.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. 213 Fremont-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages, $4. 2835 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. References required. Good wages. Apply at 209 Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID at 2121 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR COOK. Must be neat and understand how to cook and wash; wages, $4.50 week. Also want girl for second work, wages, $2.50 week. References required. Call at 312 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL TO do second work and take care of a child 3 years old. Reference required. Apply at 215 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—AT 242 STANTON-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework. Take Cottage-Grove-av. car to Thirty-fifth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 178 PRAIRIE-av., a good seamstress by the day; permanent situation.

Nurses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIENCED nurse girl to assist in taking care of baby and at second work. 3736 Langley-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER WHO is a first-class cook; none other need apply; at 202 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT housekeeper for private family. Call with references at 155 Rush-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 126 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE $2 IN THEIR own neighborhood from dinner dishes to the supper fire; samples unseen in the pocket. Call only from 9 to 10, or 1 to 2, at 125 Clark-st., Room 63.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY of considerable experience in mercantile collections desires a clerkship with an established law-firm. Moderate salary or equivalent arrangement. Practice and acquaintance more an object. References. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST. HAVE had eight years' experience as prescription clerk, and can furnish the best of references. C. H. POOL, Earl, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT EXperienced office man would like a position of any kind in store or office, fire-insurance preferred; willing to work for very moderate salary. First-class city references. Address X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AT present holding the position of head bookkeeper in a Canadian Government railway, a position in the accountants' department of some good American road. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address M. H. SEYMOUR, C. M. O. & O. R. R., Montreal, Province of Quebec.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORTHAND CLERK in some mercantile house, or will take some other position where I can gain experience. I mean business. Address A 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGgist of fifteen years' experience; 30 years old and married. Address 432 Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOUNTANT and correspondent of five years' experience in a National bank and six years in mercantile business; a position as private secretary, correspondent, bookkeeper, cashier, bank clerk, or would go on the road. Will accept position only in a first-class house. Can furnish best of recommendations and city references. Address A 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper at moderate salary. Best city references. Address A 84, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN American; thoroughly understands the business. Satisfactory reference guaranteed. A 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COACHman or teamster; has had two years' experience as train-master lately in the employ of the United States Government. A 86, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING a new article of real value which they wish to have introduced to the regular trade, and who will pay traveling expenses and a commission on sales, will please address A 88, Tribune office. Have had success in such work. Would sell agricultural implements on similar terms.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lumber salesman. Address A 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as butler in a small family; is experienced in his business, and can furnish excellent references from former employers. Address V 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE man to work about gentleman's place; can cook, wash, iron, sweep, tend furnace, milk, take care of horses, etc.; wages, $12 to $15. Good references. Address W 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18, not afraid of hard work, to do almost any kind of work. Address W 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF MIDDLE age as messenger in a banking, railroad, or mercantile house. Can furnish first-class reference from former employer. Please address V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN boarding-house; none but first-class need apply. Good references. 275 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE family by first-class girl as cook and laundress. Call at 2741 South Dearborn-st., basement, two days. Wages, $4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do second work in an American family. Please address 162 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work in a private family. Call at 369 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Good reference. Call or address 204 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST COLored girl, capable of doing all kinds of housework. Apply at 39 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second work in a private family. Please call at 49 Menominee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT cook and laundress in a private family where second girl is kept. Inquire at 2127 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in private family. Call at No. 2111 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or dining-room work in small family. Call at 2639 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family. City references. Call at 710 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL to do the work of a first-class private family. Call for two days at 198 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as chambermaid, and one as second girl. Call for two days at 2604 Archer-av., up-stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as nurse in an American family; North Side preferred. Call at 293 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman to take entire charge of an infant, or to cook, wash, and iron. Address B 31, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 126 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; orders by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 173 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SELECTED GERMAN and Swedish girls for private families at Peacold intelligence office, 273 East Division-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching as governess in a family; acquirements: English, French, German, and music. Best references. Address A 19, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE
PIANOS—HALLET, DAVIS & CO., WM. P. EMERSON, W. W. KIMBALL.
ORGANS—S. SHONINGER, KIMBALL.
The above are standard instruments.
Warranted five years.
Sold on installments, if required.
20 second-hand organs for sale.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THOS. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 120 TO 126 RANDOLPH-st., is the place for storing your furniture, goods, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE FARRELL, 165 West Monroe-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. B. WISNER, of Detroit, is at the Tremont.

A. B. SONTI, of New York, is at the Palmer.

JOHN C. TILLSON, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

A. ANDERSON, of New York, is at the Palmer.

SENATOR W. H. BARNUM is registered at the Palmer.

JAMES T. KINGSBURY, of Milwaukee, is at the Gardner.

JUDGE E. R. HARRIS, of New York, is at the Tremont.

MAYOR H. W. WAGGONER, of Decatur, Ill., is at the Palmer.

HOMER L. POUND, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is at the Tremont.

MRS. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Ind., is registered at the Pacific.

THE Sub-Treasury paid out $10,000 gold, and $7,000 silver was redeemed.

H. J. BLACK, Secretary of the Canadian Security Company, of Montreal, is at the Pacific.

J. B. MILLIKEN, General Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, is at the Tremont.

IT is understood that Mr. John R. Walsh will soon resign his position of member of the South Park Board.

THE internal-revenue office collected $21,362, of which $17,984 was on spirits, $3,050 on cigars and tobacco, and $277 on beer.

JAILER FOLZ continues quite ill. His condition yesterday was such as to alarm his friends, although it is not believed that he will die.

THE Lincoln Park Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. But little was done beyond awarding a contract for forty large elm trees for the Lake-Shore drive.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 9 degrees; 10 a. m., 14; 12 m., 17; 3 p. m., 21; 8 p. m., 19. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.75; 8 p. m., 29.68.

ABOUT fifty of the representatives of the glass manufactories held a session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Their session was very private, and was devoted to the consideration of trade matters exclusively.

GEORGE CLASS, 53 years of age, slipped and fell late Monday night upon the Halsted street viaduct, and was severely injured about the back. He walked to the West Madison Street Station, where he was kept until yesterday morning, when he was sent to the County Hospital.

"THE Early Bench and Bar of Illinois" is the subject of a discourse to be delivered by the Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, Ill., at Fairbank Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Chicago Bar Association. All practicing lawyers, whether members of the Bar Association or not, are invited to attend.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Price, Strauss & Kahn, 4 cases cotton hose; Burley & Tyrrell, 18 packages earthenware; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 126 sacks salt, 16 mats; Burley & Tyrrell, 7 packages earthenware, 13 casks porcelain; Clark & Loveday, 73 bundles dried fish. Collections $2,350.

MRS. CATHERINE ROACH, a widow residing at 258 West Polk street, was found dead in bed at 7 o'clock last evening by some of her neighbors. Consumption was undoubtedly the cause. The deceased was of Irish birth, 35 years of age, and left three small children in destitute circumstances. The St. Vincent de Paul Society had been caring for the family for some time past.

LAST evening the Rev. W. P. Kensella, S. J., of St. Ignatius College, delivered one of the series of lectures now conducted under the auspices of the Union Catholic Library Association. The attendance was large, and the reverend gentleman entertained his hearers with an ably-written essay on "Washington Irving." The Misses Woods gave choice vocal and instrumental selections.

JUDGE LOOMIS yesterday united in matrimony one Andrea Herditzski and Teresz Duplenscenski. Teresz came down town a few days ago and swore Herditzski into the County Jail on a charge of bastardy. Yesterday the girl, who is about four feet high, relented and patched up a truce through the bars of the jail, by which she agreed to stop the suit if Andrea would marry her out of hand. The young man readily assented.

A BULL, which escaped from Smith's slaughter-house at the corner of Archer avenue and Grove street, made things lively yesterday afternoon about the corner of Morgan and Sixteenth streets. A switchman employed on the railroad was attacked, but fortunately escaped with a few scratches. Officers Brennan and Kenny armed themselves with rifles and went out bull hunting, and speedily killed the animal.

THE wholesale dry-goods trade of Chicago has lost in the sudden death of Frank Skinkle one of its conspicuous and promising young members. He was one of the leading men in the great house of Field, Leiter & Co., and a brother of J. W. Skinkle, Treasurer of Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company. Mr. Skinkle died at his late residence, No. 42 North Sheldon street. He had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who will learn with surprise and regret of his untimely demise.

HORACE WILLIAMS, President of the Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; Willis Drummond, Land Commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; George W. Cobb, President of the Mineral Point Railroad; G. E. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad; Anson Stager, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; P. E. Hull, Secretary of the Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; and J. W. Munson, General Manager of the Canada Southern Railroad, are at the Pacific.

THOMAS HAMILTON, an elderly cripple who has stumped it about town for a number of years, excepting a year or two which he served in the Penitentiary at Joliet for arson, was yesterday brought before Justice Wallace at the instance of a policeman, who found him partially intoxicated and almost frozen to death in a vacant lot on Clark street. The man's legs are amputated above the knees, and he was hardly a fit subject for the House of Correction. He was turned over to the County Agent.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN HAS GONE WRONG;

another trusted official has betrayed the confidence reposed in him. Robert McQuaig, the Financial Secretary of the Typographical Union, suddenly left town Monday morning under a financial cloud. He had for several days previous been indulging in frequent potations, and while under their influence "coppered the ace" with the funds of the Union, and, as might be expected, lost. To two or three of his most intimate friends he confessed his guilt and asked for a loan to pay his railroad fare out of the city. They advised him to remain, promising to aid him through his difficulty. This assistance he declined for the reason that he was too deep in the mire for his friends to extricate him. The small loan requested was accordingly furnished him, and the "case" at which he was wont to figure for "fat takes" will know him no more forever, or at least for some months. The amount of the defalcation is unknown. Some of the officers of the Union think it will not exceed $100, but others are of the opinion that it will aggregate several hundreds. McQuaig kept the books, collected the dues and other debts owing to the Union, but how much he squandered cannot be told until the books and the vouchers are compared. Mr. Samuel Rastall has been appointed to temporarily fill the vacancy.

THE MEMBERS OF POST 28,

of the Grand Army of the Republic, had an unusually pleasant time last night, the occasion being the annual installation of officers, which was conducted with public exercises. There were about 300 present, including ladies and gentlemen, and the festivities were so enjoyable that but few left before midnight. The officers installed with the usual formal ceremonies were as follows: Post Commander, R. W. Smith; Senior Vice-Commander, A. H. Ralph; Junior Vice-Commander, C. A. Williams; Adjutant, Erastus J. Burkert; Quartermaster, M. V. Zimmerman; Surgeon, A. W. Gray; Chaplain, H. E. Gerry; Officer of the Day, Aaron J. Miksch; Officer of the Guard, Aaron F. Wolcott; Sergeant-Major, Charles E. Rothermal; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Leon C. Welch. After the sounding of "the assembly" by Comrade G. T. Goulet, a formal program was gone through with, which included recitations by Mrs. Abby Sage McCall, Miss Ada McCormick, Miss Jessie Warner, Miss Maud Wilson, and Miss Bessie Allen, the last two being young ladies under the age of 10 years. The music included solos by Miss Clara Gibson and Mr. Zula Balken and by the quartet of the Post. Prof. Walter C. Lyman also gave some of his selections. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of an elegant watch and chain to Comrade W. H. Reed, the Adjutant of the Post, who has done so much for the success of the organization. He was, of course, taken by surprise, and the entire success of the evening was hightened by the good feeling engendered by this presentation.

THE CHICAGO SEAMEN'S UNION

held a well-attended meeting yesterday evening in their hall, No. 99 Randolph street, Mr. Richard Powers, President of the organization, in the chair.

After routine business had been disposed of the Chair called the attention of the meeting to communication which had been received from the Seamen's Union of San Francisco, asking the Chicago Union to coöperate with them in securing the passage by Congress of a bill to provide that two-thirds of the crew of American vessels shall be American seamen, and to prevent and punish cruelty to seamen. Mr. Powers, in connection with the communication, made reference to the resolutions which had been adopted at the seamen's conference held in Cleveland last December, which called for the passage of laws providing that American ships should carry a certain number of competent seamen; enforcing good sanitary condition of the sailors' quarters on vessels; preventing American seamen on the lakes from being paid in foreign (Canadian) ports; the repeal of the act which made it incumbent upon sailors who went into the United States Courts to seek redress to first pay the Marshal $15 and also to provide a bond for $250. Mr. Powers spoke at some length upon these resolutions, and urged the sailors to make such agitation as would bring the matter in question before Congress.

On motion, it was resolved that the Chicago Union should at once open communication with the San Francisco Union, and that copies of its communication should be sent to other branches of the Chicago Union.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Powers, Simpson, and Williams, was appointed to wait upon Congressman Farwell, and state fully to him the legislation required by the seamen of the lakes, and request him to secure its passage by Congress.

THE CITY-HALL.

IN the report of Dr. Paton's analysis of water, it should have been stated that it contained no free ammonia. The word "no" was left out, which made considerable difference.

IF all the viaducts asked for are ordered constructed this year, it will take near $1,500,000. It is likely that the Chicago avenue, Twelfth street, and Centre avenue viaducts will be ordered, and appropriations made for them.

THE Health Department is entirely without vaccine matter for outside distribution, and hence it is useless for parents and others to apply at that office for vaccination. It is expected to secure a fresh supply in a day or two.

FRANK ROEHR, the printer, at 259 Randolph street, has invented an automatic bridge-gate. He proposes to grant the use of the patent to the city free of charge, reserving the right to control it outside, but using the city as an advertising medium. The gates cost about $250 each. A model is to be sent to the City-Hall for exhibition.

THE following cases of diphtheria were reported at the Health Office yesterday: No. 403 West Jackson street, Nos. 229 and 243 Michigan avenue, and No. 231 North Market street; scarlet-fever at No. 48 Blue Island avenue, upstairs; small-pox at No. 2116 La Salle street, No. 159 Thirteenth place, No. 354 Sedgwick street, in the rear, No. 100 Eugenie, and another case at No. 330 Blue Island avenue, the child of Christian Schultze, reported the day before, No. 771 West Twelfth, and No. 348 Parmelee street.

MAYOR HARRISON yesterday said that he would like to be the candidate of the better class of Republicans and Democrats, to be elected Mayor, and to be allowed to run the city according to his ideas the next two years. When Ald. Clark and Ald. Smyth told him about his little weakness last fall in accepting the Chairmanship of the Democratic Committee, the Mayor tried to excuse it by saying that he only allowed the use of his name. He also tried to explain that election proclamation, but did not succeed.

ANOTHER good Democrat has gone slightly astray. He is called M. C. Clancy, and was appointed by Mayor Harrison Superintendent of the Pipe-Yards, under the Commissioner of Public Works, taking the place of a better man. Clancy, it is alleged, hired men and then took a percentage from their daily wages. He is also reported to have received from one man $1 a day out of what the man collected from the city for the use of his horse and wagon. When Commissioner Waller found it out, Clancy was ordered to resign, which he did.

STREET PAVING.

Commissioner Waller does not think the Street Improvement bill prepared by the Judiciary Committee ought to be enacted. The object of the bill is to make the city keep a street in order by general taxation after it has been once properly paved. His chief objection to the bill is that it is indefinit as to what is a good pavement. He says that if the bill should pass as at present framed, it would leave room for no end of Aldermanic jobs. A few property-owners on a street could combine together and have a very cheap pavement put down, which, by Aldermanic influence, would be accepted as a permanent improvement, while, as a matter of fact, it might wear out in three or four years, and then ever afterwards the city would be obliged to make a good street of it. The bill should have some test of merit, and the Commissioner of Public Works thinks that it should remain in good condition for twenty to twenty-five years before the city accept it as a permanent improvement, and bind itself to keep it ever afterwards in repair.

ALARMING INCREASE OF SMALL-POX.

Small-pox seems to be spreading. Eight cases were reported Monday and seven yesterday. One of them was directly traced to St. Michael's School, where the Schmitz children went. Dr. De Wolf says that he will see that every scholar in the school is vaccinated, or he will close it. The Brothers having charge of the school appear to take little or no interest in the matter. They yesterday sent for the little boy who had been taken away from school by Mr. Merki the day before. This seems to be a trifling with public health that Dr. De Wolf says he will not allow to be persisted in. To-day every scholar will be vaccinated, and if there is opposition to this, or a noncompliance with the law in this regard, the school will be closed by the police. Dr. De Wolf and Mr. Merki visited the school last evening, and had a talk with the Brothers in regard to the matter. At present there are fifteen cases of small-pox at the pest-house. The three cases from the Brooklyn House, on Illinois street, were removed to the hospital. Some of the cases were not removed because of the extreme illness of the patients, but every precaution has been taken to guard against infection.

BUILDING IN 1880.

Superintendent Kirkland, of the Building Department, has just completed his annual report of the work in his Department for the year 1880. The total number of permits issued during the year was 3,868, against 2,908 in 1879 and 2,709 in in 1878. The general character of the structures was much more substantial than those erected in previous years. The report goes on to say:

"It is expected from the indications that 1881 will eclipse 1880 and that the number of permits issued will be not less than 4,000, or nearly 30 per cent more than during any previous year since the creation of this Department. There has also been a marked increase in the removal of frame buildings during the past year, which may be attributed to two causes: first, to make room for the erection of permanent structures, which have been in excess of last year; and, second, the removal of a large number of wooden buildings which stood on the right of way of the Western Indiana Railroad track."

The receipts from all sources have been $13,850, of which $7,940 was collected for builders' water tax and paid into the Water-Office. The remaining portion, $5,910, was paid over to the City Treasurer as the net receipts of the Building Department. The entire appropriation, $9,200, has been expended in the support of the Department, $8,900 being for salaries.

The following is a statement by divisions of the number of permits and estimated total cost of improvements:

	Number of permits.	Estimated cost.
North Division	819	$2,175,600
South Division	1,234	3,268,950
West Division	1,815	3,627,300
Total	3,868	$9,071,850

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

LA SALLE-STREET PROPERTY-OWNERS SIGNING FOR THE VACATION OF THE STREET.

Mr. John D. Parker, who has taken charge of the movement for locating the Board of Trade on the Scott property, between the Pacific Hotel and the Rock Island Depot, has succeeded in obtaining the signatures of all the property-owners on La Salle street as far north as Madison, and also of three or four between Madison and the river, to a petition to the City Council, asking that body to declare vacant that portion of La Salle street between Jackson and Van Buren. The few property-owners in the vicinity of the Court-House who are lobbying to secure adverse action on the part of the Council, and thereby seek to compel the Board of Trade to remain in its present quarters, are engaged in a useless task. The Board of Trade will move, and if it be prevented from occupying the Scott property other quarters will be secured. Three sites have been suggested,—one on Wabash avenue, between Van Burn and Harrison; another at the corner of State and Van Buren streets, on which formerly stood the St. James Hotel; and the third, the block bounded by Jackson and Van Buren streets and Third and Fourth avenues. The Dearborn street extension has been abandoned by the city, though two or three of the property-owners have entered suit against the corporation to recover the value of their property which was taken, they allege, for the street extension. They prefer the mony to the property. Should the Council refuse to vacate La Salle street, and the Board of Trade conclude to purchase the Jackson street site last mentioned, the suits can be easily dismissed by the payment of the amount claimed as damages. In view of this fact, it is perfectly safe to predict that the La Salle street fighters will think twice before they banish the Board of Trade from that street.

LAND LEAGUES.

A GREAT OUTPOURING.

The meeting of the Eighth Ward Land League in the West Twelfth street Turner Hall last night was probably the most encouraging and enthusiastic gathering of Land-Leaguers that has lately occurred in Chicago. When the President of the League, Mr. Peter Cunningham, called the meeting to order there was already a fair attendance, and when a delegation from the Seventh Ward League came in shortly afterward the commodious hall was crowded even to standing room.

After the routine of reading minutes and so on had been concluded, Justice A. L. Morrison addressed the meeting. Although he spoke nearly, if not quite, two hours, the enthusiasm and interest of his listeners continued to increase instead of lag. He was repeatedly interrupted by applause, particularly when the name of Parnell or Redpath was mentioned, and when he finished speaking, cries of "Go on!" and "Don't stop!" came from all parts of the hall.

Justice Morrison said he did think at one time that he would never engage in a movement like the present, for he had supposed that nothing could be accomplished by a bloodless war of the Irish against the English. If the Irish people were sending petitions to Parliament and relying on such useless means to relieve their starving and dying condition they would receive no help from him. But they were not doing this; they were standing up unarmed and defying the redcoats, who were even at that moment—horse, foot, and artillery—flying through Ireland trying to strike terror into the hearts of the people. Not only were the Irish-Americans in hearty sympathy with the cause, but so also were the entire American people and press. America sympathized with all oppressed nations. Had she not, when the Irish people were starving because the landlords had torn from them the product of their toil, unloaded her war vessels of their death-dealing freight and sent them across the water filled with food for the victims of English misrule?

After preparing a brief paper to be sent to Parnell and his colleagues, expressive of sympathy, etc., and the rendition of some appropriate songs by Messrs. F. N. Olmsted and Charles A. Hamel, the meeting adjourned. It was after 11 o'clock before all was over. John Gibbons, who had come there to speak, decided to wait until two weeks from last night.

THE NORTH SIDE.

A branch of the Central Irish Land League of Chicago was temporarily organized in the Eighteenth Ward last evening, the meeting being held at McCormick's Lower Hall. Ex-Ald. Daly was called to the chair. After some discussion as to the form of organization, etc., in which Frank Agnew, Maj. Hennessey, and Maj. Burke took part, the meeting effected a temporary organization. Seventeen names were placed on the roll of membership, and the ward will be canvassed for the purpose of obtaining a large membership.

The Seventeenth Ward Branch of the Land League held its third meeting last evening at No. 109 Chicago avenue, James Lyman in the chair. It was reported that there were sixty-five active members in the organization. Several new members were received, and committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and canvass the precincts of the ward and enlist the Irish-Americans in the movement. Col. McClanahan made a stirring speech, full of liberty-loving sentiments, and denunciatory of the British misrule in Ireland. Ex-Ald. Carney joined the branch and paid in $10.

GEORGE B. CARPENTER.

THE APOLLO CLUB

adopted the following resolutions Monday evening:

The Apollo Club, in view of the recent death of George B. Carpenter, its manager, desire to put upon record their tribute of admiration and respect for one who has served them so faithfully, has done so much for their interest, and has been so intimately connected with music in Chicago.

We desire, therefore, to give public recognition upon our own records of the service he has rendered this organization, of his sterling qualities as a man, and of his high character as a business associate. In all our connection with him we have found him to be a gentleman of unflagging industry, of enthusiastic purpose, and actuated by the highest motives in the advancement of musical art, and we therefore place upon our records and send to his bereaved family, with the expression of our most cordial sympathy in their dark hours, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of our late associate, George B. Carpenter, the Apollo Club have lost a gentleman of the highest moral worth, a manager of the most honorable purpose, and a friend to whom they had become attached by the strongest of ties, and that they extend to his bereaved widow their cordial sympathy, trusting that Divine Providence in His own good way and time will temper the loss in a lasting and lovely memory.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The meeting of the Philosophical Association Monday evening was largely attended. The paper by Mr. J. S. Curry on "Coöperation in England," was a very interesting and logical one, and called forth a lively discussion.

The Beauseant Drill Corps met Monday for drill preparatory to being reviewed by the Apollo Commandery at an early date.

ENGLEWOOD.

The election of officers of the Englewood Union Veteran Club resulted in the choice of Capt. H. A. Parker for President; Edward Cecil, Vice-President; C. E. Husted, Secretary; John E. Vreeland, Corresponding Secretary; R. J. Colburn, Treasurer; C. W. Stinson, Marshal; Joseph Hardaen and Louis Brooks, Trustees; one for three years and the other for two years. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, Col. J. T. Foster, for his able and efficient services during the first year of the organization of the Club.

President Parker announced that he would report the list of standing committees at the next regular meeting.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Too Much Liberality in the Use of the Broomstick.

Mrs. Maggie Crowley, whose arrest on a charge of cruelly beating her niece, Polly, was mentioned the other day, was brought before Justice Wallace yesterday for trial.

Peter Finn, a neighbor of Mrs. Crowley, and living at 502 Twenty-sixth street, testified:

"Your Honor, the little gell here (pointing to a pale-faced, shrinking child, dressed in rags, and cowering near the woman), Polly's her name, came to my dure Sunday night about noine o'clock and knocked. I went to the dure. She asked if my wife was in. My wife came there, and Polly said she wanted a piece of bread and butter. She was shivering with could. My wife gave her the bread. She said she didn't eat nuthing since yesterday morning—that was Saturday morning. She went out, and about 3 o'clock in the morning she came back and knocked agen. I went to the dure and asked, 'Who's there?' 'Missus Crowley's child,' says she. I opened the dure and she came in, her clothes all full of blood. 'What's the matter?' says I. 'Mrs. Crowley came and called me at 2:40,' she said. 'She made me wash, because I didn't do much washing the day before. And then she took her shoe and beat me. I am shivering and shaking with the could.' She told me, yer Honor, that she slept on the flure, and Mrs. Crowley took the overcoat away that she kivered herself with, and told her she would give her nothing to eat till Tuesday, and then nothing but a piece of bread."

In answer to Judge Wallace's question, Mr. Finn said he had never seen the child beaten, but from the yard of his house he had heard the blows in Mrs. Crowley's basement, and had seen the child run up with her hands to her head, followed by Mrs. Crowley, and then heard Mrs. Crowley "licking her agin."

Another witness had seen Mrs. Crowley beat the child and heard her cry.

The girl stated that Mrs. Crowley was her uncle's wife; her father and mother were dead.

Mrs. Crowley said she was not guilty, the child was a liar who never told the truth, and called upon the girl's grandfather for confirmation of her statements. The latter, a ruddy-faced old gentleman, did so, adding that he himself had turned the girl out of door when she was 10 years old, because "she was sich a liar."

Justice Wallace discharged the woman, and ordered the child taken to the County Hospital.

Mrs. Crowley was arrested later in the day upon a warrant sworn out before Justice Walsh in the West Division charging her with cruelty to a child. Bail was furnished for her appearance for trial to-morrow.

NEW MOT OF MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT.

French critics are much interested in observing that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has thoroughly adapted herself to American habits. She writes home to the *Gaulois* that she breakfasts at 10, lunches at 1, dines at 5, and sups at midnight,—a way of living altogether opposed to French habits. In order, she says, to put herself in harmony with American ideas, instead of drinking eau rougie,—that is to say, Bordeaux and water,—she drinks absolutely pure water,—"really," she says, "absolutely pure." "It is true," adds Mlle. Bernhardt, "that this is not a common water; it is as pleasing to the palate when pure as ordinary water mixed with wine. It is Apollinaris Water." Mlle. Sarah explains, for the edification of the Parisians, that she drinks it iced like champagne, in American fashion, and "an excellent fashion it is." From time to time, to remind herself of la belle France, she adds a few drops of Chateau-Yquem, "a means of marrying the king of wines with the queen of waters."

TREE-PLANTING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—The Minnesota Foresters' Association held a meeting here to-night, and took measures to present to the Legislature a memorial asking for an appropriation to establish a free forestry in the western and southwestern part of the State under the auspices of the Agricultural Department of the State University. They will ask for about $50,000.

THE PRICE OF OIL.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 11.—The oil market opened at 96⅛c; highest, 96⅝c; lowest, 96⅛c; closing at 96⅛c; sales, 225,000; shipments, 39,000; charters, 21,000.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Gale & Blocki's compound cubebs cigarettes, the best remedy for catarrh and colds.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne is a perfume of conspicuous excellence.

CANADA.

Debate on the Pacific Syndicate Proposition in Parliament Growing Hot.

Proposition of the Home Syndicate to Be Presented to the Government on Thursday.

A Widow Sues the Georgian Bay Company for the Loss of Her Husband.

Expenditures on Dominion Canals During the Year 1880.

Suit Between Telegraph Companies as to Atlantic Cable Rates.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The Pacific Railway debate was resumed this afternoon by Hackett, of Prince Edward Island, who supported the bargain, and continued by Messrs. Flynn, Paterson, King, and others on opposition. It is understood that there will be a continuous sitting until the vote is reached. The Opposition have arranged relays and sent some members to bed, who will come back later and take the places of those now at work. The object is to prevent the vote being taken till after the proposition by the new syndicate has been laid before the Government, which will be on Thursday next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—An evening paper today gives some important information respecting the new syndicate. The general terms are agreed upon. By the close of this week the final arrangements will have been made, and early in next week a well-matured proposition will be submitted to the Government at Ottawa. The new combination embraces the representative capitalists and business-men of the country, among them being the following: Toronto—Sir William Howland, H. H. Cook, M. P. P., A. M. Smith, Kennett H. Chisholm, James Medcalf, the McMaster brothers, Mr. Cox, President of the Midland Railway, and John Leys. Kingston—John Carruthers. Montreal—Thomas Workman, ex-M. P.; Mr. Cramp, of Messrs. Cramp, Torrence & Co.; Mr. McCoy, Mr. H. Mackay, Mr. J. C. Bridges. Quebec—Mr. Ross Buckingham, Mr. James McLaren. Ottawa—Mr. Allan Gilmour. Fredericton, N. B.—Mr. Alex. Gibson. Hamilton—Mr. John Stewart, Mr. A. T. Wood, Mr. John Proctor, Mr. William Hendril. London—Col. Walker. Their offer in the matter of subsidy alone is more favorable than the one now under consideration by Parliament by $20,000,000, and the privileges, exemptions, and monopolies make a difference in the two offers of at least $20,000,000 more.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12—2:15 a. m.—The Government have just given way to the Opposition, and adjourned the debate and the House at 2:10 a. m.

A SUIT FOR $20,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 11.—The case of Fisher vs. The Georgian Bay Transportation Company came up for hearing in the Assize Court to-day. The suit involves a claim of $20,000 brought against the Company by the widow of Mr. Fisher, editor of the *North Star*, who was drowned on the ill-fated steamer Waubuno in November, 1879. So far the main evidence given has been that of a ship-carpenter who was employed to make repairs to the steamer in 1872 and 1877. He states that the timbers of the steamer were so rotten that he was surprised that they held together at all, and at the latter period he had expressed to the Captain his opinion that the steamer should be rebuilt. The case is still proceeding.

ABSCONDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 11.—A London Township farmer named Anothy Metcalf has absconded, leaving liabilities of about $10,000, due partly to Mr. R. Wilesler, of London Township, and partly to a loan company of this city. Other creditors hold paper for from $300 to $700 each. The absconder used to make many pious professions, and often read in the church. His family are left destitute.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—A movement is on foot in Quebec for the formation of a company to build a steamer for the purpose of navigation from Quebec to England through the winter. The stock is being rapidly taken up.

The activity of business in Canada during the past year is shown by the fact of the Montreal Telegraph Company sending 400,000 messages more than in the preceding year.

At a meeting of the Montreal Colonization Society, it was stated by the Rev. Mr. Labelle that ninety families from the city had been located on farms in the new Township of St. Jerome, in the Ottawa Valley, last year.

Archbishop Burget asks for $1 from each man, woman, and child in his Diocese, which will give him $400,000 toward paying off the debt of the Diocese.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its present session, by the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Company for an extension of the time for the completion of the railway.

The Dominion Government spent the following sums on canals during 1880: Welland Canal, $1,252,924; Lachine Canal, $359,566; St. Lawrence Canals, $118,935; Ontario Canals, $301,257; St. Peter's Canal, $80,120; Trent River, $561.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—An appropriation of land has been made for the construction of a dry-dock on the marshes on the eastern side of the bay. A company is also projected here for the purpose of straightening, widening, and deepening the Don River, so as to make it navigable for some distance for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water.

A case of considerable interest to the public is before the Chancery Court. The Direct United States Cable Company has filed a bill against the Dominion Telegraph Company to restrain proceedings in an arbitration being held in New York under the terms of an agreement between the two companies providing for a settlement of a difference between them by arbitration in that city. By agreement the plaintiff was entitled to fix a rate for the transmission of messages, but it should not charge more than any other competitive company. The Anglo-American Company, working in connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company, reduced its rate for cable business to 12½ cents per word. The Dominion Company, under its agreement with the plaintiff, required the latter to make a similar reduction, which it refused to do, contending that the Anglo-American Cable Company pooled its receipts. The matter was then referred to arbitration, and plaintiff in this suit has filed the bill as above stated to prevent any proceedings being taken as the result of such arbitration. A decision will be given in a day or two.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 11.—Work on the enlargement of the Welland Canal is being pushed forward vigorously, and, it is expected, will be completed by midsummer. The completion of this great work will likely have considerable influence on the carrying trade of the country.

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Kansas City to-day, Kersey Coates was elected President, J. S. Chick First Vice-President, and T. A. Wright Second Vice-President. There was considerable rivalry over the selection of officers, two tickets being in the field. The elect are looked upon as anti-elevator men.

A Mayor in a Quandary.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mayor of Ottawa, Ill., has addressed a circular-note to the Mayors of the different cities of the United States asking for their autographs. These are to be placed in a case and presented to Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President, as a testimonial to her worth and courage in banishing wine from the White House. Mayor Jacob has received his circular, and is much puzzled in his mind whether he should grant the request. If Mrs. Hayes could only drop in at Wielert's some night and see the Mayor drinking lager, we opine she would not value his autograph much as an ornament to a temperance testimonial.

AMUSEMENTS.

"FROU-FROU."

The second performance by Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt at McVicker's Theatre occurred last night, and the play selected was "Frou-Frou," a drama by Meilhac and Halvey which has been in the répertoire of a number of American actresses during the past ten years. The size and character of the audience was similar to that of the night before. There were a few vacant seats in the back rows of the main floor; about two-thirds of the seats on the second floor was occupied, and the upper gallery were thinly populated. As on the first night, the performance evoked nothing like enthusiasm at any stage, but for several scenes the actress was warmly applauded, and she received a call at the end of the second, third, fourth, and fifth acts. *Frou-Frou* is a character more within the range of Bernhardt's ability than that of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*; and from beginning to end she deeply interested her audience by the delicacy with she portrayed every phase of the character, if she did not move her audience by her display of anguish and suffering. There was everything in her work indicating the highest finish of the best theatrical school; there were polish, grace, refinement; the whole performance was a network of pauses, looks, gestures, attitudes, expressions, just as accurately put together as the works of a watch and quite as mechanical in their operation; there was the perfection of training in it all; but we failed to find in any part of the personation any indication of that genius that can make the audience deeply sympathetic with mimic suffering or draw real tears from that audience over the portrayal of human wo. In the early scenes in which we find *Frou-Frou*, where she is the spoilt, flattered, and adored child of *Brigard*, and in the second act where, as the wife of *Sartorys*, she is indulged in every caprice, she charmed her audience by the irresistible fascination of her manner, and gave an excellent idea of her faculty for comedy, and her skill as a comedienne was no where better shown than in the amateur rehearsal scene in the second act. The wayward, impulsive, thoughtless side of the character, which stands in fine contrast to the tragic incidents of the succeeding acts, was rendered in a faultless manner, and had she shown in the succeeding scenes the possession of the requisit tragic force and feeling, the assumption would have been perfect. But Sarah Bernhardt did not. In the third act when she begins to discover how unsatisfactory to the heart are the fashionable pleasures upon which she has feasted; when the flattery of the glittering company surrounding her begins to pall; when the hour comes in which she seeks to find that domestic life of which she has been ignorant, and tries to gain the confidence of her husband and the love of her child,—in that act, where the story turns, Mlle. Bernhardt exhibited some extraordinary acting; beginning with the scene between her and her father, where he states the offer for the hand of *Louise* until the fall of the curtain. During the interview between *Louise* and *Sartorys* where he asks her to accept the hand of *Villaroel*, *Gilberte* sits upon a lounge, racked with suspicion and jealousy. She has not a word of dialog to utter in this scene, but she manages to concentrate the attention of the audience upon her. Her looks, the nervous twitching of the mouth, the restless movements of her hands—she tears a pillow to pieces while she sits, just as she tears a lace handkerchief into shreds, during her succeeding scene with *Louise*—all betray, as she listens to *Louise's* refusal, the inward working of the woman's mind. In the stormy scene with her sister that ends this scene, she displays an astonishing vitality in a woman so frail in appearance, and it is here that her training does for her what her natural gifts cannot. For her lack of force and power she utters her dialog with bewildering rapidity. The words rush from her mouth regardless of punctuation. This rapidity of utterance and quickness of movement completely startled the audience, and when the scene ended loud applause was awarded. Still in this scene with *Louise* and in those subsequently, when she becomes the faultless wife and mother, when emotional qualities of a high order are needed, while she may startle her audience by her methods, she fails to arouse, as before said, that deep sympathy which the situation calls for. Her death scene, like that in *Adrienne*, was a marvel of theatrical skill. For her conception of the part of *Gilberte*, the judicious elaboration, and the attention to detail with which she portrays that part, she must be admired by the critic, even if she does not touch the heart of the multitude. Mlle. Bernhardt's company appeared to better advantage in "Frou Frou" than they did in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." M. Angelo made a fairly acceptable *Sartorys*, and Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, an actress with a winning personality, charmingly portrayed the part of the *Baroness*. Mlle. Sidney as *Louise* in a creditable manner aided Mlle. Bernhardt in the great scene of the third act. The *Brigard* of Chamonnin was fair, and the *Valreas* of M. Gally was scarcely the lover likely to captivate *Gilberte*.

This evening Mlle. Bernhardt will appear in "Le Sphynx" and in "Le Passant," a commedietta.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The sale of season tickets for the Sarah Bernhardt engagement at the Opera-House began this morning, and up to 1 o'clock $9,760 worth were disposed of.

THE CARPENTER MEMORIAL CONCERT.

On Saturday evening next a memorial concert will be given at the Central Music-Hall, the object of which is to erect a memorial window in the hall to perpetuate the name of the late lamented George B. Carpenter, and to fitly characterize the great work he accomplished in its construction. On this occasion Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, who has kindly volunteered her services, will appear for the first time in this country as a reader. The Beethoven Society, the Apollo Club, several of our best vocal and instrumental quartets, and an orchestra of sixty pieces to be led by Messrs. Liesegang, Rosenbecker, and Balatka, will also take part in what promises to be one of the most important events of the amusement season. Details as to sale of tickets will be made known to-morrow.

DICKINSON VS. DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—The *Times-Star* to-day has an interview with W. A. Goodman, an attorney of this city, who drew up the contract between Miss Anna Dickinson and Miss Fanny Davenport regarding the play, "An American Girl," over which they are now quarreling. He says that Miss Dickinson had not yet written the play, and that Fanny consequently bought it "sight unseen," relying implicitly upon Miss Dickinson's ability and judgment. The contract, he says, was that Miss Davenport should pay $1,000 cash and $350 per week during the season, and should it prove successful, should go on with the play on something similar terms next year. He asserts positively that there was no provision on which she was to be permitted to cancel the contract before the end of the season. The contract, he says, was an ironclad one, and he was somewhat surprised that Fanny should be so green as to sign it. He says, however, she appeared much impressed with Miss Dickinson, and the letters which passed between them were of a most gushing character. The date of Miss Dickinson's visit here was about that of the Democratic Convention. She was then engaged upon the play. The contract was not for the purchase of the play, but merely for its use during the season.

THEODORE THOMAS.

Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 10.

The following extracts from a private letter from Theodore Thomas are furnished as a matter of public interest. They form a conclusive reply to the reports which have been circulated that Mr. Thomas arranged his series of concerts in Chicago to conflict with the opera season here, and engaged our local musicians for that purpose, in order to embarrass the College of Music:

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1881.—Your letter of Jan. 11 received a few minutes ago. I will confess that I felt much annoyed when I began to read it, wondering why you should take so much notice of the matter. Everybody who knows anything about my work and aims knows also that I am fully occupied with my own affairs, and that in the strictest sense "mind my own business," and never interfere with others.

Before I went to Europe last spring I engaged myself to Mr. Carpenter, of Chicago, for a number of concerts to take place during the winter; also to Mr. Peck, in Boston. These concerts were to be so arranged as to dates that they would not interfere with the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies.

As I cannot be away from New York for more than ten days at a time, it would not pay to take my New York orchestra to Chicago, but I consented to the arrangement of organizing an orchestra from the best material of Chicago and Cincinnati, taking from New York only what was absolutely necessary, and thereby laying a foundation for a large orchestra in the West, of local material. It was last week when I was in Cincinnati that Mr. Ballenberg asked me what the Chicago dates were, and told me that they came at the same time as the Opera Festival. This was the first thing I heard about it, as I assure you that I have not interested myself in the affairs of the College since I ceased to be connected with it.

I have never taken notice of newspaper abuse, and do not propose to do so, but the facts of my letter you can use as you please.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A tragic event in its suddenness was the death of Mr. Alexander Hyde, the member of the Legislature from Lee, who was in his seat in the afternoon, attended a committee meeting after adjournment, was looking hale and strong all the time, and yet fell dead on the steps of the State-House as he came out, and died in a few minutes.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Bridget Gallagher, known as the oldest lady in Cincinnati, died yesterday, aged 107. She came here from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1847.

SMALL-POX.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 11.—Small-pox has broken out in the Johnston Grounds, and operators are being generally vaccinated.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
William H. Duffield	27	Chicago.
Katie A. Quine	22	Chicago.
Max Hermann	27	Chicago.
Annie Ewert	24	Chicago.
Hans Christensen	34	Chicago.
Eina M. Teslie	34	Chicago.
Charles A. Dengman	22	Chicago.
Ida M. Curtis	20	Chicago.
Philip H. Eckert	24	Millstadt, Ill.
Ida C. Schultz	20	Millstadt, Ill.
Richard S. Thain	35	Chicago.
Emma J. Jennes	29	Chicago.
William J. Gronert	29	Elkhart, Ind.
Alice White	19	Elkhart, Ind.
Charles Pagels	24	Chicago.
Lizzie Shipman	22	Laynes Island, Ill.
John M. Moore	26	Chicago.
Lizzie Gray	21	Chicago.
Heinrich Wiegert	28	Chicago.
Sophia Holmstrom	21	Chicago.
Andrea Herditzski	26	Chicago.
Teresa Duplenscski	26	Chicago.
John Woodbridge, Jr.	28	Chicago.
Harriet G. Burt	21	Chicago.
Olof Olsen	38	Chicago.
Signa Osmund	30	Chicago.

DEATHS.

WEBB—In this city, Jan. 5, 1881, Mrs. Adaline B. Webb, in the 68th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Kenosha for burial.

JOHNSTON—Jan. 10, of scarlet-fever, Harry Fyfe, youngest son of Joseph S. and Harriet P. Johnston, aged 3 years 7 months 7 days.

BRIGHT—At Rockford, Ill., Jan. 10, of consumption, Thomas H. Bright, brother of Mrs. A. H. Reeves, of Chicago, aged 24 years.

BIBBY—At No. 817 West Congress-st., of diphtheria, after an illness of four days, Frederick Charles, only son of Martine Logan and Robert Bibby, aged 3 years 8 months 16 days.

Funeral from residence to Rosehill Thursday at 10 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (Canada) and Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

BARTON—On Tuesday the 10th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Mary Leonard, beloved wife of Charles L. Barton.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 1804 State-st., Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

CROSBIE—The funeral of Mrs. Emma L. Crosbie will take place on Thursday the 13th inst., at 11 a. m., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. V. M. O'Neal, 287 West Lake-st., Chicago. The friends are invited.

BICKERDIKE—Nov. 24, 1880, George Bickerdike, of Ashwell House, near Knaresbrough, Eng., in the 74th year of his age. One of Chicago's oldest settlers.

SKINKLE—Monday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 42 North Sheldon-st., suddenly of heart-disease, Lewis Franklin Skinkle, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. m., from the Church of the Epiphany, Throop-st., near Adams.

MASSENBACHER—Jan. 11, of diphtheria, Louie Massenbacher, aged 7 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Charles Massenbacher, 413 Sedgwick-st., to-day at 10 a. m., to Graceland.

SOUTHWICK—Jan. 10, 1881, Sarah Louisa, beloved wife of F. S. Southwick, born April 30, 1860.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 12, from St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson-st., between Taylor and Twelfth. Will leave residence, 15 Shoito-st., at 1 o'clock p. m.

SALTER—Jan. 10, 1881, Alonzo Salter, aged 30 years. May he rest in Jesus.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

HOLMES—Jan. 11, 1881, of membranous croup, Louisa Holmes, only daughter of Ira and Virginia Burton Holmes, aged 9 years 5 months 4 days.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. GEORGE E. FOSTER, OF THE UNIversity of New Brunswick, will speak in the Fourth Baptist Church, corner Washington and Paulina-sts., to-night, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING HELD at the Appellate Court Room, Grand Pacific, Saturday evening, to promote the interests of the "Illinois Training School for Nurses." This organization is now complete, and desires to recommend itself and its aims to the public. Short addresses will be made by prominent physicians and others interested in the project, and a paper will be read explaining the need and worth of such a school. Doors will be opened at 7:30 p. m., and the meeting called to order promptly at 8. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE REV. JAS. POWELL WILL CONDUCT THE noon prayer-meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall.

THE IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION WILL hold its usual meeting this evening at the hall, 167 and 169 Washington-st.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Christian Association will be held at 1516 Wabash-av. Thursday at 10 a. m.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

CANDY.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

WASHINGTON FACTS.

THE CAUSE REVEALED.

Discovery of a Subtle Acid in the Blood Which Causes Pain, Disease, and Often Death.

The Way by Which It Gets Into the System and How It Can Be Kept Out.

Some New Scientific Facts of Great Importance.

Any one who can go through the trying winters and springs of this climate without suffering from Rheumatic or Neuralgic pains of some kind is decidedly fortunate. What it is that causes these pains has been a greater mystery to physicians and scientists than almost any other question. Some have declared that they are the results of a severe cold; others that imprudent exposure has caused them; and still others that they arise from blood-poisoning.

In order to obtain, if possible, a correct theory of Rheumatism and all the aches and pains which accompany it, certain authorities in Washington have recently taken steps to obtain the views of the physicians of America upon the subject. These views are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that Uric acid in the blood causes Rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that Rheumatic or Neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises, How does the Uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed? Uric acid finds its way into the blood because the Kidneys are weakened and cannot throw it from the system. Restore the Kidneys and you will restore the power that will force the Uric acid from the system, and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is Reason; it is Science. No one whose Kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect Kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: Perfect Kidneys means freedom from Rheumatism.

There is only one certain and absolute remedy for diseased Kidneys now known, and that is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is prepared from a simple Tropical Leaf of rare value, and furnishes just those elements which the Kidneys require, the same as food does to the stomach. These are no idle statements, but absolute facts, and thousands of people in all parts of the land have proven their truth, and been made happy thereby.

Among the Doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified to the scientific statements first above mentioned are a large number of Chicago physicians, among them being:

Dr. W. H. WOODBURY, 70 State-st.
Dr. JNO. D. M. CARR, 325 West Madison-st.
Dr. TEMPLE S. HOYNE, 1634 Wabash-av.
Dr. CHAS. W. HEMSTEAD, 153 South Ashland-av.
Dr. WM. J. HAWKES, 56 Washington-st.
Dr. LYMAN WARE, 125 State-st.
Dr. WM. R. GRISWOLD, 23 Park-av.
Dr. LYMAN BEDFORD, 3711 Ellis-av.
Dr. ALFRED H. HIATT, 40 Central Music Hall.
Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, 520 West Madison-st.
Dr. A. B. WESCOTT, 78 South Green-st.
Dr. T. C. DUNCAN, Room 2, 131 Clark-st.
Dr. ABRAHAM GROSBECK, 413 West Washington-st.
Dr. HERMANN HAHN, 548 North Wells-st.
Dr. J. B. BELL, 328 West Madison-st.
Dr. A. W. WOODWARD, 130 South Ashland-av.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings never postponed have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

JANUARY 31.

These drawings occur monthly under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

☞ This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decision:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prize:

1 Prize $30,000 | 100 Prizes $100 each
1 Prize 10,000 | 200 Prizes $50 each
1 Prize 5,000 | 500 Prizes $20 each
10 Prizes $1,000 each 10,000 | 1,000 Prizes $10 each
20 Prizes $500 each 10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes

1,960 Prizes [illegible]

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., or T. J. COMMERFORD, 212 Broadway, New York. Or to G. W. PARKS, 162 Washington-st., Room [illegible], Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By POMEROY & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

On Thursday Morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock,

WE WILL SELL

At No. 424 South State-st.,

Entire contents of above house, consisting of elegant M. T. Sets, Parlor Sets, Stoves, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, &c.

Sale peremptory. Goods to be sold to the highest bidder.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

For Our Wednesday's Sale, 9:30 This Morning,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, CARPETS,

General Household Goods, 3,000 Rolls Paper, 200 Kegs Dutch Herring, General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

LOTTERY DRAWINGS.

K. S. L. LOTTERY

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY CO. HAS REGULARLY DRAWN IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, APPROVED DEC. 4, 1869, FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ON

JAN. 15.

FIRST CAPITALS, $15,000, $5,000, $2,500, [illegible] and 1,871 OTHER PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO [illegible] TICKETS, $1. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, KY., OR G. UPINGTON, 599 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR FRED ERBY, 87 & 89 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SPENCERIAN PENS.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Of the Very Best European Make, and unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — Wholesale & Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole Agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st.

HAIR — WATER WAVES. ALL Long Hair Switches, goods in proportion. JAMES HALL, 169 [illegible]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Upper House of the Legislature Holds a Brief Session.

Introduction of a Resolution Regarding the Illinois & Michigan Canal,

By Which the Waters of the Desplaines River Are to Be Diverted to the Canal.

A Bill to Prevent Unjust Discriminations by Stock-Yard Corporations.

Other Measures Introduced—General Business of the Day's Session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Michael. Senator Munn presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois, in General Assembly, did on the 16th day of February, 1865, grant and authorize the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to deepen the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the purpose of, and with the intent to better the system of sewerage of the said City of Chicago by permitting a free flow of water from Lake Michigan through the Chicago River and said canal to the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers. And the City of Chicago did perfect said improvement in conformity with said permission.

WHEREAS, The great fire in the said City of Chicago on the 8th and 9th days of October, A. D. 1871, did so greatly damage the assessable property of a very large number of its citizens and taxpayers, and the people of the State of Illinois did, by its General Assembly, refund to the said City of Chicago the amount of the cost of deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal, said sum refunded being in gross $2,955,340.

WHEREAS, The deepening of the canal as aforesaid has proved to be totally inadequate for the purposes intended, and the large amount of sewage of the City of Chicago being far greater than the capacity of the canal and the water now passing through it to deodorize and render innocuous; and

WHEREAS, The foulness of the water annually causes the death of millions of fish in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers that float to the shores and decay; and

WHEREAS, Said sewage, in an entirely undecomposed and putrid mass is carried by the current of the canal into the Desplaines River, and thence into the Illinois River, and in its foulest conditions is thus transported to and below the City of Peoria, in said State, rendering the air, at all points along its passage, so impure and foul as to be exceedingly offensive, and taking with it germs of disease of all kinds prevalent in the City of Chicago, and thus spreading them broadcast through the entire Desplaines and Illinois River valleys, causing thereby much illness, as well as poisoning of the blood and debilitating the systems of 200,000 people; and

WHEREAS, Careful investigation leads our people to fear that an epidemic may spread over said section of the State of Illinois from the causes above stated: and,

WHEREAS, In addition to the above distress, there has been a great loss to property, business industries, and to the communities in said region, by reason of the causes herein mentioned; and,

WHEREAS, Prior to the deepening of said Illinois & Michigan Canal, the water necessary for all purposes of navigating said canal and propelling of machinery was obtained from the Desplaines River and the Calumet Feeder, through Lane's Lake; and,

WHEREAS, The bed of the Desplaines River at the Summit and thence westward along the line of and adjacent to the canal is, at a low stage of water, eight (8) feet above the surface level of the canal, and will average a supply of water sufficient for all canal and power purposes during the season of navigation; and,

WHEREAS, The supplying of the canal from these sources will so dilute and weaken the sewage of the City of Chicago as to greatly relieve it of its foulness and stench, to the great delight, relief, and health of the people near to and bordering upon the line of the canal, the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Canal Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal be and they are hereby directed to cause sluiceways of sufficient capacity, with the proper guard-gates, to be opened from the Desplaines River to the canal at or near the Summit, in Cook County, and at or near Lemont, in Cook County, and also to construct a dam across the former Calumet feeder at such suitable point as will cause the waters from Lane's Lake to flow into the canal. That said Canal Commissioners shall immediately commence, construct, and improve said sluices and feeders in the order named, and pay for the same out of any moneys in their hands or control as Canal Commissioners resulting from the earnings of the canal or otherwise. The amount to be expended as above designated in the prosecution of said improvement shall not, however, exceed the sum of $10,000.

As supplemental to the resolution,

SEVERAL EXTRACTS

were presented from the report of Chief-Engineer Jeune.

The consideration of the resolution was made a special order for Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

When the order for the introduction of bills was reached, almost every Senator rose in his seat and

FIRED BILLS AT THE SECRETARY,

until the desks and tables were hidden under them. Among the more important ones was a bill to amend the law of incorporation of joint-stock companies, in regard to the manner of changing the number of Directors, giving the power so to do to the President and stockholders.

Three revenue bills were introduced by Senator Lewis, one providing for the assessment of mineral, so as to have the actual mineral itself assessed. Another provided for changing the present system of equalizing the value of personal property, so as to value it in classes. The third seeks to provide a penalty in cases where Assessors refuse or neglect to administer the legal oath to owners listing their property for taxation.

A NUMBER OF MEASURES

were introduced by Senator Adams, of Cook, at the instance of Corporation-Counsel Adams, of Chicago, providing for amendments of the present law relative to special assessments.

Senator Condee, of Cook, presented a bill looking towards the appointment of Deputy Coroners in all counties. The present law is said to be defective on this question. A bill was introduced to make an appropriation for the payment of two old internal-improvement stock bonds referred to by the Governor in his biennial message, the amount said to be due being $4,699.17.

Senator Neece introduced the following

FAMILIAR FRIEND,

being a copy of the bill introduced and defeated at the last session:

A BILL for an act in reference to stock-yards, to regulate their charges for yardage, freight, grain, hay, and other articles furnished, and to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the management thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That if any corporation organized or doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation or general law now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted in reference to stock-yards, shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than is allowed by this act, or more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll, or compensation, for the transportation of any freight of any description, or live stock, or for the use and transportation of any car upon its track, or any of the branches thereof, or for receiving, handling, or delivering any freight or live stock, or for hotel-bills, feeding, carrying, yardage, hay, or grain furnished, and anything done by reason of the powers given such corporation by the act of incorporation thereof, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than $100, or more than $1,000, for the first offense, and for a second offense not less than $500 nor more than $5,000: provided, that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

SEC. 2. If any corporation shall in reference to stock-yards aforesaid, make any unjust discrimination in its rates, or charges of toll, or compensation for the transportation of freight or live stock, or for receiving, handling, feeding, furnishing feed, or carrying any stock, or for doing anything by reason of the powers given such corporation by act of incorporation, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be dealt with as provided in the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. If any such corporation in reference to stock-yards shall charge, collect, or receive of or from any person or corporation, for the transportation of freight or live-stock, or for receiving, handling, storing, yardage, feeding, or carrying the same, or for doing anything by reason of the powers given such corporation by act of incorporation, a greater amount of toll, or compensation, or fees than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person or corporation, for the same or like service, all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such corporation in reference to stock-yards as conclusive evidence of unjust discrimination.

SEC. 4. Any stock-yard doing business in this State, incorporated under the laws of this State, shall not have or receive for yardage, more than fifteen (15) cents a head for cattle, four cents (4) a head for hogs, and three cents (3) a head for sheep, nor more than fifty (50) per centum additional to the current market wholesale price of hay, straw, corn, or other articles supplied by them for the sustenance of such animals, and that such sales shall be made by actual weights.

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for any corporation in this State doing business as a stock yard, to prohibit any person or persons, or their agents, from selling dead animals to any persons they may see fit, and for that purpose all persons shall have the privilege of entering said yards, and shall have the privilege of removing any dead animal therefrom, subject, however, to any reasonable rule which said company may adopt, and for a violation of this act said company shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act.

SEC. 6. The fines hereinbefore provided for may be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and there may be several counts joined in the same declaration as to extortion and unjust discrimination. If, upon the trial of any cause instituted under this act, the jury shall find for the people, they shall assess, and return with their verdict, the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at any sum as hereinbefore provided, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the people, and that the defendant has been before convicted one or more times of the violation of the provisions of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant as provided in the first section of this act, and the Court shall render judgment accordingly.

SEC. 7. If any such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, ask, demand, charge, or receive of any person or corporation any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any car, or property, or live stock, or for receiving, handling, transferring, feeding, storing, or delivering any freights or live stock, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation in its charges therefor, or furnish inferior, unsuitable, or insufficient food or drink to any live stock intrusted to its care, or shall neglect or fail to suitably and properly care for any such live stock, or shall furnish a less amount or inferior quality of food to such live stock than represented, contracted, or charged for, the person or corporation so offended against, or owning such live stock, or to whom the same may be consigned, may, for each offense, recover of such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, in any form of action, three times the amount of damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the Court where the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as part of the cost of the case.

SEC. 8. If any such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, shall furnish inferior, unsuitable, or insufficient food or drink to any live stock intrusted to its care, or shall neglect or fail to suitably and properly care for any such live stock, or shall furnish a less amount or inferior quality of food to such live stock than represented, contracted, or charged for the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of this act are violated by any corporation in this State, in reference to stock-yards, and to visit the various stock-yards incorporated under any law of this State for that purpose, as often as practicable; and whenever the facts, in any manner ascertained by said Commission, shall, in their judgment, warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of said Commission to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any such corporation, in reference to stock-yards, which may violate the provisions of this act. Such suits and prosecutions shall be instituted in the county where such stock-yards are located, and such Railroad and Warehouse Commission are hereby authorized, when the facts of the case presented to them shall, in their judgment, warrant the commencement of such action, to employ counsel to assist the Attorney-General in conducting such suits on behalf of the State. No such suits commenced by said Commission shall be dismissed except the said Railroad and Warehouse Commission and the Attorney-General shall consent thereto.

SEC. 10. In all cases, under the provisions of this act, the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as hereinbefore provided. And all fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county in which the suit was tried, by the person collecting the same, in the manner now provided by law, to be used for county purposes.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

A bill was presented by Senator Evans, asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, for the purpose of erecting buildings for the accommodation of 250 additional male patients.

A bill was presented providing for the taxation of additions to cities, etc., the taxation to begin at the time when the City Council or Board of Trustees shall by ordinance declare such addition made. All tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty acres in area, or which shall be bounded on three sides by any city, town, or village, and not embraced within the corporate limits thereof, shall be and become a part of such city, town, or village, and providing for the surveying, platting, etc., of such land by the city, town, or village, irrespective of the desire or wish of the owners thereof.

An appropriation of $60,000 was asked for the purpose of making the necessary repairs to the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

A bill was presented by Senator Adams amending Sec. 12, Art. 9 of the law relating to the incorporation of cities and villages, so that no delay in making an assessment shall be occasioned by any doubt or contest as to the ownership of the property or contesting interests therein, and providing for a speedy adjudication by the Courts of such conflicting rights.

Senator Bell introduced a bill to amend the law of fees and salaries.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Republican members of the Senate held an adjourned caucus to-night and received and adopted the report of the Special Committee appointed to recommend a list of Standing Committees. The Chairmen of the various Senate organizations, as agreed upon in caucus, are as follows:

Labor and Manufactures, Artley; Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Bente; Congressional and Senatorial Apportionment, Campbell; Finance, Ford; Railroads, Fuller; Judiciary, Hunt; County and Township Organization, Kuykendall; Education and Educational Institutions, Marshall; Agriculture and Drainage, Moffett; Corporations, Munn; Canals and Rivers, Lewis; Horticulture, Parkinson; Geology and Science, Thomas; Municipalities, White; Engrossed and Enrolled bills, Whiting; Military Affairs, Adams; Fees and Salaries, Berggren; Judicial Department, Clark; Warehouses, Condee; Printing, De Lang; State Charitable Institutions, Fifer; Mines and Mining, Thorn; Miscellany, Mamer; Revenue, Needles; Banks and Banking, Rice; Appropriations, Secrist; State Library, Sunderland; Expenses of the General Assembly, Tanner; Federal Relations, Torrence; Elections, Wright; Insurance, Evans; Public Buildings and Grounds, Kirk; Roads, Highways, and Bridges, Fletcher.

IN ADDITION TO THESE,

the caucus provided for the Senate's portion of the several visiting committees, which are made up of five members each,—three from the House and two from the Senate. Kirk was chosen as the Republican member of the committee to visit State institutions, Kuykendall as the member to visit penal and reformatory institutions, and Marshall to visit educational institutions. The Democratic minority in the Senate was allowed the usual privilege of putting in its caucus candidates to fill up with.

LONG JONES

put in an appearance to-night, fresh from Warren, and will very probably take a hand in the make-up of the House Committees, not forgetting those on Congressional and Senatorial Apportionment.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Trustees of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association met here to-day, but, instead of doing anything of interest in the line of possible legislation, merely transacted a lot of routine business, such as hearing a report on the subject of organization throughout the State, trials of test cases, etc. The next meeting will be held in Chicago.

REAPPOINTED.

United States District-Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, Reappointed by President Hayes—The Opposition to Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—There is a good deal of gossip here over the reappointment of William H. Bliss as United States District-Attorney. The gentleman has made many enemies by his vigorous way of conducting all prosecutions. Secretary Sherman was set against him on account of Bliss' exposure of Controller Knox's curious action in reference to the National Bank of the State of Missouri. The little ring of men in the United States Marshal's office were also opposed to Bliss' reappointment, and were able to bring Secretary Schurz over to their way of thinking. It is said that when Mr. Bliss went to Washington shortly before the holidays the President frankly told him that the pressure was so great that he could not reappoint him. Bliss' course, however, has been looked upon with commendation in the Department of Justice, and Attorney-General Devens at once took great interest in the matter. He urged that the reappointment be made, and when he found what influences were being used he flatly told the President that unless Mr. Bliss, against whom nothing detrimental could be said, was retained in office he (the Attorney-General) would immediately leave the Cabinet. This threat alarmed the President, who did not care to have a row in the Cabinet at this late day, and he offered to compromise and give Mr. Bliss a temporary appointment and let the vacancy be filled by the next Administration. This would not satisfy the Attorney-General, and finally the President went counter to the wishes of Sherman and Schurz, who he knew would never resign, no matter how angry they got, and reappointed Mr. Bliss.

THE HOSTILES.

Maj. Ilges Captures More of Them.

A telegram was received at military headquarters yesterday from Maj. Ilges, under date of Jan. 9, stating that he had captured twenty more Indians. A number of the party had been badly frozen, among them being four warriors. He believes that all but about twenty warriors of the camp he attacked Jan. 2 are now in. He succeeded also in capturing a number of ponies. Capt. Dever's company, of the Second Cavalry, with 10,000 rations and 75,000 pounds of grain from Fort Keogh, reached Poplar River on the 9th in excellent condition. Nothing has yet been heard from Scout Allison since the 7th, when he left to continue the negotiations with Sitting-Bull, whose camp is near Milk River, where his Indians are hunting. Maj. Brotherton reports that he has succeeded in giving all the hostiles shelter by using sixty Sibley tents, the lodges, and the warehouse at the landing. Transportation has been secured for a supply of blankets and hardbread, which will be pushed through to Fort Buford and Poplar Creek at once by Gen. Terry.

MICHIGAN NEWSPAPER MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the State Printers' Association was held this afternoon in the Senate Chamber. There were about seventy members present. W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit *Evening News*, tendered a complimentary offer of an excursion to the White Mountains in July, which was accepted with enthusiasm. The following officers were elected: President, C. V. Deland, of the Saginaw *Herald*; Vice-Presidents, George P. Sanford of the Lansing *Journal*, James M. Shepard of the Cassopolis *Vigilant*, and Orno Strong of the Nashville *News*; Secretary, E. S. Haskins, of the Bellevue *Gazette*; Treasurer, E. M. Grabill, of the Greenville *Independent*. The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a bill which would afford better protection to the newspaper-men than the present infamous one does reported such a bill, which was adopted. The Legislature will be asked to make the same a law. Gill R. Osman, of the Detroit *Evening News*, offered a resolution that the practice of cutting rates on legal advertising is poor policy, and those engaged in it be requested to halt in their mad career, which was adopted. After the transaction of a quantity of routine business the meeting adjourned sine die.

SNYDER'S SIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 11.—Some time ago there lived in Ceresco Village, in this county, a man named Snyder. He worked at different times for a number of people in the vicinity of that village, among them Franklyn Bender. A while afterward he left the place, and nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when word was received that he was the same John Bender who was recently hung to a tree by an infuriated mob for the cold-blooded murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gogle, in Pennsylvania. The facts regarding the murder are already familiar to the THE TRIBUNE readers. Snyder was boarding at Gogie's, and desired to pay attention to their daughter. His attentions were discountenanced, both by the girl and her parents, and in revenge he one night butchered the parents while asleep, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to rape the girl. The next day he was taken by a mob from the officers and hung. So far as can be learned, he was quiet and peaceable enough while living at Ceresco, and no one suspected his capability for crime of so dark a nature.

MACON COUNTY VETERANS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 11.—Gen. Jesse H. Moore presided at the annual meeting of the Macon County Veteran Association, held at the Court-House on the afternoon of the 8th inst.; and the following named officers were elected for the present year: President, Capt. George S. Durfee; Secretary, Capt. John A. Barnes; Treasurer, Cyrus M. Imboden; and one Vice-President for each of the seventeen townships in the county. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of nearly $45 in the treasury of the Association. It was ordered that the remains of all old soldiers now resting in the Potter's Field be exhumed at the expense of the Association as speedily as possible and reinterred in a section of Greenwood Cemetery provided for the burial of deceased comrades.

DROUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Jan. 11.—Not in years has the Fox River been so low this time of year as it is now. This result is occasioned by the unusual thickness of the ice and the long want of rain. The mills and foundries are run by turns, there not being sufficient water-power to supply more than one at a time. At Geneva the Fox River affords motive power to two mills,—Bennett's and Howell's.—Howell's foundry and the glucose factory. The latter now derives most of its power from steam, while the other mills are kept running but two or three hours at a time. The ice is twenty inches thick, and at the dam the water is fully ten feet below the level.

BANK ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 11.—The stockholders of the Home National Bank to-day elected H. Lee Borden, A. B. Church, Peter Burritt, Theron Barrows, D. F. Barclay, A. D. Gifford, George S. Hinger, G. Rosenkranz, and Thomas Bishop, Directors. H. Lee Borden was elected President, T. Barrows Vice-President, and E. D. Waldron and W. K. Hoagland Cashiers. A dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months of 1880 was declared.

ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Secretary of State has issued license to organize to the Danville Electric Light Company, of Danville; capital, $20,000; corporators, D. H. Dupereru, John P. Norvell, A. R. Underwood.

Very Likely.

From the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Speech at the New York Press Club Dinner.

I think that if the City of New York were built of glass, so that everybody could see what everybody else was doing, the morality of the city would rise 50 per cent in one year.

THE CANAL.

Report of the State Commissioners to the Governor of Illinois.

Estimated Cost and Unquestionable Importance of the Cofferas-Creek Improvement.

The Bad Smells at Joliet and the Plan of Feeding from the Desplaines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The report of the Canal Commissioners to the Governor, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1880, has just come from the press, and, with the subjoined reports of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, and the tabular statements of receipts and disbursements, details with regard to the amount of tolls, leases of water-power, ice leases, sales of lots and lands, maintenance, repairs, receipts and disbursements for repairs, lockage at Henry and Copperas Creek, etc., etc., make a pamphlet of over forty pages. Navigation was uninterrupted from March 22 to Nov. 18, when the canal was closed by ice, with the exception of two and a half days, caused by the breaking of a lock gate. Owing to the unusually early cold weather, about thirty boats, loaded with grain and lumber, are frozen in the canal and river. The receipts and disbursements for the several years during which the Commissioners have had charge of the canal are as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1877	$110,868.70	$126,662.30
1878	108,804.21	90,379.82
1879	111,742.97	105,669.40
1880	115,635.57	129,282.30
	$457,051.45	$451,993.91

While the disbursements for 1880 exceed the receipts by $13,646, the balance on hand Dec. 1, 1880, was $51,547, as against a balance of $46,489 Dec. 1, 1876. Of the amount disbursed, $10,000 was paid into the State Treasury to aid in building the lock at Copperas Creek and $4,585 for the construction of the Spring Lake Canal. The $30,000 per annum appropriated by the last Legislature for maintenance, if necessary, has not been used. The appropriation insured the successful management of the canal, and, as this reserved fund has served its purpose, the Commissioners recommend a like appropriation for 1881-'82. The report refers to the increased dockage-room obtained at the junction of the canal with the Chicago River, and devotes considerable space to

THE LOCK AND DAM AT COPPERAS CREEK.

While on this subject the report says:

To complete the improvement of this river to its mouth will require three more locks and dams, estimated to cost $1,350,000. The first set to be located at or below Beardstown, forty-seven miles below Copperas Creek, with a dam that will raise the water seven feet, and two feet at the dam at Copperas Creek. The second set to be located at or in the vicinity of Bedford, about forty-two miles below Beardstown. The third and last lock and dam at or near Six Mile Island, forty miles below Bedford and six miles above the mouth of the river, with a dam that will raise the water eight feet, and two feet at the dam at Bedford. On the last six miles there is a good depth of water.

There will be some dredging to be done for a short distance below each lock, to give seven feet depth of water. This depth could be obtained by raising the dams one or two feet higher; but it is considered the better plan not to raise them so high, and thus avoid causing any extensive overflow upon the adjoining lands. With these three additional locks and dams this river will become one of the cheapest and most important channels of commerce in the United States, and perhaps in the world, giving 226 miles of navigation for large-class steamers, and other crafts drawing six feet of water, at all seasons of navigation, and at a cost of about $12,000 per mile, including what the United States has expended in dredging.

This will be the least expensive route of its length that has been or can be built on this continent, and of much larger capacity for tonnage than most of the other routes. The Erie Canal, of New York, 350 miles in length, has cost over $90,000 per mile, or $30,000,000, and has not more than one-tenth or one-twelfth of the capacity of this river, when improved.

The completion of this river improvement will make a good water route from Chicago through the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River, there connecting with 12,000 to 15,000 miles of internal river navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and make water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New York City, to St. Louis and all places on the Western rivers, New Orleans, and the Gulf of Mexico.

From the foregoing it may be seen how important is the completion of this work, and the great influence it will have in cheapening the rates of transportation; clearly showing that this would become, in a short time, one of the great channels of commerce, and thus benefit a large portion of the citizens of this vast country as well as the State of Illinois.

CHICAGO SEWAGE.

On the ever-present and ever-painfully interesting subject of Chicago sewage in the canal the report says:

A large portion of the sewage of the City of Chicago passes from the Chicago River into the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, when passing through the country south, causes such an offensive smell that it has become an almost intolerable nuisance to citizens of Joliet and other towns on the line of the canal. Early in the present year the City Council of Chicago took such action as led us to hope that measures would be taken immediately to abate this great nuisance, and in fact an appropriation was made by the Board of Aldermen with such an end in view, but for some reason the matter has been permitted to rest without any effective action being taken by those in authority.

In August of the present year many citizens of Joliet, including the Mayor of the city and other officials, as well as a committee from the Board of Trade, not only sent a petition numerously signed, but waited upon the Board of Canal Commissioners, and earnestly requested that some action be taken to furnish the desired relief.

THE PETITION

and Chief-Engineer Jenne's report are then given. The latter is as follows.

The Honorable Board of Canal Commissioners—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report on the question presented in a petition to your honorable Board by citizens of Joliet, on the 19th day of last July, relative to turning the water of Desplaines River into the Illinois & Michigan Canal as a feeder, and of restoring, in part, the old Calumet feeder from Lane's Lake to the canal, which petition has been referred to me to investigate and report as to its practicability. I have examined the line of canal from Summit to Lemont in reference to the water of the Desplaines River being turned into the canal as a feeder, and believe it to be feasible and practicable, and I can see no good reason to object to granting the permission asked for in the petition, providing that the work shall be done under the directions and plans of your Engineer or Superintendent, and the openings be made in the canal for receiving the water in such places as shall be by either of them approved, and in no other place.

If the object to be obtained is to prevent all the water possible for feeding the canal to come from the sewage of Chicago through the Chicago River, as is plainly intimated in the petition, and thus avoid the nuisance of the deposit of the filth of the city along the line of said canal to the great detriment of its inhabitants, then the nearer to Bridgeport the water of the Desplaines River is introduced into the canal the greater will be the effect sought for by this plan. With this object in view, the most effectual point will be east of the bridge crossing the canal at Summit, or not far from the guard-lock. At this point the water in the river is quite deep, and no dam across the river will be necessary, as a rock ledge in the bottom of the river just below forms a sufficient dam or barrier for all practical purposes.

The river here, in low water, is several feet higher than the canal, and a suitable bulkhead will be necessary through which the water will be drawn and dropped down to the level of the canal into a proper basin outside of the line of canal, without causing any damage by wash or a serious commotion of the water in passing into the canal.

There are several other places where the water of said river can be introduced into the canal in a similar manner, and all at comparatively small expense, but the question of cost is not to be taken into account by your Board, as the petition only asks permission to do this work without any cost to the State.

I have not examined Lane's Lake and Rock Creek, on the old Calumet feeder, but I am informed by those who are familiar with the same that there would be no objection to the dam being rebuilt at the foot of the lake, and the water all turned into the canal at the Sag through the old feeder.

The water that accumulates in the Desplaines River from small streams and springs below Summit, can be taken into the canal in a similar manner at or below Lemont, and thus dividing the supply. There is probably sufficient water at sundry times in the Desplaines River to supply all that the canal would require (under its peculiar construction for the benefit of Chicago to pass off sewage), below Summit, thus leaving only seven miles to be supplied from the Chicago River. At other times it would furnish only a small part of the supply, yet the navigation of the canal would not be affected, as the supply would be kept up from the Chicago River, as it is at the present time. The effect of introducing this supply of water from the Desplaines and other sources into the canal below Bridgeport will be to diminish in the same proportion the quantity of water taken from the Chicago River, and in this manner prevent a large amount of the sewage of the city flowing and depositing along the line of the canal and the river below Lockport and Joliet, and thus relieve the citizens of these towns, and elsewhere, in part from this intolerable nuisance.

D. C. JENNE.

The report further notices the increased offensiveness of the canal in the winter time, but the Board, while they would gladly abate the nuisance, state that they do not feel authorized under the law to spend the money now in their hands for that purpose.

YOUNG JIMMY F.

The Scion of a Mining Magnate's House Leaves for Paris with a Young Woman and $2,500,000.

San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 1.

Not enough young men are in the habit of carrying around with them two and a half million dollars in United States 4 per cent bonds to establish a rule of precedent as to what is the proper thing to do under such circumstances. What young Jimmy F—— did, having the aforesaid sum of money in bonds in his pocket, had better be known as an inodorous fragment of current history than as an actual experience to most young men. The history is not all current, for in its completeness it contains something which, while not ancient, is yet of the past. The history commences with the departure of young Jimmy F—— (known as "Young" in contradistinction to his papa, a mining magnate, who is known as plain "Jim F——") from San Francisco on a trip around the world, a few years ago. With Jimmy traveled a learned disciple of Æsculapius, whose mission it was to look after the young man's moral and physical welfare. Fearing the solitary companionship of so grave and learned a party might prove tedious during the long passage over the Pacific, Jimmy fortified himself against ennui by securing the company of a young lady known to some people in this city as Gracie Irwin.

Whether Gracie was employed in the capacity of nurse or governess, the ship's log saith not. She certainly obtained a great moral control over Jimmy, for it is recited how she lessened his pin money upon their arrival in China to the extent of about $7,000. Having secured this sum, Gracie let go her hold over James' moral welfare. In the language of her class, she gave him the dead shake. Of Gracie it is only further said that she established a home in some Chinese seaport, where shipwrecked females might find a haven of rest. The history is again resumed when such rapid transit as Jimmy and his grave Mentor could afford landed them in this city. Affairs in the circle in which Jimmy found himself placed here on his return began to assume a particularly lively aspect. In fact, together with a number of clerks who whiled away their time in his father's bank, and with his papa's card receiver, an uncommonly polite young man who is now enslaving the fair creatures of Arizona, Jimmy started in to turn things "upside down." That is the way he expressed it, and from all accounts various things were turned upside down. Champagne among others. Wine, women, and song came in for a generous share of the young gentleman's attention. One result was the quiet arrest one morning of a bank clerk, who was kept from becoming sunburnt in one of the city prison "tanks," while an accountant figured up how much short the clerk's books were. Report had it about $4,000. There was no prosecution or trial; it would involve too many tales of midnight fancies, of the cost of wine when served by a "lady friend," and of many other things it was not desirable to publish.

Jimmy's papa, at this stage in the proceedings, took a hand in the game. Although for several years out of practice, the old gentleman managed to make things quite as lively as had his son, but in another way. Several clerks at his bank found it convenient to ruralize, and the uncommonly polite card receiver was suddenly impressed with the beauties of emigrating to Arizona and growing up with the tarantulas and things. Freed from his gay companions, it was thought that Jimmy would at once settle down to a sober contemplation of his own numerous virtues, and abide by them until they were sufficiently developed to be visible to his friends. His fond papa further encouraged this project by placing to Jimmy's credit the already-mentioned $2,500,000 in Government bonds. Who could not contemplate his own virtues with such a prospective? Echo answers, "Jimmy." There dawned upon his senses at this time, unhappily, a young woman whose charms of person were of such a rare and rich nature that in their sight the charms of all other women were forgotten. Viola Ellwood was the name the young woman bore when Fate crossed her path with Jimmy's bright reflection. She had a small history of her own. She had fallen in love with a play-actor man; had traveled with him to Australia; tasted the delights of stage life; allowed him to spend $1,500 which she had; and returned to this city, broke, happy, more in love than ever, and determined to repair their joined yet broken fortunes. Viola was—verily is yet—small—short, in truth. Her hair is a fine, bleached yellow, but her eyes are her great charm. They ever give the appearance of breathing forth poetic strains which seem a voice from "the prophetic soul of the wide world, dreaming of things to come." The things to come were Jimmy's ducats, yet, as her whole soul was in the business, the quotations stands good. Jimmy saw, loved, and demanded her retirement from the rather general though gay society which she graced. He besought her to fly with him to Paris, gay Paris, which he had seen in company with the man of medicine and morals. He doted on her; called her "Pete"; a name more in unity with her hair than her eyes; yet he called her "Pete." "Pete" consented to fly, and the wings were procured in the shape of a first-class ticket to New York and a check for $1,000. "Pete" was indiscreet. She talked of her conquest at Marchand's and other humble dining places, until the story of the proposed flight reached the ears of Topa Jim. Then there was another hand taken in the game by the old gentleman. Jimmy resented this. He referred to it as the "old man's nagging." He resolved to fly forever, and to that end secured possession of the $2,500,000 in bonds of which his papa intended he should only have the interest. On Tuesday last Jimmy flew—as far as Ogden. "Pete" left on last Wednesday to join her youthful lover at his resting place. With her as far as Sacramento went another "Jimmy," a gay young blood who makes a living as a stock-broker. The second Jimmy returned to town and talked about what he knew and had seen, and thus the history was supplied.

Open for Business.

Wall Street News.

A gentleman of high social and business standing in the city was making a trip on one of the Sound steamers last fall, when he was approached by a quietly-dressed and soft-spoken young man, who made a few general remarks and then asked:

"Are you open for business to-night?"

"Yes; I'm always ready for business," was the reply.

"Thought so. Your clothes are all right, and you talk political economy like an orator, but your face gives you dead away. I spotted you as soon as we left New York."

The gentleman was dumbfounded, and while in this condition the other queried:

"Shall it be an even whack-up?"

"I—I—"

"I think we are certain to strike sugar in this crowd."

"My friend, I fear I am ignorant of what you are driving at. What business is it you wish to talk over?"

"Come, don't try any of that on me. I'm willing to make a fair divide."

"Of what? There's my card, sir, and I should like to see yours."

The stranger took the card, looked it over, gave the merchant a close inspection, and then answered:

"Well, I'm beaten for the first time in ten years! Are you going back on this line?"

"Yes."

"Then you should have some one along who can swear to your identity, and you'd better hand your card to every man who comes within six feet of your nose! Good evening—I'm sleepy!"

It was two or three days before the gentleman could make out what it all meant, and it is said that he is now trying to change his facial expression.

A French Female Communist Orator.

New York Times.

Louise Michel, the notorious woman Communist, who was one of the principal speakers at the late funeral of Blanqui, is said to be as much of a revolutionist in spirit and by habit as was that eternal plotter against Governments. She is to the fullest a malignant and an irreconcilable; she would not be contented if France were to be suddenly converted into an ideal Republic of Plato's pattern. She seems to believe that whatever is is wrong; that the mass of mankind are either despots or dolts, and that the chief duty of life is to be at once and forever a political conspirator. Blanqui was one of the objects of her adoration; she thinks he was one of the greatest men of the century, comparing him to the noblest Romans who have periled everything for liberty. Her theories are naturally of the wildest, most impracticable sort, but they appear to be entertained with entire sincerity. All her intimates aver that she is the embodiment of honesty. She certainly nurses what she imagines to be a noble discontent, and nurses it tenderly and incessantly. A woman of very strong, intense, passionate character she unquestionably is, and her mind is of no common order. She has not much culture, but she has any number of ideas, and they are born every minute. She possesses the gift of oratory, too, as is shown by her influence over the people. Her sentences spoken to the public are short, vehement, fiery, and they flash directly to the mark. An American who heard her not long since declared her to be a sort of incarnated Marseillaise. Although very egoistic, melodramatic, and sensational, like all her compatriots, she has undeniably great moral and physical courage—the courage, it may be, of pure fanaticism. While very tender at times, she is capable of dire cruelty. She is reported to have said that she would be delighted to see half of all the Parisians perish, provided their death would firmly establish her dearly beloved Commune. She is of the same stuff as the sanguinary women of the great Revolution of 1789, and is as full of contradictions. She cherishes her opinions to a point of frenzy. Under strong excitement she would burn, stab, poison, and yet she is portrayed as often very affectionate, especially to children, and to be very kind to all dumb animals. Her faith in the ultimate triumph of her cause is supreme, and all who do not believe as she does are her worst enemies. She has no very clear idea what she would have or do if the Commune were instituted, or what might be its results. The thing needed, she proclaims, is the destruction of all obstacles in the way of complete freedom. She is a good deal of a Nihilist, for she sympathizes intensely with the doctrines and deeds of the Nihilists throughout Russia. The conservative or radical Republicans, like Girardin, Louis Blanc, or Gambetta, she abhors, saying that they are worse than the most earnest Legitimists or Imperialists. Some persons hold that she is more dangerous than any man of her creed in Paris; but such extremists are never very dangerous.

BELFORD'S SPEECH.

He Defends Silver as Money, and Denounces the Single-Standard Gold-Ites—A Very Plain Truth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Representative Belford (Rep.), of California, and other Representatives of the Far West, left here to-day for Mentor, to urge the appointment of Gen. Routt, of Colorado, to the Postmaster-Generalship in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. Belford is a liberal, outspoken man, and speaks his convictions without any contortion of words or sentences. His speech in the House yesterday on the Funding bill was a just and severe excoriation of the attitude of the money power of the Eastern wing of the Republican party. Said he:

"There have been some peculiar features attending this debate. I was not surprised at the speech of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Chittenden). He has gone wild on the gold-standard theory, and every session denounces every one who favors the silver coinage as a thief and robber. Blinded by his rage against all money but that preferred by the Wall-street sharks, he overlooks the fact that silver was the coin of this country before the Constitution was adopted. It was the coin of all the States during the Confederation. Each State reserved the right to regulate the value of foreign coin, though the States gave to the Confederation the right to regulate the value of their own if nine States agreed to it. There being a want of uniformity in the coinage of the States, and a want of uniformity in the value of foreign coins, when the States came to adopt the Federal Constitution they relinquished their right to coin money to the General Government. In doing so, they never contemplated that silver, which as a coin had antedated the Constitution, would cease to be money, for they reserved to themselves the right to make gold and silver a legal-tender for all debts. Both were money, and the only power that the States parted with was the power to coin this money and make it a legal-tender. They did not give to Congress the right to take away its legal-tender quality.

"In 1869, at the bidding of this country and Europe, we passed the Public Credit act, by which we made our bonds payable in coin or its equivalent. This inured to their advantage. When we funded our debt, under a provision allowing it to be paid in coin or its equivalent, we were told that the word 'coin' meant gold and not silver, and Eastern statesmen labored long and arduously in the Senate to convince the people that 'coin' meant gold, and did not include silver. If any man doubts this I refer him to the speech of Senator Edmunds, in the resolutions introduced by Senator Matthews, of Ohio. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Chittenden) says that he is a simple merchant, and not a lawyer, and that he cannot communicate his views in apt phrase to the House. The gentleman seems to be an adept and expert on the gold-standard theory; and he is to be pitied if he does not understand that the word 'coin' means that which may be coined into money.

"The act of 1837 provided for the coinage of the silver dollar. Under this act existed the right to coin it. We might coin it in greater or less quantities, but the right to coin it continues while the act remains in force. If the Government contracts a debt, while the right to coin silver exists, which is payable in coin, then even a simple merchant should know that payment can lawfully be made in any coin which the Government has the right to coin or issue. A wayfaring man, though a fool, could understand that if he were actuated by honest purposes. But this gentleman proposes to stop the coinage of silver, to destroy the greenback, and to hand us over to the bankers and robbers of the country; and because we will not march to his music we are 'obnoxious to the charge of dishonesty!' The Republican party cannot afford to follow his leadership unless it is willing to surrender the Western States. I for one am opposed to retiring the greenbacks; and I wish to call the attention of the House to a few facts of recent date that should not be forgotten. On the 29th of April, 1878, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fort) moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or other officers under him, to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes; and that when any of said notes may be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired and canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept out in circulation. (See Record Forty-fifth Congress, vol. 7, part 3, page 2,928.)

"This bill passed by a vote of 177 to 35. When the bill reached the Senate Mr. Bayard, a gold-standard man, offered an amendment, as follows: 'Provided, that the said notes, when issued, shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and not to be otherwise a legal-tender, and any reprint of these notes shall bear this superscription.' The amendment was defeated by a vote of 18 to 42. (Record Forty-fifth Congress, vol. 7, pages 4 and 3,868.) The bill was passed without amendment by a vote of 41 to 18. In view of this act, so recently passed by both branches of Congress, I am unwilling to forego and abandon the pronounced views of the Republicans as expressed in the Forty-fifth Congress, even at the bidding of the gentleman in whose view everything turns to gold.

"And now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to give the Republicans from the East a word of friendly advice. Silver mining is one of the chief industries in this country. Millions of dollars are invested in it, and we people who live among the mines have become wearied at this incessant war waged against us by such gentlemen as the Representative of the Brooklyn district. If it is right to protect the iron interest in Pennsylvania, why is it not right to protect the silver interest of Colorado? If it is right to protect the copper of Michigan, the sugar of Louisiana, the shipping interest of Maine, why is it wrong to extend a friendly hand to our great industry in the New West? These are facts for Eastern members to consider. Silver is the money of the people; gold is the money of the bankers. I stand for the rights of my people, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. White) stands for his. You ask me to protect pig-iron. I ask you to protect silver. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) asks me to protect copper. I ask him to extend a friendly glance to silver. Refuse us this demand, which is in your power to do, and I will say to you that the time will shortly come when the toiling millions who are bringing the treasures from the mountains to fill your Eastern coffers, only to have such treasures discredited and disgraced at the bidding of the bondholders and gold-bugs, will rebel against your pretensions, and will seek new alliances, under a new banner, where their rights will receive recognition. They will, in my judgment, be mortgaged neither to the banker nor to the bondholder.

"We will insist that the Secretary of the Treasury, executing a law which provides that our National indebtedness shall be paid in coin, shall discharge it in silver as well as in gold. Silver is the money of the Constitution, and we insist that it shall be respected. We know that if the legal-tender quality of the greenback is destroyed the banks will refuse to receive it on deposit, as they threaten to refuse silver. We are not ready to acknowledge the sovereign whose head is of gold and whose feet are of iron, because this sovereign meant mischief in Biblical days to God's honest poor. Neither the gold head furnished by New York, nor the iron feet furnished by Pennsylvania, will deter us from our purpose. We propose to have the currency of the Constitution, gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin, under the Republican banner, or under that of some other party, which has at least a decent respect for the rights of man."

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Ringing Appeal of Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, for English Justice to Ireland.

The following is a synopsis of the recent circular of the Archbishop of Toronto, the Most Rev. John J. Lynch, asking for a public sentiment favoring the prompt redress of Ireland's grievances. It is addressed, "To the editors of an independent and generous press": "It is acknowledged on all hands that one of the great terrors to evil-doers is exposure in the public press, thanks to its independence and to its just appreciation of right and wrong.

"In France, Russia, Germany, and other countries, export of grain is forbidden when the crops are not of the usual yield, but not so by the Government of England, which claims to be as highly civilized as any of them. The forced exodus of the Irish people followed, bringing desolation to thousands of families who received the plague-stricken people in America, leaving the track of the emigrant ship black with tossing corpses, and the story of England's cruelty written on the ocean's bed in the white bones of murdered millions. For the enormity of forcing its people to starvation or exile shall there not be a day of reckoning for that proud country? Shall not the oppression of the poor, which cries to Heaven for vengeance, be laid at her door? Has she not already begun to feel the retribution? Has England lost no prestige or future military power from the forced exodus of her Irish subjects? Have not Irish soldiers upheld her power by their blood and lives in every clime? Can she find as many recruits there now? Will not the people be tempted to visit with civil excommunication the relatives of future recruits? Unfortunate Ireland is governed by the laws, as it were, of a cruel stepmother; laws which have destroyed her trade, turned her peasantry into slaves, who starve in toiling to support exorbitant Imperial taxation and rackrents and absentee landlords, as well as the unfriendly Government officials who are foreign to the people in almost everything.

"The cruelty of many landlords during the late great distress caused a shudder of disgust and horror to thrill through every honest heart all over the world. The landlords, most absurdly and unjustly, demanded cash for the produce of a harvest that the providence of God did not send, and with the utmost barbarity evicted their unfortunate tenants to multiply the starving population. Death frequently ensued during these inhuman evictions, and this barbarity has been carried on for years past without apparent shame or remorse. The present Bishop of Meath told me that 200 families were evicted in the stormy days of December. The military of England and the constabulary of Ireland with horses dragged down the roofs of all the 200 wretched cabins. A pelting storm of rain, such as often occurs in Ireland, swept over the country that night. The Bishop, then the curate of the parish, went along the road next morning to visit a number of dying persons, young and old. 'Such a sight made my heart tremble,' said the Bishop, as the tears started into his eyes. The presence of the priest was quickly conveyed along the road, men, women, and crying children soon clustered around him. Their wet, blackened, and ragged clothes clung to their shivering limbs. To shelter themselves during the rainy night they propped together the rafters, which were covered with soot, and, the rain falling upon them, drenched the unfortunate people, hence the black faces and clothes. The good priest prepared for death quite a number of these poor people, and it took all his eloquence and piety to calm their feelings of indignation and wrath against their oppressors. When he asked them, in the name of God, to die as Christ died on the cross, forgiving their enemies, he succeeded in every case. In one year, his Lordship said, half of these people were dead from cold, starvation, and loss of everything that would make life possible. Such facts would be incredible in any civilized country, but they are too frequent in unfortunate Ireland.

"Is Ireland always to be unjustly treated and to be the world's mendicant,—the darkest spot on the escutcheon of England, besides her weakest point in Europe? Is a father of a family justified in giving away to his landlord in rents the food which is to save his children from starvation in a few months or to throw them on the charity of the world to prolong a poor existence? And yet this has been done in years past; but the people have become more acquainted with the common rights of humanity, and will stand up for them. The starvation of last year has left indelible lessons behind it. 'The ox that treadeth out the corn should not be muzzled,' or starved at the manger.

"It has not been known that a tyrant ever released his mortal grip of the conquered without some resistance on their part. England did not relax the Irish Penal laws until taught a lesson by the revolt of her American colonies. To bring the matter home to ourselves here Canada obtained by the rebellion, as it is called by some, of 1837, a responsible government. There is, therefore, a premium set on revolt against tyranny and injustice. Is patriotism a black crime in an Irishman and a noble virtue in English, French, or American citizens?

"The statesmen of England must raise themselves up to the hight of the work before them, which is to apply an efficacious remedy to a huge 'king's evil' which has drained the life's blood of a sister nation for centuries. The evils are:

"*First*—The almost total destruction of her commerce and fisheries.

"*Second*—The overstrain on her national resources from imperial and other taxation.

"*Third*—The ruin of her peasantry by rack rents paid to landlords who misspend their money out of Ireland; and,

"*Fourth*—No security for the industry and hard labor of the tiller of the soil.

"English statesmen must further keep in mind that—

"*First*—All civil power comes through the people from God.

"*Second*—That a government to be legitimate must give universal protection to all its subjects, and enact laws for the general good and not for a particular class.

"*Third*—That resistance to unjust laws is patriotic and, under certain circumstances, allowable.

"*Fourth*—That unjust laws do not bind in conscience.

"*Fifth*—That Ireland has been unjustly governed for centuries, and hence her frequent revolts.

"*Sixth*—That the Irish tenant has, generally speaking, according to the government scheme for the payment of the disestablished Church funds, paid over and over again for his land by exorbitant rack rents.

"*Seventh*—That sooner or later a patient and just God will punish evildoers—nations as well as individuals.

"Pope Leo XII. rid his dominions of a like heavy burden to that of which Ireland complains. Quite a considerable portion of his States was given over for the support of the Beauharnais family, by the allied Powers of Europe on the fall of Napoleon. Agents were sent to collect their rents, and these agents were cruel and infidel men. Collisions naturally arose, and murders, assassinations, and riots ensued. His Holiness patronized a company in Rome to buy up all these lands, and sell them back at fair rents to the people who cultivated them. By this arrangement the Pope cured his Kingdom of a physical and moral evil; and the Beauharnais family received more for the property in ready money than they got from the rents, wrung out of the people. Another of the Popes made a law under confiscation that the nobles should cultivate a proportionate number of acres that the people might be supplied with food. Might not England learn from the Pope's Government a lesson respecting the game preserves of her nobles? The Canadian Government bought up the seignorial rights of the Lords of Lower Canada in times gone by and sold their estate to the people. The same was done in Prince Edward Island to the greater advantage of all, and the slaveholders in the English colonies were paid millions from the British Treasury to emancipate their African slaves.

"The just and generous press will direct a healthy public opinion, one of the great forces which move English statesmen, and Englishmen are said to love fair play. We rest Ireland's cause on justice and on the generous advocacy of an independent newspaper press."

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FINANCIAL.

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EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Columbia College, New York, has an endowment of about $5,000,000, the last annual income of which was about $210,230.82. From students in the departments of art, school of mines, and school of law, the receipts for the last year ending Sept. 30, 1880, were $110,697.34, making the total income $321,917.56.

The London *Times*, commenting on the prosecution of Dr. Buchanan, in Philadelphia, for forging medical diplomas, says: "Our ancient Universities have sinned quite as much as he in making degrees a mere matter of money. Many thousands of men add M. A., D. D., or D. C. L. to their names without having answered a question, or shown any scholarship or knowledge over and above what is implied in a B. A. degree."

There are 66,000 schools and colleges in India, with an attendance of 1,900,000 boys and girls. The intellectual portion of the instruction given is extended to literature, history, and all included under the general term of "humanities." The natives prove themselves very proficient in languages,—indeed, Lord Northbrook once said that very few European foreigners could speak English as well as it is spoken by the natives of India.

The Ragged School Union, of London (Eng.), expends about $130,000 a year in endeavoring to elevate the lowest and poorest classes. It has 30,500 children in Sunday-schools, 5,489 in day schools, and 9,267 in night schools. It maintains seventy-five ragged churches, manages eighty-two lending libraries, and seventy-five penny banks, besides superintending mothers' meetings, men's clubs, bands of hope, and a variety of children's meetings.

The schoolboy's lot is not apt to be a happy one in Kingston, N. Y. The Principal of the public school in that place was recently brought before the local Board of Education charged with unmercifully flogging a lad of ten summers. Despite, however, the production of a fac-simile of the pedagogic rawhide and an offer to exhibit the welted shins and calves of the victim, the Board not only dismissed the complaint, but refused by a decisive vote even to investigate it.

The root of the matter in the corporal punishment muddle is the self-control of the teacher. Abraham Lincoln said, "Every man must blacken somebody's boots; if not his own, the boots of some other man." So every teacher must thrash somebody. If he learns to thrash himself effectively, he can dispense with a good deal of whaling of the youngsters. Doubtless, a bad boy, now and then, ought to be trounced; but much trouncing is a public proclamation that there's a teacher in that school who has not learned the mighty lesson—how to trounce himself.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts teachers it was apparently agreed that not enough attention was given to the study of history in American schools. In Worcester, however, the study has recently been taken up with great fervor,—teachers, pupils, and the Librarian of the Public Library working in harmony. Mr. Walton, State Agent of the Board of Education, declared that in teaching arithmetic the elementary and the scientific should be kept separate, and children thoroughly taught first the fundamental facts. Mr. Walton might have added that arithmetic can hardly be taught successfully by any one who has not a positive gift for it. The mechanical hammering of certain mysteriously-worded rules and combinations of numbers into the brain of the small boy is not teaching arithmetic. There is too much saying of "That is so" by teachers, and not enough clear and intelligent explanation of "Why it is so." Mr. Comins, of Worcester, advocates dispensing with obsolete tables of cloth-measure.—*New York Tribune.*

The forthcoming report of the Ohio State School Commissioner will show the following: The total receipts of moneys for school purposes in Ohio during the year, including the balance from last year, was $11,075,646, and the total expenditures were $7,704,148. Of this amount $4,530,183 were paid to teachers in the primary schools, $442,358 to teachers in high schools, $141,681 for management and superintendency, $798,786 for sites and buildings, $537,485 for interest and redemption of bonds, and $1,250,000 for fuel and contingent expenses. During the year 442 school-houses have been built, costing $711,-895, and there are at present 12,143 school-houses in Ohio, valued at $21,851,718. There are 22,684 teachers employed, of which number 12,349 are females. There are in the township, high, and primary schools 474,772 pupils enrolled, of whom 219,801 are girls. In separate district high and primary schools 272,366 pupils are enrolled, of whom 135,706 are females. The enrollment of the high schools in townships shows 663 boys and 591 girls, while the high schools in separate districts show 12,947 boys and 15,910 girls. The per cent of daily attendance in township schools is 77, and in district schools 88. There are 479 teachers in colored schools, who teach 18,151 pupils. During the year 24,483 certificates were granted to persons to teach school, and 13,551 applications for certificates were rejected. There were in Ohio at the close of the school year 1,046,225 children of school age, of which 23,654 were colored.

Gov. Porter said at the Indiana teachers' meeting the other day that he believed that "the best preparation of the boy for a virtuous life is to interest him in good reading." I remember that a few years ago, when one of my boys was a little fellow, I noticed that he was reading what I thought was an objectionable novel. I said "I don't like this business of 'novel-reading,' and thought he ought not to read the book any more. But before I insisted on his giving it up he said: 'I wish you would read one of these books I have been reading.' I took up the book and found it to be a boy's book about 'The Coral Islands.' It chanced to be Sunday morning, and I did not go to hear any preacher that morning, or afternoon either, and was not content until I had read the book through. [Laughter.] Why, such books put into a boy's hands are perfectly irresistible. You can catch the drift of a boy's mind and character by tumbling out before him promiscuously a lot of books better than perhaps in any other way; and it is while a boy is reading books in which he is interested that he is shaping what his life will be. I know a boy very well, who is not far removed from my own family, who has developed a remarkable fondness for the sciences, and all from reading a popular series of books treating on water, heat, electricity, and other matters of that kind, each of which is worked up into a story."

Dying Before a Mirror.

Bangor (Me.) Whig.

Peculiar circumstances attended the death of a man in Lewiston a few days ago. The man was Mr. Lawrence Eccles, a native of England, who lost his voice over a year ago, and who did not speak a word until the night previous to his death. He awoke his wife before morning, shouting and laughing. When it became light he made his friends put him on a sofa and wheel him into the sitting-room. "Now I want you to put me before the looking-glass so I can see myself die," he said. His friends pooh-poohed at the idea, but had to comply with his request. He folded his hands before his breast, turned his face toward the mirror, and in a few moments was dead.

We are pleased to record the following opinion by J. A. Daniels, Esq., of Messrs. Stogdill & Daniels, attorneys, La Crosse, Wis., which appears in the La Crosse *Chronicle*: Some time since I was attacked with pain and slight swelling in and below one of my knee-joints. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil quieted the pain and relieved the inflammation. I regard it as a valuable medicine.

BUSINESS.

Western Union and Wabash at the Head of an Active Market.

Erie Unusually Active—Burlington & Quincy Lower.

Foreign Exchange Stronger—Chicago Receiving Large Amounts of Currency.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, but Generally Lower.

Wheat and Corn Decline in Face of a Higher Liverpool—Meats in Good Demand for Export.

FINANCIAL.

Western Union and Wabash were the leaders of the market. Transactions in these stocks were enormous in volume. Erie was reported as unusually active. Northwest was firm. Apart from these the market did not offer any special features for comment, except a decline of 4 in Burlington & Quincy, on the report that the Directors at their meeting to-day would decide not to make a 66⅔ per cent dividend. Wabash preferred made no gain after the dividend of 1½ per cent quarterly was declared, indicating that the effect of the announcement had been discounted. Western Union opened at an advance of 1, at 98, and sold up rapidly to 102⅝, selling back to 98, and closing at 101½, a gain of 3¾. A few are selling the stock short at every advance above par, but no one dares buy for an advance. American Union went up 6 to 86. With the exception of Reading, the coal stocks made slight losses, and it was reported that the pool in Lackawanna were bidding up Hudson in order to sell out. Some weakness was noticeable in the investment stocks, that were favorites before the new year. Alton lost 1¼ to 153½; Morris & Essex ⅜, to 121¼; Illinois Central 1, to 126; Burlington & Quincy 4, to 175; New York Central ⅜, to 152; Michigan Central 1, to 124; Lake Shore ¾, to 132⅝; Northwestern preferred 1, to 141¾.

Speculation seems to be turning into the cheaper stocks. Erie was noticeable for the volume of transactions, and made ⅜ to 51⅝; Northwest advanced ⅝ to 123⅝, after selling at 126¾.

Pacific Mail sold as high as 53⅞, closing at 51¼. This stock is "pointed" to go much higher. Northern Pacific was weak, while Chesapeake & Ohio made 1¼ to 23¼, and San Francisco 1¼ to 50¼, and the preferred 1½ to 71.

Atlantic & Great Western was quoted at 10⅞@11, and will soon be put on the New York Stock Exchange.

As to the New York money market, the New York *Times* says:

Last week the monetary situation was characterized by continued ease, and the supply of capital offering for both speculative and business purposes at easy rates was abundant, and in fact almost in excess of the demand. If the bank statement for the week affords any just criterion by which to form a proper judgment, the easy working of the money market for a considerable time to come may be regarded as assured. The home movement of currency is in favor of this centre, and there seems no reason, in view of the immense foreign demand for American securities, to apprehend that the steady flow of capital from abroad is likely to slacken in the near future. Borrowers on call on pledge of stock collateral readily supplied their requirements at 4@6 per cent. There were considerable transactions at the intermediate rate.

On the same subject the *World* says:

The favorable turn in the exchanges on this city at the West indicates that currency will continue to flow in this direction; and still another feature of the market during the week was the renewal on a large scale of gold imports, which are the direct result of the purchases of American securities for the European markets. The requirements to carry on the current speculation in stocks, however, are being constantly enlarged, money-lenders showing greater discrimination than ever, and brokers exacting more margins from their customers.

The following shows the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago & Alton	153¾	....	....	153½
Morris & Essex	121⅛	....	....	121⅛
C., C., C. & I.	97	97½	96¾	97
Illinois Central	126	126⅛	126	126
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	137	....	....	137
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	177	....	....	175
New York Central	152⅝	152⅝	151¾	152
Michigan Central	125	125	123	124
Lake Shore	133⅛	134	131⅝	132⅝
Erie	50⅞	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝
Do preferred	92	92	91½	91½
Erie, second mortgage	101⅛	101⅛	101	101
Chicago & Northwestern	123	126	123¼	125⅝
Do preferred	141⅛	....	....	141¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	113⅝	114⅝	113	114
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	46¼	47	46¼	46½
Do preferred	88	90	88	89¾
Ohio & Mississippi	40	40⅜	38⅞	39⅛
Do preferred	105	....	....	106
Hannibal & St. Jo.	53	53⅜	52⅝	53
Do preferred	106⅜	107¼	106	106¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	44	45	44⅛	44½
Pacific Mail	51⅝	53⅞	51⅛	51¼
Delaware & Hudson	97	97	96	96½
Delaware, Lack. & West.	112⅝	112¾	111⅛	112⅛
New Jersey Central	88⅝	88¾	87⅛	87¾
Philadelphia & Reading	57	57⅝	56½	57⅜
Manhattan Elevated	37	37	35¼	35⅛
Union Pacific	113	114	112⅝	112¾
Iron Mountain	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝
Western Union Tel. Co.	98	102⅝	98	101½
Atlantic & P. Tel. Co.	39¾	40	39¾	40
Amer. Union Tel. Co.	80	86	80	86
Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha	46½	47⅝	46⅝	47
Do preferred	97⅛	97⅝	97	97¼
Louisville & Nashville	92⅝	92⅝	91¾	92
New York, Ontario & West.	31⅛	31⅝	30⅞	31
Lake Erie & Western	40⅜	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜
Northern Pacific	33⅝	....	....	33⅛
Do preferred	65⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅜
Canada Southern	77⅛	77⅛	75	75⅞
C., C. & I. C.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛
St. L. & San Fran.	50	51	50	50⅛
Do preferred	70⅝	71	69⅞	71
Mobile & Ohio	21⅛	....	....	21⅛
Nashville & Chattanooga	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
Houston & Texas Central	71⅝	....	....	71⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	....	....	23⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	90⅝	91⅝	89⅝	90⅝

Government bonds were fairly active. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 103⅞ bid and 104½ asked; the 4s were 112¼ ex. interest bid and 112⅝ asked; the 4½s were 112 bid and 112⅝ asked; the 5s 101⅞ and 101⅞; and the 6s 101⅞ ex. interest and 101¾. The 4s and 4½s closed ⅛ higher.

Foreign exchange was stronger. Sterling posted rates closed 481 and 483½. Bankers' actual rates closed at 480⅞ for sixty-day bills and 482¼@482⅜ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 478@478¼. For three weeks' delivery, 478¼@479. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 531¼@530. Bordeaux, 531¼@530⅝. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 532½@530⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty days and 94⅜ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93¼@93⅝. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-days' commercial was 39@39 5-16. Supply of bills fair.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ended Jan. 7 were $1,969,-589, consisting of $1,957,848 in gold and $11,741 in silver, as against a total of $155,916 for the week ended Jan. 10 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	SINCE JAN. 1.		SINCE AUG. 1.	
	1881.	1880.	1880-'81.	1879-'80.
Gold	$1,159,079	$160,315	$68,278,958	$75,188,287
Silver	10,021	5,004	2,472,351	2,982,518
Total	$1,169,100	$165,319	$70,751,319	$78,170,805

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for last week continued to show a large and healthy excess in the exports of domestic products over the imports of merchandise, the former representing in money value $7,648,993 and the latter $6,803,512. The exports of specie were $206,550, and the imports of specie from all points abroad $1,776,589. The arrivals of gold from Europe at the Assay Office for the week ended Friday last were $1,017,000 foreign coin and bars; the total arrivals since Aug. 2 were $65,775,000, of which $59,889,000 was foreign coin and bars and $5,886,000 American coin; the total for the same period last year was $73,415,150; the payments by the Assay Office on this account amounted to $1,775,654 for the week, and $59,607,-734 since Aug. 2.

Chicago bank clearings were $5,600,000. The banks report large receipts of currency from the country, with some shipments to the country. New York exchange was a trifle weaker at 50@60c per $1,000 premium. Loans were easy at 5@7 per cent.

Local securities were not active. St. Paul 6s, Dubuque Division, $20,000, sold at 106⅜, and $25,000 Wabash 5s at 95½. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of $5,000 United States 4s at 112⅜; $6,000 Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4s at 94⅞@94¼; $3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Chicago & Pacific, at 119¼; $22,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Chicago & Pacific, at 119¼; $2,000 Chicago City 7s, due 1895, at 124. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '90	[illegible]	118
Chicago Water 7s, '92	[illegible]	....
Chicago Water 7s, '94	[illegible]	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '85	114	115
Chicago City 7s, '90	[illegible]	119
Chicago City 7s, '92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '95	[illegible]	124
Chicago City 7s, '96	[illegible]	124
Chicago City 7s, '97	[illegible]	126
Chicago City 7s, '98	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '99	[illegible]	129
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	[illegible]	107½
Cook County 7s, '85	[illegible]	110½
Cook County 7s, '89	115	....
Cook County 7s, '92	[illegible]	121
Cook County 7s, '95	[illegible]	108¾
Cook County 4½s, 1900	[illegible]	107½
West Chicago 5s, '90	106	107
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	108	110
West Park 7s, '91	[illegible]	....
South Park 6s, '99	108	109
South Park 7s	[illegible]	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	120¼	122½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	118¾	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	110	111
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, S. Minn.	108¼	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div. 1920	106	107
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min'l Pt. Div.	99½	100
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	111½	112
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, due 1919	94⅞	95⅜
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, due 1919	105⅛	106⅛
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, B. & M. in Neb.	90¼	91
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	[illegible]	101
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s, Chi. Div.	95⅛	95¾
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	111½	113
West Division City R. R. 6s	111	....
West Division City R. R. 7s	107	108¼
West Division City R. R. 8s	....	108⅞
North Chicago City R. R. stock, ex-div.	180	210
West Division City R. R.	230	....
Chicago City R. R.	230	245
Gaslight & Coke Company	182½	185
Chamber of Commerce	65	....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	....
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	65	....

The following table, printed by the *Commercial Bulletin*, gives the gross earnings of thirty-eight roads for the year 1880. Traffic was seriously interfered with on many of the lines during the last month by severe weather, but the exhibit, nevertheless, is an encouraging one. There is a uniform increase right through the list, with the more important gains in the grain carriers of the Northwest. The aggregate increase for December was 17 per cent. The gross earnings of the roads for the entire year show an increase of 27 per cent:

	1880.	Mileage of 1880.	1879.	Mileage of 1879.
Bur., C. R. & N.	$2,055,130	[illegible]	$1,533,948	434
Cairo & St. Louis*	416,135	146	365,403	146
Central Pacific	20,416,424	2,580	17,153,161	2,335
Chicago & Alton	7,681,353	840	5,755,677	840
Chic. & E. Illinois	1,299,011	220	873,456	159
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	13,114,810	3,600	10,012,819	2,982
Chic. & Northwe't'n	19,423,684	2,575	15,098,873	2,290
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	1,609,553	716	1,326,846	629
Cin. & Springfield	919,996	81	810,748	81
Clev., Col., Cin. & I.	4,396,019	391	3,718,520	391
Clev., Mt. V. & Del*	420,549	144	384,422	144
Den. & Rio Grande	3,432,616	551	1,227,701	337
Des M. & Ft. D*	323,750	84	228,506	84
Flint & Pere M*	1,583,938	260	1,133,729	260
Grand Trunk	10,413,937	1,273	8,861,257	1,351
Great Western	5,175,512	538	4,509,639	385
Hannibal & St. Jo.	2,585,965	292	1,997,308	292
Hous. & Tex. Cen.	3,738,061	553	3,015,683	553
Illinois Central	7,932,195	1,316	7,186,051	1,256
Ind., Bloom. & W*	1,295,15	212	1,151,571	212
Inter. & Gt. North'n	1,951,040	557	1,775,861	525
Lake Erie & West.	1,299,732	382	685,195	308
Louisville & Nash.	9,432,973	1,837	6,007,386	1,107
Mem. & Charleston	1,212,611	292	912,73	292
Mo., Kan. & Texas	4,164,070	786	3,144,281	786
Mobile & Ohio	2,308,865	506	2,127,487	506
Northern Pacific	2,546,275	730	2,004,565	516
Pad. & Elizabeth*	471,388	750	339,451	641
Peo., Dec. & Ev'sve*	445,691	185	258,891	185
St. L., A. & T. H.*	1,386,29	192	1,023,853	78
St. L., A. & T. H. br.	677,72	105	565,520	105
St. L., I. M. & So.	6,253,74	71	5,252,610	71
St. L. & San Fran.	2,098,58	685	1,655,953	685
St. P., Minn. & Man.	3,157,60	627	2,540,405	627
St. P. & Sioux City.	1,431,54	681	1,107,845	600
Scioto Valley	332,54	121	292,458	121
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	12,338,15	109	9,110,832	109
Union Pacific	25,494,10	2,487	20,900,615	2,166
Total	$185,633,45	25,637	$147,015,23	23,520

Increase, $38,618,22, or 27 per cent.

* Fourth week December estimated.

The coal business is said by the Philadelphia *Ledger* to be in better shape than it has been at this time of year in several seasons past, and with the production kept within the requirements of the demand this year's business can be made most profitable for all concerned therein. A large output is not practicable while the weather holds as it is and at the same time the consumption goes on in an increased ratio, so that the wholesale and retail dealers ought to be happy, even if the consumer is not. There is a large demand for anthracite to go West, and this will prevent any accumulation hereabouts, so that prices need not weaken. The *Miners' Journal* of Friday, speaking of the trade and the demand for coal, says: "It is sufficient to absorb all that is sent to market, and to draw on the reserve which has accumulated at tide. Under these circumstances the circular prices for January, which are the same as those for December, are very well maintained. The coal product of the Schuylkill region for the week ending Jan. 1 was 75,964 tons, as against 79,630 tons for the week previous, and 17,212 tons for the corresponding week of last year."

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Government steady for 6s and 5s, and ⅛@¼ higher for 4s and 4½s.

In the railroad bond market the special feature was Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central, which advanced to 71½ from 65. The other prominent issues were Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, which advanced to 84⅞ from 83½, then fell to 83½, and later recovered to 84; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, income, which advanced to 75 from 73½; Alton & Terre Haute second incomes, to 103½ from 102½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts to 84⅞ from 83; and Ohio Central firsts to 106 from 104½. New Jersey Central income declined to 102 from 103½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western income to 71 from 73, and then recovered to 71½; and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre to 87½ from 89.

State securities dull.

The stock speculation to-day was on a scale of magnitude seldom equaled, and at times the market was considerably excited. The principal features of the dealings were telegraph shares, Western Union selling up from 98 to 103, returning to 98, recovering to 102, and closing at 101½; while American Union rose from 79 to 89, reacted to 84½, and closed at 85½. The early rise in telegraph stocks was due to a report that a consolidation had actually been agreed upon, and that Western Union was to go in at 105 and American Union at 90. The subsequent reaction was caused by a rumor that the negotiations had not yet been concluded, and that there was a hitch.

In the general list prices advanced ¼ to 2⅞ per cent, Wabash preferred leading the upward movement. This was followed by a reaction of ¼ to 2 per cent, in which Reading was the most prominent, but during the afternoon prices again took an upward turn and an advance of ¼ to 3 per cent took place, which was most marked in Reading, Louisville & New Albany, Wabash Pacific preferred, and Houston & Texas. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined 2 per cent, Chicago & Alton 1, Michigan Central 1, and Canada Southern ¾ on the day's transactions. Panama sold at 225, and closed at 216 bid. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway to-day a dividend of 1½ per cent quarterly was declared on preferred stock, and Vice-President Hopkins is given as authority for the statement that the increase of business of the road will justify the payment hereafter of 6 per cent per annum, which will be made payable quarterly. The sharp rise in the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central bonds was due to a revival once more of the reports of a compromise with the Pennsylvania Company. The *Graphic* says there are large orders coming over constantly by cable from Paris, London, and Frankfort for the purchase of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway stocks. The earnings of the Central Iowa Road increased $16,000 for December. St. Louis & San Francisco gained $13,000 the first week in January; Northern Pacific, $22,000; Chicago & Omaha, $28,000; Northwestern, $16,000; and St. Paul, $80,000.

Transactions, 589,000 shares:

A. & P. Telegraph	2,600	Nashville & Chat.	3,000
C. C. C. & I.	5,000	New Jersey Central	13,000
C., C. & I. C.	4,000	New York Central	8,300
Canada Southern	8,000	Northern Pacific	1,500
Central Pacific	12,000	Ohio & Mississippi	35,000
Lackawanna	14,000	Ontario & Western	16,000
Delaware & Hudson	5,500	Pacific Mail	28,000
Denver & R. G.	7,200	Peo. Dec. & Evans.	4,400
Erie	106,000	Reading	10,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	21,000	St. Paul	12,000
Iron Mountain	5,000	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Kansas & Texas	5,400	St. L. & San Fran.	9,400
Lake Shore	18,000	Union Pacific	35,000
Louisville & Nash.	2,000	Wabash Pacific	42,000
Michigan Central	3,300	Western Union	109,000
Northwestern	11,000	Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	2,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Money market easy at 5@6, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, strong at 480⅞; demand, 482⅞.

Produce exports for the week, $6,772,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	101⅞	New 4s	112⅞
New 5s	101⅞	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	112⅝		

BONDS.

Louisiana	54	Virginia, deferred	116¼
Missouri	109	C. P. bonds	114¾
St. Joe	107	U. P. firsts	114⅞
Tennessee, old	47½	U. P. land-grant	115
Tennessee, new	45⅞	U. P. Sinking Fund	122
Virginia, old	31	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	128
Virginia, new	31	Erie seconds	101¼
Virginia, consols	105		

STOCKS.

Adams	122	Central Arizona	4¾
Fargo	112	Homestake	29
American	63	Standard	23
United States Express	52	Excelsior	6¾
Quicksilver	12	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Do preferred	54⅜	Ontario	35
Caribou	3¼		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The weekly statement of the Boston National banks shows generally increasing averages and an improved condition. The banks now hold in surplus above reserve requirements $1,552,973, against $1,383,643 last week, a gain of $19,330. The more prominent changes are again in deposits of $1,058,600, and in balances due to other banks of $2,338,600. The loans have increased $538,700, and specie $579,300.

The stock market shows increased activity, the feature of interest being the movement in Atchison, which fell off quite materially. It closed yesterday at 148, opened this morning at 147½, and soon declined to 145¼. It then recovered to 146½@146¼, but in the afternoon sold down to 144⅝, at which price it was offered at the close. Over 3,100 shares were sold. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 179⅛ to 176⅜, at which it was offered at the close. Chicago & West Michigan declined from 78⅜ to 77½; Eastern from 38⅛ to 38; New York & New England advanced from 53 to 54@53⅜; Pullman from 148⅛ to 144@143⅞; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 64 to 64½; Wisconsin Central from 20⅞ to 24⅞@24¼; do preferred from 39 to 45@43; Detroit, Lansing & Northern from 108⅜ to 112; Fort Scott from 73 to 73½; Boston & Albany from 163⅜ to 164; Boston & Maine from 145¾ to 146; Northern from 98 to 98½; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway from 23 to 23; Union Pacific from 113⅜ to 113⅞; Summit Branch from 21 to 21½; Ontario & Western from 34⅛ to 31⅛; Old Colony from 125 to 126; Fitchburg from 144⅞ to 145½. Mexican Central blocks, new series, sold at 107; others as before. In bonds Wisconsin Central firsts sold at 75¼; do seconds at 58; Sandusky scrip at 100½; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern advanced ⅛; Little Rock 7s, 1; New York & New England 7s, 1; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s, ½; Atchison land grant 7s, ½. Eastern 4½s declined ¼; others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Stocks:

Atchison & T. first 7s	123	Cin., Sand. & Cleve.	18¼
Do land grant 7s	118¼	Eastern	38
Do second 7s	140	Flint & Pere Marquet.	23
Do land 8s	126¼	Little Rock & Ft. Smith	62
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	34⅝	N. Y. & New England	53⅝
Eastern 6s	1	Ogdensburg & L. C. pfd	81
Kansas City & L. 4s	103⅛	Do common	22
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	122⅝	Old Colony	126
Little Rock & F. S. 7s	111⅛	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	22
N. Y. & N. England 7s	114⅛	Rutland preferred	26¾
Atchison & Topeka	144⅝	Do common	5¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	176⅜		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Consols, money, 98 9-16; account, 98 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104⅞; 4½s, 115½; 4s, 116⅜.

Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 130¼; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅞; New York Central, 158; Erie, 52⅜; do seconds, 106; Reading, 30⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 85f 15c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling, 480.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—Mining stocks closed:

Alta	1⅝	Manhattan	1
Bechtel	13-16	Mexican	6¼
Belcher	1¼	Mono	19-32
Best & Belcher	7½	Noonday	15-16
Bodie	5	Northern Belle	9⅛
Bullion	1¼	Ophir	5⅜
Bulwer	1¼	Oro	5-16
California	1⅝	Overman	13-16
Chollar	1⅝	Potosi	1¼
Con. Virginia	2	Savage	1⅛
Crown Point	11-16	Sierra Nevada	1⅛
Eureka Consolidated	21	Silver King	13⅛
Exchequer	1½	Union Consolidated	9⅛
Gould & C.	1⅝	Wales	13-16
Grand Prize	1¼	Yellow Jacket	2⅛
Hale & Norcross	4	Goodshaw	27-32
Mammoth	¼	Scorpion	1¼

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—In mining shares Quincy advanced ½; Silver Islet, 2⅛; Harshaw, ¼; Duncan, ¼; Catalpa, 1-32; Calumet & Hecla declined 3; Star, ⅝; Huron, ½; Aztec, 1-16; Pewabic, ¾. Madison sold at 1⅞; Atlas at 50; Hanover at 37½; Copper Harbor at 50; Sycamore Springs at 1; and Star Consolidated Coal Company at 10½. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Mining stocks:

Allouez, new	4⅝	Madison copper	1¼
Calumet & Hecla	256	Pewabic (new)	23
Catalpa	2⅛	Quincy	44½
Copper Falls	15	Ridge	6¾
Franklin	17⅛	Silver Islet	36⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Honore st, 141 ft n of Monroe, w f, 25x57¾ ft, dated Dec. 24, 1880 (H. and S. J. Blomquist to J. L. Fulton et al.) — $1,440

Michigan st, s e cor of Rush, n f, undivided half of 100 ft to Water st, dated Jan 10 (George Kohlman to George Koller) — 9,000

Mohawk st, 99 ft n of Wisconsin, w f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 8 (Henry Heinemann to Peter Hoppman) — 1,000

Indiana av, 125 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Rebecca O'Brien to G. W. Adams) — 8,125

Hinman st, 50 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 50x126¾ ft, dated Dec. 1, 1880 (Albert C. Perrine to J. W. Perrine) — 1,400

Evergreen av, 247¾ ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 25x164 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1880 (M. Mentman to A. E. Belz) — 600

Ogden av, 202 3-10 ft s w of Washington st, n w front, undivided ½ of 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 27, 1880 (W. N. Denniston et al. to N. P. Rogers) — 1,893

Ogden av, adjoining the above undivided ½ of 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 27, 1880 (same to same) — 1,886

North Oakley st, 383½ ft n of North ave, e f, 37⅛x124½ ft, dated Jan. 11 (F. H. Dickey to Rudolph Bahran) — 1,800

Von Horn st, 125 ft e of Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (W. T. Perkins to John Stroner) — 600

Von Horn st, 100 ft e of Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (Same to V. Jirik) — 600

Lincoln av, between Centre and Sophia sts, e f, 25x90 ft, dated Jan. 11 (John Waddington, Jr., to N. Gerten) — 1,000

Superior st, s w corner of State, n f, 75x100 ft, dated Jan. 11 (The Catholic Bishop to Charles B. King) — 11,000

Wentworth av, 90¾ ft s of Twenty-fifth-st, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1880 (John F. Coons to Jacob Schaffer) — 2,200

Fisk st, 236¼ ft n of Eighteenth, e f, 27¾x125 ft, dated Jan. 11 (M. and P. Shields to John Plachetka) — 900

Webster av, 210 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 25x125¼ ft, dated Jan. 11 (F. H. Dickey to A. M. Wheeler) — 1,000

West Fifteenth st, 228 ft w of Loomis, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Jan. 11 (E. B. Rowe to Sarah R. Walker) — 2,500

Honore st, bet Monroe and Madison sts, w f, 40 5-12x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (St. John and Fulton to G. Cottrell) — 1,600

The premises No. 234 North av, dated Jan. 11 (John C. Horn to A. Seidenspinner) — 3,000

West Erie st, 165 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 24x121¼ ft, improved, dated April 2, 1878 (C. Clausen to S. W. Rush) — 2,000

Michigan av, 175 ft s of Twelfth, e f, 25x180¾ ft, dated Jan. 11 (J. and J. McMahon to James Otis) — 7,500

West Twelfth st, 129¼ ft w of Jefferson, s f, 48 9-10x126 ft, dated Jan. 8 (Enoch Lewis to Catherine Sullivan) — 6,500

Thirty-third court, 95 ft w of Jonas st, n f, 24x126 ft, dated March 26, 1880 (Ann E. Mills to Grace E. Mills) — 1,500

South Halsted st, 286 ft n of Thirty-fifth, w f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Jan. 11 (S. Samuels et al. to C. Vogtlander) — 1,150

Dearborn av, 871¼ ft s of North, e f, 25x149 ft, improved, dated Jan. 8 (John A. Dwight to Alice H. Hosmer) — 14,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Indiana av, 175 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 75x160 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1880 (A. J. Howell to Mark Ayres) — $2,625

Wentworth av, s w cor of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 50x122¾ ft, improved, dated Jan. 11 (Louis Oppenheimer to Henry Schell) — 4,200

State st, 200 ft s of Fortieth, w f, 25x160¾ ft, dated Jan. 10 (John Johnston, Jr., to D. H. Hammer) — 900

Burrough av, 96 ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, 48x122 ft, dated Nov. 22, 1880 (J. A. and G. H. Sidwell to H. L. Bortree) — 500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, with the corresponding figures for a year ago:

Articles.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	21,687	11,806	27,039	12,770
Wheat, bu	42,327	77,234	25,157	24,002
Corn, bu	117,562	113,321	65,916	52,744
Oats, bu	36,010	20,817	57,972	30,477
Rye, bu	6,616	2,057	15,891	993
Barley, bu	32,966	14,020	39,999	8,329
Grass seed, lbs	138,796	146,380	113,403	192,880
Flaxseed, lbs	382,180	183,290	587,358	47,412
Broom-corn, lbs	64,178	....	102,415	13,700
Cured meats, lbs	592,800	549,986	5,881,030	3,706,545
Beef, tcs	....	....	51	80
Beef, brls	....	100	487	59
Pork, brls	....	....	907	515
Lard, lbs	363,000	176,850	1,359,505	231,950
Tallow, lbs	25,630	58,790	40,770	29,000
Butter, lbs	170,090	149,150	308,295	170,890
Dressed hogs, No.	994	369	409	83
Live hogs, No.	26,280	11,895	1,657	852
Cattle, No.	3,108	4,200	2,279	2,782
Sheep, No.	588	394	....	....
Hides, lbs	289,181	199,086	415,410	444,002
Highwines, brls	182	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	150,105	1,080	205,397	54,900
Potatoes, bu	3,600	2,350	....	....
Coal, tons	9,221	11,561	2,470	2,208
Hay, tons	233	8	104	10
Lumber, m	490	408	1,063	621
Shingles, m	340	300	160	115
Salt, brls	1,025	1,730	2,572	2,010
Poultry, lbs	62,300	19,801	21,836	39,580
Game, pkgs	24	1	3	....
Eggs, pkgs	44	112	....	139
Cheese, bxs	1,618	2,356	4,793	2,885
Green apples, brls	1	332	....	347
Beans, bu	1,546	224	1,264	144

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car red wheat, 61 cars No. 2 spring, 13 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 2 cars low grade (91 wheat); 42 cars No. 2 corn, 23 cars high-mixed, 52 cars rejected (117 corn); 18 cars white oats, 24 cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (55 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 19 cars No. 3 barley, 13 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars No. 5 do (35 barley). Total, 303 cars or 140,000 bu. Inspected out: 80,140 bu wheat, 95,677 bu corn, 2,877 bu rye, 543 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 3,349 bu wheat, 532 bu corn, 543 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally weaker, though the news was about all the other way. The British grain markets were quoted much stronger and the domestic rumors of damage to the winter wheat crop "ought" to have helped up prices of wheat, in which case other markets would probably have advanced in sympathy. But the receipts of hogs were larger, making provision holders less strong, and wheat holders wanted to improve what they supposed to be a good opportunity to realize. There was again but little demand from outside. Barley was very weak. Mess pork closed 15c lower, at $13.02½@13.05 seller February and $13.20@13.22½ for March. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $8.70@8.72½ seller February and $8.80@8.82½ for March. Short ribs closed at $6.85 seller March. Spring wheat closed 1⅛c lower at 98½c seller February and 99⅞@99½c for March. Corn closed ⅛@¾c lower at 37¼c bid for February and 42¼c bid for May. Oats closed steady at 31¼c seller February and at 35¼c seller May. Rye was steady at 88c seller the month and 89½c seller March. Barley closed at 2@5c lower, at $1.07@1.07½ for No. 2, and at 74c for No. 3. Hogs were active and stronger early, but closed weak at $4.60@4.90 for light and $4.60@5.25 for heavy. Cattle were steady, with sales at $2.20@5.60.

Dry goods were reported quiet, with little or no variation in prices, the market ruling steady and firm. The demand for groceries met all reasonable expectations, the volume of business being larger than is usual to the season. Prices of most lines were again reported firm. In the market for diary products there were no noteworthy changes. The demand was light, and previous prices were no more than sustained. Dried fruits remained quiet and easy. Fish were dull, as last quoted. No price-changes were developed in the oil market. Coal and pig-iron also were quoted as before. Broom-corn is in plentiful stock, and prices are unchanged. Potatoes are unchanged, peachblows selling at 70@75c in store. In green fruits there is little movement, owing to the exceeding cold weather. Quotations remain as heretofore. There is no change to note in the various descriptions of tinners' stock, the market continuing quiet. Quite a large stock of wool is accumulating here, and trade is steady, at former quotations. There is little change to note in the lumber market, which is characterized by the usual winter-month steadiness. Hides are accumulating to some extent, but rates are unchanged. Hay was 50c lower on all grades, in sympathy with the market at the East. Seeds were active and firmer, excepting flax seed, which was not changed in price.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the November advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 73¾c on provisions to Liverpool and 79½c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 128,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 127,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 25,066 brls; wheat, 58,500 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 11,900 bu; corn-meal, 1,025 pkgs; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu; malt, 3,200 bu; pork, 271 brls; beef, 1,565 brls; cut meats, 5,031 pkgs; lard, 4,225 tcs; whisky, 707 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 34,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 27,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 14,012 brls flour, 31,965 bu wheat, 104,736 bu corn, 1,196 pkgs pork, 26,770 boxes meat, 3,582 cases corned meats, 9,303 pkgs lard, 225 brls beef, 210 brls tongues, 794 pkgs butter, 4,310 pkgs cheese, 350 brls oat-meal, 112,190 lbs oil cake, 31,080 lbs seeds, 785 brls alcohol, 200 brls tallow, 1,200 lbs leather.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1880.	1879.
No. 2 winter wheat	137,172	288,408
No. 3 winter	135,031	105,658
No. 2 spring	5,987,740	7,770,547
No. 3 spring	467,581	640,467
Total wheat	7,542,327	8,308,996
No. 2 corn	3,301,820	2,842,735
High-mixed	620,535	1,122,236
Total corn	4,715,505	4,407,416
No. 2 oats	1,400,000	979,791
No. 2 white	47,016	66,714
Total oats	1,500,896	1,124,300
No. 2 rye	279,157	200,337
Total rye	285,852	268,561
No. 2 barley	139,983	270,110
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	169,762	500,090
Total barley	315,973	781,480
Total all grades	14,321,293	14,890,762

These figures show an increase during last week of 133,006 bu wheat, 26,200 bu oats, 25,803 bu barley, and a decrease of 46,138 bu corn, 17,-930 bu rye. Total increase, 120,140 bu. Also 352,-479 bu corn afloat in harbor.

The quantity of alcohol distilled in France in the first eleven months between harvests has been:

	Gallons.
From wines	340,000
From cereals	8,083,000
From beetroot	7,752,000
From grapehusks	265,000
From different substances	226,000
	16,656,000

Chase & Seymour, of Milwaukee, give the following as leading points in the wheat situation:

The extraordinary light stocks throughout the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe; the growing scarcity of flour on the seaboard; the fact of farmers holding back their wheat at prices below a dollar; the visible wheat supply in this country having undoubtedly reached its maximum on this crop; the assumption that there is less spring and winter wheat in the hands of farmers than last year at this time; and the comparatively light corn crop, and its not being in condition for immediate ocean shipment.

They also say:

The extreme cold weather and the absence of much snow in the winter-wheat localities have a tendency to materially injure our winter-wheat crop. In California the deliveries of wheat will be considerably retarded in consequence of late heavy rains, which have not been equaled since 1862, and most of the crop will not be available for shipment until the incoming crop of 1881.

There certainly is less room for a decline now from below a dollar than there was from the price of a year ago, when it was above $1.20. The fact that there was such a big drop from January prices last year may have a great deal to do with the bearish feeling of the present time.

A party in the trade has advices to the effect that about 70,000 tons of Australian wheat were left over from the old crop, instead of 50,000 tons, as recently stated. That is so much more available for export.

They say that the Jones & McDonald matter is not panning out half so well as expected.

We note that the flour interest has not been represented among the Directors of the Board of Trade since the death of Mr. Heermanns. There is a chance to remedy this to-morrow. Mr. Blake is named in this connection.

A good deal of complaint was heard yesterday on 'Change about some of the terminal charges on grain, especially the $2 per car charged on grain that is held out for reinspection. The receivers characterized it as unjust and outrageous.

On the 1st of December the stocks of foreign iron of all kinds, and of foreign steel rails, remaining in bonded warehouses in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, were 424,-192 tons, which were distributed as follows:

	N. York, tons.	Phila., tons.	Balt., tons.	Bost'n, tons.
Pig-iron	83,888	48,178	14,133	15,657
Scrap iron and old rails	143,411	22,095	10,839	1,960
New iron rails	36,468	....	....	....
Bar iron	2,560	1,043	....	11,601
Sheet iron	1,166	37	....	439
Band, hoop, and scroll iron	471	....	971	339
Steel rails	28,000	....	194	707
Totals	295,909	71,353	26,137	30,793

It is estimated that the stocks in both bonded and free stores would reach about 245,000 tons pig iron, 262,000 tons scrap iron and old rails, 50,-000 tons new iron rails, 40,000 tons steel rails, and 40,000 tons other manufactured iron—making a total of 637,000 tons all descriptions, equal to one-half of what appears to have been the total consumption during the past eleven months.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and quite irregular. Pork advanced about 5c early, but fell off rather heavily in the latter part of the session in sympathy with wheat, aided by an increased run of hogs. Lard declined along with pork. The domestic cuts of meats were easier for the same reason, while export cuts were a shade firmer, being helped by a further advance in Liverpool, and some improvement in the demand here.

MESS PORK—Declined 20@22½c per brl, and closed 15c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 11,000 brls seller February at $12.97½@13.25; 62,750 brls seller March at $13.12½@13.40, and 250 brls seller April at $13.50. Total, 74,000 brls. The market closed tame at about $13.00 spot or seller January; $13.02½@13.05 seller February; $13.20@13.22½ seller March, and about $13.32½@13.35 seller April. On the call March closed at $13.20@13.22½.

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed tame. Sales were reported of 3,100 tcs spot at $8.70@8.75; 500 tcs seller January at $8.72½@8.75; 10,750 tcs seller February at $8.70@8.85, and 18,750 tcs seller March at $8.80@8.95. Total, 33,100 tcs. The market closed at $8.70 spot or seller January, $8.70@8.72½ for February, and $8.80@8.82½ for March. On the call, March closed at $8.80 bid.

MEATS—Were relatively firm, though some descriptions were easier in sympathy with pork and lard. Sales were reported of 125,000 lbs shoulders at $4.10 spot, $4.12½ seller February, and $4.20 for March; 650 boxes do at $4.37½@4.40 spot; 2,800,000 lbs short ribs at $6.75 spot, $6.77½@6.80 seller February, $6.90@6.95 for March, and $7.00 for April; 250 boxes long and short clears at $6.95; 150 boxes short clears at $7.20; 113,000 lbs green hams (18 lbs) at 6¼c; 30,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6⅛c; 500 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7¾c. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.70	$4.15	$6.70	$7.00
Do boxed	6.90	4.35	6.90	7.20
January, loose	6.70	4.15	6.70	7.00
February, loose	6.75	4.20	6.75	7.05
March, loose	6.85	4.30	6.85	7.15

Short ribs, seller March, closed at $6.85. Long clears quoted at $6.50 loose and $6.70 boxed; Cumberlands, 6½@7c boxed; long cut hams, 7¾@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¾@8¼c for 16@18 average; green hams, same average, 6¼@7½c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders, 7¼@7½c for short ribs, 7½@7¾c for short clears, 8½@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@8.00 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $18.00@18.50 for hams, with sales of 75 brls hams at $18.50.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, with no quotable change in the situation, there being little beyond a light local trade. Sales were limited to 900 sacks winters, 175 brls springs, and 75 brls buckwheat flour, all on private terms. Total, equal to 769 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@5.00 for good to choice, and rye do at $4.62½@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and relatively steady. Sales were 7 cars bran at $10.50@11.00; 4 cars middlings at $11.25@12.25; 2 cars feed at $14.00@14.25. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.50@16.75 per ton free on board cars.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and rather weak. The market declined 1⅛c, and closed 1c below the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool reported a better demand, at an advance of 6d per quarter and 1d per cental, with a continuation of the Continental demand in London. Our receipts also were small and exceeded by the reported shipments, though for last week the stock in store increased 133,000 bu. The leading feature in the home situation seemed to be the fact that a local firm thought it a good time to sell, and offered the property so freely as to break prices, bringing out a good deal of other wheat that would not otherwise have been on the market. The offerings were more largely for March delivery than heretofore, and the result was a dwindling of the premium for the month; it was only a shade over ⅝c at one time, as compared with February. Cash wheat was in fair demand, closing at 98c for No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 29,000 bu No. 2 at 98@98⅛c; 5,200 bu No. 3 at 88@88½c; 1,800 bu do in Central at 85c; 400 bu rejected at 75c; 3,600 bu by sample at 70@92½c. Total, 37,800 bu. Rejected was quoted at 76c in Central to 75c in A. D. & Co.'s. Also 25,400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 98@98¼c, being a premium of ⅛c on car-lots to ½c on round lots over straight No. 2. Seller February opened at $1.00@1.00⅛, fell off to 99⅛c, reacted to $1.00, declined irregularly to 98⅛c, and closed at 98⅛c. Seller March ranged at 99⅛c@$1.01⅛, closing at 99⅜c bid. January was nearly nominal at 97⅞@98⅛c, closing at 98c; and May was quiet at $1.04@1.05⅛. On the call March closed at 99⅛@99⅜c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was very quiet; No. 2 red was quoted at 97@97½c for receipts in Keith's or Central Elevators, and 98c asked in other houses; 10,000 bu for February sold at 97⅛c. Sale was reported of 400 bu No. 3 at 97c spot.

CORN—Was moderately active and quite weak. The market advanced ⅛c early, fell off ⅝c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Monday. Beerbohm reported an advance of 1d per cental, and our receipts were only about half as large as the receipts of the previous day, with an actual decrease of 46,138 bu in our stocks during last week. This accounted for the early strength, the market falling off in sympathy with wheat. It became very weak as the latter declined, the local bears selling for May all that the market would take. There was not much doing in other futures. Spot corn was dull, closing at 37⅛c asked for No. 2 and 34c bid for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 24,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 37@37⅛c; 1,000 bu new high mixed (special location) at 35⅛c; 15,-600 bu rejected and new mixed at 34@34½c; 20,000 bu by sample at 35@36⅛c on track; 29,500 bu do at 35⅛@37c free on board cars; and 1,200 bu ears at 37@38c. Total, 91,400 bu. Seller May opened at 43@43⅛c, declined to 42⅛c, reacted to 42¾c, fell off to 42⅛c, and closed at 42⅛c. Seller June sold at 41⅝@42⅛c, July at 42½@43⅛c, January at 37@37⅛c (closing at 37⅛c), and February at 37⅛@37⅝c, all closing ⅛c above the bottom. On the call May closed at 42⅛c bid.

OATS—Were steady, with a fair inquiry. Receipts and shipments were on a liberal scale. No. 2 sold at 31¼@31⅜c, and closed at 31⅛c. Rejected sold at 30c. Samples were in fair request. Seller May opened at 35⅛c, advanced to 35⅜c, declined to 35⅛c, and closed at 35⅛c. Seller February sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, and closed at 31⅛c. January were quiet at 31⅛@31⅜c. March opened at 32c, and closed at 31⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 31¼@31⅜c; 15,600 bu by sample at 31½@34½c on track; 20,800 bu at 32@33½c for mixed; 32@33⅛c for white, free on board. Total, 46,800 bu. On the call seller May closed at 35⅛c.

RYE—Rye was quiet, with receipts and shipments light. Samples were in fair demand. Futures were quoted at 88c seller January, 88½c seller February, and 89½c seller March. Cash sales: 1,600 bu No. 2 fresh at 89c; 2,300 bu by sample at 84⅛ to 90½c on track. Total, 3,900 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower; No. 2 and futures fell off 5c, under fair offerings, with buyers noticeably missing. No. 3 declined 2c in the absence of shipping orders, closing at 74c; No. 4 was steady at 59c, being in light supply; No. 2 was very dull, closing at $1.07@1.07½; seller February sold at $1.09 and closed dull at $1.08. Samples were slow of sale. Cash sales: 2,000 bu No. 3 at 74c; 2,000 bu No. 4 at 59c; 14,000 bu by sample at 66@90c for No. 3; 60@70c for No. 4; 74 to 99c for No. 3 on track; 500 bu at 55c delivered. Total, 18,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed easier at 98c seller January, 98⅛@98¼c seller February, 99⅞@99⅛c seller March, and $1.04@1.04⅛ seller May. Sales 830,000 bu at 98⅛@98⅜c seller February; 99⅛@99⅜c seller March; $1.04@1.04⅛ seller May. Corn in light demand with moderate offerings, closing at 37⅛@37¼c seller January; 37⅛@37⅜c seller February; 37⅛@37¼c seller March; 42⅛@42¼c seller May; sales 75,000 bu at 42⅛@42¼c for May; 41⅛@42c for June; 42⅛c seller July. Oats closed easier at 31⅛@31⅜c for February; 35⅛@35⅜c for May; sales 10,000 bu seller May at 35⅛c. Mess pork was steady at $13.02½@13.05 for February; $13.20@13.22½ seller March; sales 15,750 brls at $13.02½ for February; $13.17½@13.20 for March. Lard closed steady at $8.80@8.82½ for March; $8.70@8.72½ for February; sales 2,500 tcs at $8.72½ seller February; $8.82½ seller March. Short ribs—Sales 450,000 lbs at $6.85 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Is dull. Considerable stocks are accumulating. Prices remain unchanged:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5½@6
Red-tipped, do	5½@6
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	3½@4

BUTTER—The demand was only fair, no one seeming inclined to order in advance of current needs. Prices were about steady for good to choice grades, but were weak and variable for the poorer qualities. Below are the quotations:

Creamery	30 @33	Packing stock	13 @15
Dairy, choice	24 @28	Roll butter	14 @20
Dairy, fair to good	20 @23	Grease	8 @10
Ladle-packed	17 @19		

BAGGING—No change was apparent in this market. Trade remains dull at the prices given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu.	12 @14½
Otter Creek	22	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @23
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Sales to a fair aggregate were effected at about previous prices, the market showing a fairly steady tone:

Full cream, September and October	12 @12¾
Full cream, August	9 @ 9½
Part skim	8 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—An active local demand existed, and prices were firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list:

Anthracite	$8.00	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie & Briar Hill	8.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	5.00
Piedmont	7.00	Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Was slow and easy. The offerings were fair, but the demand, especially for pork barrels, was small. Lard tierces were quoted at $1.12½@1.15, and pork barrels at 77½@80c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair request and firmer under small offerings. Sales were reported of 2 cars at $5.60@5.62½.

EGGS—Are still scarce, fresh being quoted at 30@33c, packed 27@28c, and pickled at 20@24c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market no important changes were developed. Trade was again reported dull at the range of prices given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5½@ 5¾
Figs, layers, new	16 @ 18
Turkish prunes, old	4½@ 4¾
Do, new	6 @ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.15 @2.20
Raisins, London layers	2.50 @2.60
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	23 @ 24

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8 @ 9
Apples, Eastern, new	4½@ 5
Apples, Southern, new	3½@ 4¼
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6½@ 6
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8¼
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 18
Naples walnuts	13 @ 15
Brazils	6 @ 7
Pecans	8 @ 9

FISH—Little improvement in the demand was apparent, the movement, as for some time past, being sluggish. Prices, however, remain firm all around. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The sixth annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau, just received, shows that the total catch of mackerel by the Massachusetts fleet is the largest since 1874, amounting to 255,986 brls. This season's catch has been exceeded but ten times since 1804. The total catch by the New England fleet is 349,674 inspected brls, a gain over the previous year of 90,861 brls on the Massachusetts catch, and total gain of 120,075 brls. In addition to our own large catch, there have been imported at this port from the Provinces 105,730 brls, against 84,213 the previous year. The total Massachusetts catch of codfish has been 471,050 quintals; and the total New England catch 647,438 quintals." We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 6.50 @ 6.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 5.00
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.30
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon ½-brl	8.00

GREEN FRUITS—Are inactive at former quotations:

Apples, per brl	$1.75@2.25
Cranberries, per brl	6.50@7.50
Lemons, per box	4.00@5.00
Valencia oranges	7.00@7.50
Louisiana oranges, per brl	6.00@7.50
Florida oranges, per 100	3.00@4.00
California pears, per box	4.00@5.00
Malaga grapes, per brl	7.00@9.00

GROCERIES—No specially new features were developed in this market. Trade continues good for the season, and the market maintains a firm and healthy tone. We again quote as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5½@ 6¼

COFFEES.

Java	20 @27
Mocha	25 @27
Maracaibo	16 @18
Rio, fancy	15½@16
Rio, prime to choice	14¼@15
Rio, fair to good	13½@14
Rio, common	12 @13
Rio, roasting	11 @12

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@10¾
Crushed	10½@10¾
Powdered	10½@10¾
Granulated standard	10 @10¼
Do. not standard	9¾@10
A standard	9⅜@ 9¾
A No. 2	9¼@ 9⅜
Extra C	9 @ 9¼
No. 1	8¾@ 9
Yellow	8½@ 8¾
N. O. extra white	9 @ 9¼
N. O. white	8¾@ 9
N. O. medium	8 @ 8½
N. O. seconds	7½@ 8
N. O. open kettle	6½@ 7½

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	40 @42
Prime corn or sugar	35 @38
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @34
Blackstrap	28 @30
N. O. molasses, new	47 @54

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @44
Cassia	21 @23
Pepper	17 @19
Nutmegs	90 @95

HAY—Was lower owing to the large stock on hand and in sympathy with the market at the East:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton, on track	$14.00@15.00
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.00@13.50

Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—With large stocks on hand the market is steady. Following are the quotations:

Green-cured, light, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Calf, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Dry salted, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged dry	[illegible]
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

LUMBER—The market is steady at the following quotations:

First and second clear, 2 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	[illegible]
Third clear, do	[illegible]
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, do	[illegible]
First and second clear dressed siding	[illegible]
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common dressed	[illegible]
Box-boards, B inch	[illegible]
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	[illegible]
Fencing, first quality	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Common boards, No. 1, 12 and 18 ft	[illegible]
Common stuff	[illegible]
Dimension stuff	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Shingles, standard and choice	[illegible]
Shingles, extra	[illegible]
Shingles, clear	[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Market steady, quiet and unchanged:

Tin-plates, 10x14, I.C., ⅌ box	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 12x12, I.X.	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, I.C., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, I.C., roofing	[illegible]
Pig-tin, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead pipe	[illegible]
Copper bottoms, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 24	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	[illegible]
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12	[illegible]
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
American do, "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	[illegible]
Fence wire, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on lists and 35 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were quoted at $3.00 rates, or $3.10 by the car-load. The meeting of the Nail Association takes place at Pittsburg, will probably take favorable action with reference to rates. An additional advance is anticipated.

OILS—Were steady. Trade was fair at the quotations given below:

Carbon, Elaine	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	[illegible]
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	[illegible]
Lard, winter strained	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Sperm	[illegible]
Whale, winter bleached	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, extra	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	[illegible]
Bank oil	[illegible]
Strait's	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]
Miner's oil	[illegible]
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	[illegible]
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	[illegible]
Gasoline, 87 degrees	[illegible]

PIG IRON—There is a continued good demand for pig iron, and the firmness characterizing the market at the close of 1880 has not abated. We again quote:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	[illegible]
Lake Superior, No. 3	[illegible]
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	[illegible]
Scotch, according to brand	[illegible]
American Scotch, according to brand	[illegible]
Anthracite and coke	[illegible]
Silvery (soft)	[illegible]

POTATOES—Are steady with little doing. Peachblows sell at 70@75c in store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Are quiet at about 10@10½c for turkeys and 8½@10c for chickens. Game steady, with little change in prices.

SALT—The market is steady and quotations are unchanged:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firmer, prime being about $2.45, and strictly do $2.50. Sales were reported at $2.15@2.50. Clover was in demand for export and firmer, selling at $4.80@5.10, and mammoth do at $5.40. Flax-seed sold at $1.17@1.18. Millet was firmer, selling at $1.00@1.05, and German millet at $1.20.

TALLOW—Prime No. 1 was quoted at 5¾c, and No. 2 at 5c. Cake tallow at 5¾c per lb. White grease at 5@5½c, brown at 4@4½c, and yellow at 4¾@5c per lb.

WHISKY—Was in active demand at the decline of Dec. 15. Sales were reported of 500 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.11 for highwines.

WOOL—Is quiet and steady. Stocks are accumulating to a considerable extent. Gray, Dewey, Bond & Co.'s wool circular, Boston, says the imports at Boston and New York the past year aggregated [illegible] 000 lbs, which, with the imports at Philadelphia, would give a grand total of 100,000,000 lbs. This, with the domestic clip, shows a consumption of 7,000,000 lbs per week. The stocks of foreign at the above-named ports are: Boston, 7,150,000 lbs; New York, 8,000,000 lbs; Philadelphia, 1,435,330 lbs. Following are the Chicago quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,208	26,240	[illegible]
Tuesday	4,900	40,000	[illegible]
Total	8,108	66,240	[illegible]
Same time last week	10,412	66,880	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	2,279	1,657	[illegible]

CATTLE—There was a quite marked increase in the receipts yesterday, the difference as compared with yesterday's total being some 1,700 head. The supply, however, fell within very moderate limits, and with a good general demand previous prices were thoroughly sustained all around; in fact, for fat cattle, of which the offerings were not very numerous, and for stockers, for which there was a sharp inquiry, the market developed increased strength. The only class of which sellers found any difficulty in obtaining previous prices was common butchers' stuff. Though hard to move, it sold at full rates, the supply not exceeding the combined wants of butchers and canners. The cattle did not run as good as for some days past, the proportion of common and medium grades being noticeably prominent. Nothing answering to the description of extra was to be seen, and few choice lots also was offered. The best droves fetched $5.35@5.60. There were a number of sales at $4.75@5.25, but most of the trading was done at prices below $4.65. Poor to good butchers' lots sold at $2.20@3.75; stockers at $2.75@3.50; and fair to choice shipping steers at $4.00@5.60. At no time within the past six months have such cattle commanded as high figures as at the present time, though they are lower than in January or February of last year, when they sold at $5.50@6.00. Not much stuff was left over, and the market closed steady:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES. [illegible]

HOGS—There was an apparent advance yesterday of 5@10c. In the case of light hogs there was not much improvement, but the higher average of prices for heavy weights is largely accounted for by the fact that the quality was greatly superior to that of the day before. There were numerous sales at $5.00@5.25, but by reference to the published sales it will be seen that the sales at these prices were of hogs weighing 400 lbs and over. We therefore quote values of all grades essentially unchanged. The market was strongest during the early hours. It weakened later in response to a decline in the product. Closing prices were $4.60@4.90 for poor to choice light, and $4.60@5.25 for poor to extra heavy. There were sales of skips and culls at $3.75@4.40.

HOG SALES. [illegible]

SHEEP—Were steady and unchanged at $3.00@4.75 per 100 lbs for poor to extra. The demand was mainly local.

SHEEP SALES. [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; dull; prices a shade lower; offerings mainly medium; extra steers, $5.35@5.50; choice, $5.00@5.25; good shippers, $4.40@4.75; fair to medium, [illegible]; mixed butchers', $3.00@3.75; fat cows, $3.00@3.50; bulls, fair to good, [illegible]; no demand for stockers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,300; market tending downward; Central Road is short of [illegible]

fair to good Western sheep, $4.25@4.90; good to choice, $5.00@5.25; extra selected wethers to feeders, $5.40@5.75; Western lambs, $4.75@5.80; Canada, $6.00@6.25; large number held over.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,300; market dull, drooping, owing to short supply of cars and poorer quality; Yorkers, $4.60@4.90; light mixed, $4.60@4.75; good medium, $4.90@5.00; best heavy, $5.00@5.10; no very fancy on sale; fair to good ends, $4.25@4.65; pigs, $4.40@4.50; a number of cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Demand active on light supply; export steers wanted, but none offered; good steers of 1,400 lbs, sold at $5.00; good do, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4.25@4.75; butchers' steers stronger; $3.50@4.25; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; stockers wanted, $1.00@3.50; receipts, 800; shipments, 600.

Sheep—Steady; good demand; good to choice, $4.25@4.50; choice to fancy heavy, $5.00@5.50; receipts, 200; shipments, 1,300.

Hogs—Strong and better; Yorks and Baltimores, $4.30@4.60; mixed packing, $4.50@4.80; butchers' to fancy, $4.80@5.10; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 6,100 head.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 287 head of through and 638 of yard stock; supply fair, and all sold except some odds and ends; prices rule about the same as last week, extra and best ranging from $5.25@5.75; good butchers' stock, 1,000 to 1,200, at $4.50@5.00; common to fair, 900 to 1,100, at $4.00@4.25; light and stockers, 650 to 850, at $3.25@3.75; sales to-day, 970 head; total for two days, 1,160.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,835 head; Yorkers, $4.65@4.75; Philadelphias, $5.15@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; selling, fair, $4.25@5.00; all sold.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,397; market strong at last week's advance, especially on best grades; choice, $8.00@8.50; extra, $7.25@7.75; first quality, $6.25@7.00; second, $5.00@6.00; third, $4.00@4.25.

Hogs—Western fat swine, live, $5.50@5.75; dressed, $6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,526; market improved somewhat on finest stocks, with quick sales; common grades unchanged; sales in lots, $2.25@5.50 each; extra, $6.00@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—The *Price Current* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 864; shipments, 387; market fair and firm; native shippers, $3.75@5.25; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; native cows, $2.25@3.50; half-breeds, $3.00@3.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,850; shipments, 120; market active; choice heavy, $4.60@4.62½; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.40@4.55.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Hogs—Active and firm; common, $4.00@4.60; light, $4.65@4.90; packing, $4.90@5.15; butchers', $5.20@5.35; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 485.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Hogs—Firm; $4.60@5.00; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,800.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool, Jan. 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 69s. Lard, 48s.

Liverpool, Jan. 11—2:30 p. m.—Pork—Prime mess Eastern steady, 70s; do Western steady, 63s. Bacon—Short ribs steady at 38s 6d; do long clear steady, 38s. Hams—Long clear steady at 41s. Beef—Prime mess steady at 74s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 47s 9d.

Grain—Wheat—No. 1 white firmer at 9s 9d; winter firmer at 9s 3d for new Western; winter firmer at 9s 9d for new Southern. Corn—Mixed steady at 5s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports 63,500 qrs.

Receipts—Wheat from Pacific, 9,300 qrs; from other sources, 25,000 qrs. Receipts of corn, 41,600 qrs.

London, Jan. 11.—Sugars—Centrifugal, 23s 6d; muscovado, afloat, 22s 6d@23s.

Petroleum—Refined, 10d.

Linseed Oil—£25 15s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 3d@34s 6d.

Antwerp, Jan. 11.—Petroleum—24¾f.

Liverpool, Jan. 11—Evening.—Cotton—Dull and easier; 6 11-16@6¾d. Sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,650.

Breadstuffs—Firm. California white wheat, 9s 9d@9s 10d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 6d.

Provisions—Pork—Prime mess, 69s. Beef—Prime mess, 74s. Lard—American, 48s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s; short clear, 39s 6d.

Yarns and Fabrics—At Manchester easier, but not quotably lower.

Receipts—For the past three days—Wheat, 136,000 bu; American, 98,000 bu.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Jan. 11—1:30 p. m.—Weather snowy. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Club, 9s 9d@10s 4d. Corn, 5s 6d. Rest unchanged.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Wheat firmer; red winter, 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 9s. Corn firmer at 5s 6d. Cargoes off coast Wheat in moderate demand for United Kingdom, and in fair demand for the Continent, No. 2 spring, red winter, and California advanced 6d. Corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat—Demand good, and market tending upward. Continental demand good. Corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat better tone and more money asked. California advanced 6d, and red winter (at London), 3@6d. Corn quiet and firm. Pork steady at 69s. Lard firmer at 48s. Bacon—Long clear steady at 38s; short clear, 39s. Tallow, 34s 9d. Cheese, 65s. Beef steady at 74s.

London, Jan. 11—Liverpool—Wheat—More inquiry; white Michigan, 9s 6d; Western red winter, 9s; spring, No. 3, 7s 11d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn firm at 5s 6d.

Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; the Continental demand continues; fair average No. 2 spring, 46s; fair average red winter, 47s; fair average California, 48s. Corn more inquired after. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart; prices tending up; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 45s; do American red winter, 46s.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Quiet; 12@12⅛c; futures steady; January, 11.88c; February, 12.02c; March, 12.19; April, 12.34c; May, 12.48c; June, 12.57c; July, 12.62c; August, 12.71c.

Flour—Weak; prices without decided change; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 14,000 brls.

Grain—Wheat unsettled; receipts, 59,000 bu; exports, 88,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.08@1.09; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.09; No. 2 spring, $1.13@1.14½; ungraded red, $1.12@1.19¼; No. 3 do, $1.18½@1.16¾; No. 2 do, $1.18½@1.20¼; ungraded white, $1.13@1.18; No. 1 do, $1.16⅝@1.17½; steamer do, $1.15¼; No. 2 red, January, $1.19¾@1.19⅞; February, $1.19⅝@1.22⅝; March, $1.21¾@1.23⅞; May, $1.21⅝@1.22. Corn dull; receipts, 17,000 bu; exports, 80,000 bu; ungraded, 56c; No. 3, 54@54½c; steamer, 56@56½c; No. 2, 57@58c; do January, 57⅛c; February, 57½c; March, 57⅜c; May, 55¾@56c. Oats lower; receipts, 12,000 bu; Western mixed, 43@44½c; white Western, 45@48c.

Hay—Demand fair and market firm; $1.05@1.10.

Hops—Nominally unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee active but lower; Rio cargoes quoted at 11@14c; job lots, 11@15c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 7⅝@7 11-16@7 13-16c. Molasses in fair demand and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal; United, 96¼c; crude, 7@7½c; refined, 9¾c asked.

Tallow—Steady; 6⅛@6¼c.

Resin—Steady and unchanged.

Turpentine—Firm; 47½@48c.

Eggs—Dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork steady; old mess, $12.75@13.00; February, $14.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, $7.25@7.30; short clear, $7.75. Lard steady; prime steam, $9.15@9.20.

Butter—Demand fair and market firm; 12½@27c.

Cheese—10@13c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11.—Flour—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour unchanged.

Grain—Wheat opened strong, advanced ¼@⅜c, and closed with the advance lost; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.16¾; No. 2 red, January, $1.16¼ bid, $1.16½ asked; February, $1.18¾ bid, $1.18¾ asked; March, $1.20¾ bid, $1.21¼ asked. Corn less active; options dull and weak; yellow Western, on track, 53@53½c; steamer, on track, 53@53½c; sail mixed, January, 53¼c bid, 53¾c asked; February, 54¼c bid, 54¾c asked; March, 55½c bid, 55¾c asked. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 white, 49c; No. 2 do, 47¼c; No. 3 do, 46½c; mixed, 45c.

Provisions—Firm and unchanged.

Butter—Quiet; creamery extra, 33@35c; do good to choice, 28@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, tubs, 27@28c; firkins, 25@26c; Western Reserve, extra, 21@22c; do good to choice, 18@20c.

Eggs—Dull; lower to sell; 33@34c; held lots, 25@30c; limed, 21@22c.

Cheese—Steady, with a fair demand; creamery, 13@13½c.

Petroleum—Nominal.

Whisky—Firm; $1.12.

Receipts—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

Shipments—None.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat—Western steady and closing easy; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, at $1.15@1.17; February, $1.18¾@1.18¾; March, $1.20⅜@1.20½. Corn—Western firmer; Western mixed, spot and January, 54c; February, 54⅝@54¾c. Oats scarce and firm; Western white, 44@46c; do mixed, 43@44c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.02.

Hay—Unchanged.

Provisions—Unchanged.

Butter—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 18@22c; roll, 18@20c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh, 33@35c; limed, 25@27c.

Petroleum—Nominal.

Groceries—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@13½c. Sugar firm; "A" soft, 9⅝c.

Whisky—Dull at $1.13@1.14.

Freights—Unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 1,550 brls; wheat, 70,200 bu; corn, 84,700 bu; rye, 1,800 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 16,584 bu.

Sales—Wheat, 226,834 bu; corn, 45,750 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Flour—Firm and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat lower but strong; No. 2 red, $1.01¼@1.01⅝@1.00¾ February; $1.05¼@1.06 March; $1.08@1.07⅞ April; $1.08⅛@1.08⅞ May; No. 3 do, 94¼c; No. 4 do, 89½@89½c. Corn easier; 39½@39⅝c cash; 39¾@39½c January; 39½@39⅝c February; 39½@39½c March; 40@40½c April; 41⅞@41½c May. Oats higher for cash; no options; 33c cash. Rye slow; 86½c bid. Barley dull and unchanged.

Lead—Quiet at 4½c.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

Eggs—Quiet at 23c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.11.

Provisions—Pork firm and slow; $13.00 asked for cash and February; $13.20 for March. Dry salt meats nominally unchanged. Bacon slow and unchanged. Lard held firmly at $8.90 asked, $8.50 bid.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 16,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Flour—Quiet; superfine, $3.50@3.75; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.37½@4.50; high grades, $4.87½@5.00.

Grain—Corn firmer, at 63@65c. Oats dull at 54c.

Corn-Meal—Firm; $3.00@3.25.

Hay—Firmer; prime quoted at $26.00; choice, $27.00@28.00.

Provisions—Pork steady; old, $13.37½@13.50; new, $14.00. Lard weak; tierce, $8.85@9.00c; keg, 9½c. Bulkmeats steady but firm; shoulders loose, $4.35; packed, $4.60@4.62½; clear rib, packed, 6⅞@7c; clear, 7⅛c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; clear, 8¼@8½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, steady, with a fair demand; canvased, 9½@10½c.

Whisky—Steady; Western rectified, $1.10@1.18.

Groceries—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, good, 11@13¼c. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 5⅞@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6⅝@6¾c; prime to choice, 6⅞@7¼c; yellow clarified, 7⅜@8c. Molasses active, firm, and higher; fair, 35@38c; prime to choice, 40@42c. Rice quiet; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½@6½c.

Bran—Higher; $1.05.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Quiet; 11¼c.

Flour—Quiet; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $5.00@5.25; choice fancy, $5.25@5.50.

Grain—Wheat steady; 95c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 37½c; do mixed, 36½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 98c.

Hay—Steady; $15.00@18.00.

Provisions—Pork strong and higher; $13.75. Lard active and a shade higher; prime steam $8.62½@8.75. Bulk meats active, firm, and higher; shoulders, $4.25; clear rib, $6.80@6.90; clear, $7.00@7.12½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9½@10c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.10.

Hogs—Firm; $4.50@4.85; receipts, 300.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 extra Michigan, $1.02; No. 2 red Wabash, spot $1.03¾; February, $1.05¾; March, $1.08¾; April, $1.10¾; May, $1.12¼; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.02. Corn dull; No. 2, 40¼c; D. & M., 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 37¼c.

Clover Seed—Prime mammoth, $5.70; No. 2 do, $4.75.

Closed—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot, $1.03¾; February, $1.05¾; March, $1.08¾; April, 110¾; May, $1.12.

Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 52,600 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 11.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher and closed weak; No. 1 hard nominal; No. 1 nominal; No. 2, 98¾c; January, 98¾c; February, 98¾c; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 75@76c; rejected nominal. Corn declined ½c; No. 2, 37½c. Oats higher; No. 2, 31¼c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 86c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring, 83c.

Provisions—Lower; mess pork, $12.95 cash; $13.05 February. Lard—Prime steam, $8.65 cash and January; $8.70 February.

Hogs—Stronger; $4.50@5.10.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 810 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 11.—The butter and cheese market shows a small decline. On the Board of Trade to-day two sales of butter were made at 31c, and the remaining sales at 32c, the same as last week. Cheese sold at 7 to 8c, against 7¾ to 8c last week. The sales reported to-day on the Board were 955 boxes regular cheese, 5,653 boxes irregular cheese, 8,601 lbs regular butter, 41,880 lbs irregular butter. Total sales, $34,150.64.

BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Corn in moderate demand; new, 58@60c; old, 61½@62½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 48@49c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 46@47c. Rye nominally unchanged.

Butter—Nominally unchanged.

Eggs—Western, fresh, 32@33c.

Receipts—Flour, 6,500 brls, 5,000 sacks; corn, 74,000 bu; wheat, 33,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 18,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Steady at 11⅛c.

Flour—Easier, but not quotably lower.

Grain—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, $1.05@1.07. Corn heavy; No. 2, 41¼c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2, 98c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall, $1.00.

Provisions—Pork nominal; $13.50. Lard easier; $8.72½@8.75. Bacon firm and unchanged.

Whisky—Active and firm; $1.10.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—The *Price Current* reports:

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 31,621 bu; market weak; No. 3, cash, 80¾c; January, 80¾c; No. 2, cash, 87c; January, 87¼c; No. 1, cash, 94c; January, 95c. Corn—Receipts, 14,439 bu; shipments, 6,822 bu; market unsettled; No. 2, cash, 29¼c; January, 28¼c.

PEORIA.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 11.—Grain—Corn steady; new high-mixed, 35¼@35½c; new mixed, 35¼@35½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c. Rye—No. 2, 90@90½c.

Highwines—Unchanged at $1.11.

Receipts—Wheat, 125 bu; corn, 70,600 bu; oats, 25,500 bu; rye, 1,350 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 27,125 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,300 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.01. Corn quiet; 39@39½c. Oats quiet; 33½@34c.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Jan. 11.—Grain—Wheat steady. Corn scarce; Western mixed, 55c.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Jan. 11.—Business rather more active with package houses, but jobbing trade remains quiet. Cotton goods in light demand and steady. Shirting and prints in steady request, and there is more inquiry for light and medium fancy prints. Ginghams in good demand. White goods and quilts fairly active. Woolen goods still sluggish.

WOOL.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Wool—Quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47@51c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 49c; combing and delaine, 48@55c; unwashed, 24@40c; pulled, 37@52c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Wool—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—Petroleum—Quiet; Standard white, 110 test, 11¾c.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—Petroleum—Dull; crude, United certificates firm at 96¾c bid; refined, 9⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 4,119 bales; gross, 4,218; exports to Great Britain, 10,905; sales, 5,000; stock, 288,273.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, Jan. 11.—Spirits Turpentine—Firm at 44c.

SENATORIAL STRUGGLES.

Progress of the War in Pennsylvania and Tennessee—Oliver's Money, and Maynard's Misery.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—The Senatorial battle will be renewed to-morrow, with even greater energy than last week. Henry W. Oliver, accompanied by a large delegation of influential friends from Allegheny County, will be among the first of the candidates on the ground. Oliver can count on more votes on the first ballot than any of the candidates aspiring to the Senatorship; but he must obtain at least twenty more recruits to give him the Republican nomination. These he proposes to get before the meeting of the caucus on Thursday.

As Oliver is worth several million dollars, has an irrepressible itch for office, and is a liberal politician, a considerable number of members expect him to tap the barrel before they will promise him their support. There is always an abundance of purchasable material in the Pennsylvania Legislature; but even if he had the disposition to follow the example of other candidates for United States Senator in this State, the example made of Kemble and other legislative bribers would probably deter him from the corrupt use of funds to promote his success. In the event of money being used to buy votes, an investigation would be almost certain to follow.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Interest in the Senatorial contest is greatly increased by the arrival to-day of Postmaster-General Maynard, who has been in informal consultation with the leaders of his cause.

The Republicans appear somewhat disappointed by the announcement made by the Greenbacker who holds the balance of power in the House of Representatives that under no circumstances will he vote for Maynard; that first he is for Emerson Etheridge, Republican Greenbacker, and after him for Judge Muse, Republican.

Maynard made himself very distasteful to the Rebels of Tennessee during the reconstruction times, and on this ground the Greenbacker bases his unalterable opposition. Maynard's presence here will tend to consolidate the Democrats.

Sad Condition of Justice Clifford.

Correspondence Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, is down with softening of the brain. He will never recover. He is hardly able to write, but furnishes a striking example of the adage in regard to the ruling passion being strong in death. He is almost what might be called an imbecile. He has not been in his seat on the bench for nearly a year. Yesterday the Supreme Court received from him an opinion on one of the questions pending before it. He was laboring under the impression that the question had been referred to him for decision. The opinion was written verbatim as he had dictated it to his stenographic secretary. Upon examination to-day by the other members of the Court it was found that while the opinion was incoherent it embraced many points of sound law, put in a way which showed that Judge Clifford, notwithstanding his condition, retained much of what he had learned by long study and experience.

Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the beginning stages of cold and be cured for 25 cents.

IRELAND.

Slow Progress of the Trials—Parnell's Defense of the Creator's Goodness.

The Attorney-General's Land Doctrine—Miss Fannie Parnell in Court.

Her "Hold the Harvest" Read with Telling Effect in the British Law Court.

Hatching Coercive Measures—Government Commissioners' Startling Report.

Special to Irish World.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—The tortuously dull, wearisome, and long-drawn-out speech of Attorney-General Law calls up an anecdote. A fearful bore, well known in literary circles, flourished in London. When he saw an acquaintance in the street, he would ask him for the loan of his ear for a few minutes. With that he would buttonhole the unfortunate owner of the ear and hold him for several hours. The bore used to shut his eyes and gesticulate vehemently when talking. One day Charles Lamb was buttonholed by him. Lamb quietly out with his penknife, cut the button, and slipped away. This was at 10 o'clock in the morning. At 4 p. m., Lamb happened to pass the same place, and there, to his surprise and amusement, he saw the eye-shut bore with the button in his fingers and talking and gesticulating at race-horse pace. Attorney-General Law is fully a match for that London bore. I am not sure but on wager Law would come off champion. For three entire days he has been boring judges, lawyers, and jurors. The populace, who are not obliged to be in attendance, are fortunate. On the first day of the trial the people crushed into the court, expecting, no doubt, some things in the Attorney-General's address to interest if he could not instruct them. They were wofully disappointed. Next day they left their buttons. The people are now giving their attention to the organization instead of the Attorney-General.

A PICTURE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The nightmare of his dismal shadow is now before me. There he stands, tall, lanky, and spruce. His nose is like an eagle's beak. His face is attenuated. His voice is cracked, broken, and raspy. When he looks out through his huge steel-rimmed spectacles, and whistles his prosy arguments in that intolerably harsh, dry, and croaking voice of his, he presents a picture at once ludicrous and frightful. This oddity somewhat relieves the dreariness of the scene. Attorney-General Law is a disjointed logician. Every few minutes he loses the thread of his argument. He is surrounded by heaps of papers and documents thrown together in disorder, and ever and anon, when he wishes to quote from the traversers' speeches, half-a-score of the Crown wigs commence to fumble for the wished-for paper. Sometimes he will read the same quotation over again. His speech falls upon the jury like a twice-told tale. During the interludes they yawn and show signs of weariness.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CONTEMPT FOR PLEBEIANS.

The dullness of this landlord special pleader has in it a spice of malice. He imputes the vilest motives to the traversers, and denounces the Land League as a conspiracy for the overthrow of all order and the destruction of life and property. The gravest charge made by the Attorney-General against the traversers is, that they are sprung from the people and have ever earned their own living. He characterized Mr. Dillon as a medical man, Mr. Biggar as a provision-merchant, Mr. Egan as a shopkeeper, Mr. Sheridan as a car-driver, Mr. Sullivan as "Mr. Sullivan of the *Nation*," Mr. Boyton as the son of a shopkeeper, and your correspondent as a clerk "before he found his present more profitable job." Mr. Attorney-General Law thought, no doubt, he had made a point when he delivered himself of this fling. He forgot that the very jurors he was addressing were also plebeians. His sneer is a double-edged sword that cuts two ways.

PARNELL'S GREAT CRIME.

The Attorney-General stigmatized the proceedings of the Land Leaguers as a plan for reducing society to the original chaos and bringing about Communism. He then addressed himself to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. Parnell, he said, had told the people they had the remedy for their grievances in their own hands. Dillon advised the people to put no faith in the British Parliament. Mr. Biggar did not recommend the shooting of landlords because the wrong men had sometimes been shot. This quotation threw the Court into a fit of laughter. "In a word," said the Attorney-General, "the Land League is founded on a basis of sedition and treason. Mr. Parnell, who is given to expressing his opinions moderately, has himself declared that either the landlords or the people must go, and it would be for the people themselves to decide which."

THE "NEW" LAND GOSPEL.

Mr. Law, in referring to the origin of the land agitation, said the principles taught by the League had been called American principles. His allusions to the *Irish World* and to your correspondent at this stage of his address were undisguised and significant. But here he qualified his words. These principles, he said, might more properly be called Red Republicanism. The Attorney-General found it necessary to his purpose to color his statement in this way. But his trick was as pointless as it was transparent. The pith and marrow of the heresy of "this mischievous new gospel," as Mr. Law terms it, is the declaration that God made this world for the entire family of Adam; that the land, equally with the air, light, and water, was created for the common use of all mankind. The Attorney-General is authorized to declare the principles of landlordism, which affirm that the earth was made for a class; but he is not authorized to publish the law of God, nor will any man feel bound to accept his interpretation of the Divine will as just and true. Most people prefer to accept the teaching of the old Irish catechism on this subject; and, according to that teaching, the principles now promulgated by the Land League are not a "new gospel," but God's truth proclaimed thousands of years ago, and as old as the Decalog itself.

A WAR OF PRINCIPLES.

The Attorney-General, very ill-advisedly in my opinion, opens a discussion on first principles. It cannot possibly help his cause to touch on the moral side of the question. As a lawyer he would serve his clients, the landlords, far better if he would confine himself to the amount of law, and not the justice of their pretensions. Yet it is well for the cause of truth that he has adopted this line of procedure. This whole trial, in fact, is a war of principles. The real culprit on trial is Landlordism; and the Attorney-General on the one hand and the traversers on the other are simply the mouthpieces of two utterly opposed systems, which have necessitated an irrepressible conflict that is now at the beginning of the end.

MISS PARNELL'S POEM, "HOLD THE HARVEST," READ IN COURT.

Attorney-General Law does not confine himself to the words and acts of the traversers. He crosses the Atlantic Ocean and brings with him Miss Fanny Parnell into court. After introducing this young lady's name to the jury, and stating her relationship to the head "conspirator" in the Land League, he opened out a newspaper and began to read as follows:

"Oh! by the God that made us all,
The seignior and the serf,
Rise up and swear this day to hold
Your own green Irish turf!
Rise up, and plant your feet as men
Where now ye crawl as slaves;
And make your harvest-fields your camps
Or make of them your graves!"

The eyes of the jury sparkled and their faces became animated as Mr. Law read these lines. After this trumpet-call, the Attorney-General re-presented this terrible picture of the landlord invader:

"The birds of prey are hovering round,
The vultures wheel and swoop;
They come—the coroneted ghouls—
With drum-beat and with troop;
They come to fatten on your flesh,
Your children and your wives;
Ye die but once—hold fast your lands,
And, if ye can, your lives!

"Three hundred years your crops have sprung,
By murdered corpses fed—
Your butchered sires, your famished sires,
For ghastly compost spread:
Their bones have fertilized your fields,
Their blood has fallen like rain;
They died that ye might eat and live;
God! have they died in vain?"

A profound sensation prevailed in court. Even the Judges and the lawyers, who are supposed to care but little for anything sentimental, wore a serious expression. Some hung their heads. What thoughts came into those heads? Did they think of the murder year of '47! Did they think of the millions of their kindred and countrymen evicted, famished, and exiled in the course of a generation! If hundreds of thousands did not perish of famine last year in Ireland, it was due, not to English law nor to English charity, but to the spirit which finds expression in Miss Parnell's poem, and of which the Land League, whose officers are now on trial, is the embodiment. And now there is war. The battle, as yet, lies between half-armed toilers on the side of justice and right, and organized battalions on that of tyranny and oppression. "But"—listen to the Attorney-General's reading—

"But God is on the peasant's side,
The God that loves the poor;
His angels stand with flaming swords
On every mount and moor;
They guard the poor man's flocks and herds,
They guard his ripening grain;
The robber sinks beneath their curse,
Beside his ill-got gain.

"But your own hands, upraised to guard,
Shall draw the answer down;
And bold and stern the deeds must be
That oath and prayer shall crown.
God will defend you in the fight;
Now hush the useless moan,
And set your faces as a flint,
And swear to 'Hold Your Own!'"

A ripple of applause ran through the court at the conclusion of this poem, but a tap from the Bench suppressed any strong expression of feeling.

RINGING OUT THE OLD YEAR.

On the 31st of December Attorney-General Law concluded his thought-to-be-never-ending speech. He said he hoped the jury would be true to their consciences, and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. Disorder, he said, must be put down, no matter at what cost. Mr. Law concluded with a peroration which was pathetic in its appeal to the traversers to employ their talents and ability to aid the Government in their endeavor to set tle the land question.

A GOOD CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The Attorney-General's speech contains so many extracts from the best speeches made on the Land question in Ireland that the Land League thinks about getting it published to circulate through the country.

PARNELL OFF FOR LONDON.

Mr. Parnell leaves to-morrow for London to be present at the opening of Parliament. He will be accompanied from the Court by a band of music and a procession to the boat. It is thought that a warrant will be issued to bring him back to the trials. But, if Parnell and all the traversers chose to prejudice their cause by absence, why should the Crown be concerned thereby?

THE PROSECUTION SERVING THE LAND LEAGUE.

The trials cannot end for six weeks yet. The Government, which is acting according to our wishes in this matter, will not permit the people to take their attention off the organization. More Land League branches were formed and more money was received last week than any week since the commencement.

AN ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES.

This trial promises to be one of the most celebrated in history. The issue is one of importance to the Irish nation, and some of the witnesses that will go on the stand are men of world-wide fame. Gladstone himself, Bright, Forster, Cowan, Archbishop Croke, Bishop Duggan, and Bishop Nulty will be examined on the part of the traversers.

WHAT WILL GOVERNMENT DO?

There is much speculation respecting the intention of the Government at the opening of Parliament. You may rely upon it that the Habeas-Corpus act will not be suspended; but an Arms act will be introduced, and the coercive power of the Irish Executive will be strengthened.

ENGLISH RADICALS OPPOSED TO COERCION.

Many influential speakers and writers in England have pronounced themselves as strongly opposed to coercion. The *Fortnightly Review* fights vigorously against it. Yet it wishes it to "be plainly understood that the objections to coercion are not theoretical or fanciful." It objects to the suggestion on the ground that coercion is not adequate to the emergency. It says: "Agrarian murders and outrages have not been frequent. In troublous times it is natural to view every incident through the disturbing and exaggerating medium of fear. A gesture, a sound, a hot word, a menacing letter, each assumes the character of an assault intended and accomplished. How would coercion deal with one of these? There are two other reasons which seem to be nearly conclusive against the procedure that its more alarmed counselors are forcing upon the Government. In the first place, it is difficult to say that all those things which are the subject of complaint in Ireland involve direct breaches of the law. The tradesmen who refused to supply Capt. Boycott with goods, the laborers who declined to work for him, were certainly within their legal right. The Land League is not an organization in the sense in which Fenianism was an organization; it is directed to different ends; it works by wholly opposite methods. Life and property are insecure in Ireland, not because there is any deep or mysterious conspiracy against them, but because there is a sentiment of sullen disaffection and discontent diffused among the Irish people, the consequence of well-ascertained causes, and justified by too indisputable events."

THE LAND COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Government Land Commission are about presenting their report. They will recommend fixity of tenure and fair rents. Bessborough and Dowse, two of the Commissioners, have prepared a paper on the subject, which is not yet published, but which will electrify some people as soon as it sees the light. It is to the effect that no contract now exists, or can exist, between landlord and tenant, seeing they do not meet on equal terms.

ENGLISH-MADE OUTRAGES.

The Land League is preparing a statement of the made-to-order outrages reported in the English papers, showing how many bogus efforts are being made to create public opinion in England hostile to the land agitation. The trick of the enemy is to make it appear that this is a purely Fenian movement; that it is an armed insurrection in disguise; that a revolution in Ireland is imminent; and that the Fenians are active in importing arms,—all this for the purpose of coercion.

BUSINESS STAGNATION.

The Landlord press calls attention to the commercial stagnation in Ireland, and saddles the entire responsibility on the shoulders of the Land League. Of course. Only for those terrible agitators every hut in Ireland would be transformed into a marble palace, and the Irish people—the tenants at will—would be the happiest on earth. Some other persons who claim to know whereof they speak differ in opinion from the landlord press. The commercial travelers of Ireland have met in Dublin, and have declared that the Land laws, not the Land League, have caused the country's commercial stagnation. Their opinion, it will be conceded, is worth something on this particular subject. They indorsed their opinion with a subscription of £100 to the Land League.

SUPPRESSING PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Several meetings were proclaimed by the Government in various parts of Ireland last week under pretence that a disturbance would arise. A meeting was announced at Drogheda on Sunday, but the people stole a march on the soldiers and held it on Saturday. Davitt attended. He repudiated the charge brought against the Land League of causing law-breaking and disorder in Ireland. He said that the landlords, having been vanquished in argument, and the British Government, finding it impossible to save the landlords, have resorted to dishonorable means to injure the Land agitation. He cited facts in support of these statements. He said that nearly 500 out-door demonstrations had been held during the past year in Ireland; and, giving 5,000 of an attendance to each meeting, there were 2,000,000 persons who had been addressed by Land League orators. If the passions of these 2,000,000 people had been systematically appealed to, there would now be a far heavier calendar of crime than even their enemies had invented for the English press. Here was a nation that had just passed through a famine, and that was now discussing momentous issues, and yet for the last two years only five homicides and a small number of attacks upon individuals had occurred.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE.

A number of constables and Government spies, who took notes at Land-League meetings, were put upon the stand immediately after the close of the Attorney-General's speech. A sub-constable, who took notes at a meeting in Mayo, caused much laughter by admitting that he had much trouble in transcribing them, and that he had never reported a meeting before. The subsequent proceedings principally consisted in the cross-examination of the members of the constabulary, who had been employed as Government stenographers, on their evidence concerning speeches delivered by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Boyton, and Sexton, recommending the refusal of rents and "Boycotting." The cross-examination was very effective. The witnesses admitted that they were merely amateurs and were unable to make verbatim reports. One of them admitted that it was thus possible that he omitted sentences which might have qualified or explained those he reported. He said he had once falsely represented himself to be a newspaper-reporter.

A HIGH-HANDED ACT.

The Executive of the Tralee (County Kerry) branch of the Land League, while holding its meeting to-day, was arrested on charge of sedition. They were remanded till Friday. Bail was refused.

SEX IN MURDER.

Two Accomplices Convicted in Indiana—One, a Man, Sentenced to Death—The Other, a Woman, to Confinement for Life.

Indianapolis Journal.

The sentence of Mrs. Brown for the murder of her late husband, to confinement in the Indiana Reformatory for life, excites considerable popular comment of various kinds. This is natural. It is rare that a woman is convicted of murder, and especially of murdering her husband, and the event is one to arrest public attention. We presume no person doubts Mrs. Brown's guilt. She has been twice convicted, and the evidence in both trials was such as to leave no reasonable doubt in the mind of any person as to her guilt. Whether she was the principle actor in the murder and herself struck the fatal blow, as her paramour, Wade, persistently asserts, matters not so far as her moral and legal guilt is concerned. That would, indeed, add somewhat to the horror of the crime, but would in no way affect the question of her guilt. She and Wade planned and executed the murder together, and it is of no consequence in the eye of the law which one struck the fatal blow, so long as both were coöperating to a common end. There is, therefore, no room for sympathy on the ground of her possible innocence. She is guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Neither is she entitled to any sympathy on account of her sex. Justice makes no distinction between the sexes in defining the quality or punishment of crime. Murder is murder, whether perpetrated on a woman by a man or on a man by a woman. It is true, the popular mind does revolt somewhat from the idea of hanging a woman, but this sentiment grows out of a confusion of ideas in regard to the administration of justice, and a real, though perhaps unavowed, oppostion to capital punishment. The argument in regard to capital punishment can be stated in a few words. If capital punishment is wrong it should be abolished entirely; if right as to men, it is right as to women, and should be inflicted with an equal hand. There is something revolting in the idea of hanging a woman, but there is also something revolting in the idea of a woman committing a murder. Murder itself is revolting.

The law in Indiana requires the jury in a murder case to state in their verdict what the punishment shall be, and this may be hanging or imprisonment for life. The disposition of most juries, even in clear cases of guilt, is toward imprisonment for life, unless the case is peculiarly aggravating or public sentiment is very pronounced in favor of hanging. The only prison where female convicts can be imprisoned in this State is the penal department of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. In this confinement there is very little that can be called punishment except the mere restraint of personal liberty. The theory of the institution seems to be altogether reformatory and scarcely at all punitive. Crime should be punished. Comparatively few criminals are reformed. In all penalties for crime punishment should be the first thing considered and reformation next. The reformation of criminals is desirable, if it can be accomplished in connection with punishment; but their punishment is imperative. To deter from the perpetration of future crimes is well, but punishment for crimes committed is a paramount duty to the moral law and to society. No amount of reformation in a murderer can atone for the crime committed. Only punishment can do that. It is to be regretted that there cannot be devised some better mode of punishing female murderers than simply restraining them of their liberty in an institution where perhaps they have better food and beds than they ever had in their lives before. This consideration is strengthened in the present case by the fact that Wade, Mrs. Brown's paramour and accomplice in crime, is under sentence of death. Popular opinion, which has a rough and ready way of administering justice, is very likely to take the view that if Mrs. Brown is not hanged Wade ought not to be, and we therefore look for a strong movement in favor of the commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. If this succeeds, these two guilty lovers and murderers, temporarily confined in separate institutions, can spend their leisure hours in looking forward to the time when, thoroughly "reformed," some weak-kneed Governor of Indiana, yielding to the petition of the sentimentalists, will pardon them both out and restore them to each other's society with a Gubernatorial benediction.

The Baby State.

New York Times.

The past year seems to have been a most prosperous one for Colorado. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that in the race for wealth the youngest State in the Union will soon have distanced more than one of her older sisters. From careful statistics just compiled, it appears that the mining industry of the Commonwealth, which is its chief source of riches, has had a marked and steady increase. In 1879 reliable estimates valued the "output" from all the mines at $19,000,000, the Leadville or Carbonate district being credited with $11,000,000 of the total. During the year just closed, the entire product of silver and other ores amounted to $22,550,000, a gain of over $3,500,000, or about 20 per cent over the year previous. Of this sum the Leadville district is reported as having yielded $15,000,000; Gilpin County, $2,200,000; Clear Creek, $2,100,000; Boulder, $1,000,000; Silver Cliff and Rosita, $1,000,000; Park, $500,000; San Juan, $500,000, and Summit County, $250,000. It is reasonable to expect that the building of railways, which is progressing in the partially developed Summit and San Juan districts, will in the year to come add a still larger increase to the total. The raising of cattle, which is, next to mining and agriculture proper, the most important industry of the State, was not so successful as it has been, the exceptional dry season making it necessary to drive more than 150,000 head to ranges outside of Colorado. The sheep herds, however, did remarkably well. The wool clip of the spring amounted to nearly 8,300,000 pounds, and, upon good terms, was sold for about $1,650,000. The increase in the business of Denver has been most remarkable, amounting in all to more than 60 per cent. The one item of increase in the values of the city in new building erected or completed during the year amounted to $3,517,382. Altogether, the "baby State" is to be congratulated.

Royal Game.

The game which is sent by the Prince of Wales and by other members of the Royal family to London hospitals is rarely, says the London *Truth*, if ever tasted by the patients, but is distributed among the officials, who regard these presents as their perquisites.

TEAS.

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Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Cabours.....Jan. 12, noon
CANADA, Franguel..........Wednesday, Jan. 19, 8 a m
PEREIRE, Delaplane........Wednesday, Jan. 26, 2 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $120. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, $35, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 8, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use. Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure. Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1878.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS, A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER. S. S. Morton, Prop. T. D. Winchester, Manager. For further information apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.

NASSAU MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

Leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly, for Nassau, touching at Fernandina, Florida. For schedule of sailing days, and rates of passage, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., R. W. PARSONS, Pier 20, East River, New York, or H. F. EBERTS, 1 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION.

Miss Fannie L. Ells, late of National School of Oratory, Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania State Normal School, will receive Pupils in Elocution, Oratory, and English Literature, 2947 Indiana-av., Jan. 11.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa.; civil engineering, chemistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Address T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., 69 Metropolitan Bank, Chicago, or Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

BIRDS.

BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES. KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS, 132 South Clark-st.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

Tropic-Fruit Laxative

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World

for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Hemorrhoids, Torpid Liver, Indisposition, and all complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

One Lozenge is the usual dose for male adults; one-half to three-fourths of one for ladies and children.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Thousands are using it with the best results, and esteem it highly as a safe, pleasant and effective remedy.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE serves the purpose of pills and the usual purgatives (of every name and nature), and is entirely free from the many objections common to them.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price, 25 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents.

Each box bears the private government stamp, trade-mark, and autograph signature of the proprietor.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
*a*Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
*a*Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
*a*Cedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
*a*Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 2:40 pm
*a*Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:15 am
*a*Freeport, Rockford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
*b*Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
*b*Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	‡ 4:00 pm
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
*b*Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
*b*Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 am	* 6:15 pm
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
*b*Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
*b*Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
*b*Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
*b*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. *b*—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*b*Ottawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	7:30 am	*b* 7:30 pm
*b*Nebraska Express	10:10 am	*b* 2:30 pm
*b*Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 am	*b* 3:05 pm
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	*b* 9:45 am	*b* 3:05 pm
*b*Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 am	*b* 1:30 pm
*b*Pacific Fast Express	12:05 pm	*b* 3:45 pm
*b*Kansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	12:01 pm	*b* 3:20 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:20 am
*b*Aurora Passenger	3:15 pm	*b* 6:45 am
*b*Mendota, Ottawa & St. Louis Ex	4:25 pm	*b*10:45 am
*b*Rockford & Freeport Express	* 4:25 pm	*b*10:45 am
*b*Aurora Passenger	4:35 pm	7:30 am
*b*Aurora Passenger	5:30 pm	*b* 8:55 am
*b*Aurora Passenger	6:20 pm	*b*11:00 am
*c*Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	*d* 7:00 am
*c*Texas Night Express	9:05 pm	*d* 7:00 am
*c*Kansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	*d* 7:00 am
*b*Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	*b* 7:15 am
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am	‡ 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:35 am
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	4:00 pm	10:20 am
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:20 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:30 pm
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 2:45 pm

b On Saturday night to Gilman only. *c* On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 pm	* 2:20 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:20 pm
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	* 7:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 8:00 pm
*a*Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†9:10 pm	† 7:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:45 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:45 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	* 10:30 pm	§ 6:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 101 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 5:45 am	* 9:20 pm
Night Express	† 7:30 pm	‡10:00 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	* 5:40 pm	* 9:10 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:20 am	* 8:00 pm
Fast Express	§ 4:05 pm	§ 8:30 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:25 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:11 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 6:00 am
Fast Line	* 9:40 pm	* 6:00 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:30 pm
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:40 pm	§ 7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:45 am	* 4:10 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 pm	§ 7:15 am

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE COURTS.

Unveiling of a Matrimonial Skeleton Before Judge Barnum.

The Woes of the Melchert Family Dramatically Described.

A Colored Person Gets a Verdict of $2,000 under the Fourteenth Amendment.

MATRIMONIAL QUARRELS.

A spicy case, in which the comic and pathetic were about equally mingled, was on hearing yesterday afternoon before Judge Barnum, affording opportunities for a number of dramatic situations, which were improved to the very best advantage by the complainant, Mrs. Melchert. The case was a divorce suit brought by Isabelle Melchert against her husband, Waldemar M. Melchert, for a divorce on the ground of cruelty. The bill was filed in August, and the case was heard about two months ago before a jury, resulting in a disagreement, the jury standing six to six. When the bill was filed a temporary injunction was granted, restraining the defendant from interfering with his wife in any way, and placing their child Mattie in the defendant's hands, but with permission to the mother to see her at certain times. A short time ago Mrs. Melchert filed a petition setting out that her husband had been guilty of violating the injunction, and asking that he be attached for contempt. The hearing was begun yesterday afternoon, and the first witness called was Mrs. Melchert herself. She is a very attractive lady, refined and prepossessing, but nervous, high-tempered, and self-willed, and the masculine portion of the spectators and auditors, after hearing the testimony, strongly sympathized with the husband.

She stated that on Saturday evening, the 27th of November last, she went to the house of Mr. Nichols, her husband's brother-in-law, where her husband and her daughter Mattie were stopping, to get the latter and keep her over Sunday. Mattie went up-stairs to get ready, and while she was dressing Melchert unexpectedly came in. He at first consented the child should go, and then said that he had changed his mind, and that she could not. Then he proposed to leave the decision to the child, but witness refused to accede to this. She then started to go out, but Melchert caught her by the arm and tried to stop her. She screamed, and he then put his hand over her mouth, but she finally got free, and he then pushed her out doors. She started for home, and in a few minutes he came after her, and attempted by violent means to compel her to return. She called on a passer-by for protection, but Melchert said, "The lady is my wife," and the passer-by lost all desire to interfere. Witness then started for the residence of a friend, Mrs. Chamberlin, Melchert following her. While on the way she was compelled to sit down on the sidewalk and fainted. Her husband put his overcoat around her, and, after she revived a little, carried her in his arms for some distance, but finally let her fall, and she struck her head on the pavement. Before they reached Mrs. Chamberlin's he begged her not to say anything of the matter, but she refused. He then took a knife out of his pocket and said (witness dramatically imitating his movements and tone), "I will not hurt you, but I will not stand this any longer, and am going to end it here," at the same time pretending that he was about to cut his throat. She caught his arm and induced him to put up his dangerous weapon, a two-bladed penknife, and she finally promised she would not complain of him to the Court if he would bring her child to her. She then went to Mrs. Chamberlin's, and Mattie was brought there the next morning by Mr. Melchert. In about ten days the child was taken away again by Melchert without any notice or reason being given.

Several times she was so overcome by her emotions and tears as to be compelled to stop for a time.

On cross-examination Mrs. Melchert was asked whether her husband really brandished a knife or whether it was not her imagination.

"Oh!" was all she replied, but there was a whole revised cyclopedia of scorn and contempt in her answer, as she shot out her right arm to emphasize it.

"Restrain any exhibition of displeasure, madam," was the Court's caution, and the neatly-gloved hand retreated to its resting-place in her lap.

Several corroborating witnesses were then put on the stand, among them the chivalric young would-be protector of Mrs. Melchert against her husband. He proved to be a very innocuous youth, and supported Mrs. Melchert's testimony.

The defendant then took the witness' seat in his own behalf. He is considerably older than his wife, strong-willed, and showing not a little of his constitutional Teutonic obstinacy in his manner. "I never change," he said, in answer to a question, and his lips shut up like the jaws of a patent muskrat-trap. He denied in strong terms that he had abused his wife in any way, and at each denial his wife added an accompaniment in "Ohs" and "Ahs," with scornful curls of the lips and contemptuous glances. He said that he only accompanied his wife home because he was afraid to have her go alone at night through the streets. He admitted going into the parlor when his wife was there visiting her child, but claimed his wife invited him; that he sat down by her, put his arm about her, and kissed her, and she seemed to enjoy it. On the Saturday night in question he had entreated her to take her child with her, but he denied he had used any force or violence.

The Judge said that a jury had not been able to agree as to the facts of this case, and he could not be expected to do more. He could not tell from the conflict of evidence whether Melchert had disobeyed the injunction in not allowing his wife to see the child, but he certainly had willfully disobeyed the order of the Court restraining him from interfering with his wife. He had no business to follow his wife, even to protect her, when forbidden to do so. She had the right to decline his interference if she chose, and his persisting in his conduct was a most unmanly act. The evidence was not conflicting as to that point. By his own testimony he had been interfering with his wife, and should be punished. The order of the Court would be that he pay a fine of $100, and stand committed until paid.

The Judge then made an order that the child should remain at C. K. Nichols, where both parties could see her at all times, but directed that Mr. Melchert should remove from there, so that both parties should be placed on an equal footing. Mr. Melchert was placed in the custody of a Bailiff so that he would have an opportunity of raising the money at once, and not be compelled to spend a night in jail. The divorce case has been tried once, but as the jury disagreed it will have to be heard again.

DIVORCES.

Harvey T. Lee filed a bill for divorce yesterday from his wife Caroline, on the ground of desertion. They were married over thirty years ago.

Spencer B. Ford also asked for a like decree against Alice Ford, on the same ground.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Laura Luedge from Carl Luedge, on the ground of desertion.

A FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT CASE.

A novel case was heard Monday by Judge Smith, and yesterday the jury returned a verdict of $2,000. The plaintiff, Timothy Cooper, is a colored man, and he claimed that, shortly after the great fire of 1871, he was a passenger in one of the buses of the People's Omnibus & Baggage Company, better known as the Z. L. P. Line; that, after he had paid his fare, the driver dragged him out of the omnibus, claiming he had orders not to allow colored persons to ride. Plaintiff was seriously injured, and at once began suit against the Company. It, however, went into bankruptcy, and he then sued Clarence L., Ferdinand W., and Harold S. Peck, who had been Directors in the Company. The case was heard in January, 1880, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. A new trial, however, was granted, and yesterday Cooper, on a second trial, recovered a verdict for $2,000.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will this morning call through his calendar in the Circuit Court to ascertain what cases are ready for trial. He will then begin the call of such cases as are ready, taking twenty cases a day.

This morning at 10 o'clock in the Circuit Court, Judge Rogers presiding, the Hon. John B. Hawley will present the resolutions adopted by the Bar of this city on the death of Mr. T. G. Frost.

UNITED STATES COURT.

A criminal information was filed yesterday by the United States District-Attorney against 49,000 unstamped cigars and other property owned by Abram Robinson, and which was seized for non-payment of taxes on the 7th of December last.

STATE COURTS.

John Hoffmann began a suit in debt yesterday for $5,000 damages against B. H. Seligman, Samuel Glickauf, Jacob Lederer, Bernard Gradle, and Nicholas Strotz.

Vincent S. and Charlotte M. Boggs commenced an action in trespass against George W. Lyon and Patrick J. Healy, laying damages at $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judge Moran, the case of Martin Kraatz, charged with the murder of his brother, was concluded. Assistant State's Attorney Thompson closed the case for the State. The Judge instructed the jury, who, after an absence of about one hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Wieler was fined $25 for an assault, and discharged from custody.

The habeas-corpus case of David Fruend, charged with an attempt to commit incest upon his own daughter, a child 5 years of age, occupied the attention of Judge Moran during the afternoon. The testimony of several neighbors of Fruend was heard, and one or two medical gentlemen were also examined. Judge Moran reduced the bail of the prisoner to $500, the original amount having been $3,000, and Fruend will justify this morning and regain his liberty. There is an apparent conflict of opinion among the medical experts called in this case. The expert witness for the State gave as his opinion that the injuries to the child could only have resulted from such treatment as the father is accused of, while other medical gentlemen assert that the alleged evidences of guilt, which were discovered, were such as might result from inherited disease.

Before Judge Hawes Thomas Cole was tried for an aggravated assault and found guilty.

John Lyons pleaded guilty of burglary and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Burgin was sent to the County Jail for twenty-nine days on a conviction for petit larceny.

Harry Clifford was tried for larceny and was found not guilty.

Charles Smith is on trial for breaking into and robbing the cars of the Lake Shore Road.

THE STEAMER ALPENA.

A few days ago the Goodrich Transportation Company filed a petition under the act of Congress stating that the steamer Alpena, which they owned, had been lost without negligence on their part; that suits had been and would be begun to recover damages for such loss; and asking that they might be released from all liability on giving up all claim to whatever remained from the wreck of the vessel. Judge Blodgett appointed Albert T. Spencer Trustee, and yesterday the latter filed the following exceedingly brief report:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Albert T. Spencer, trustee, duly appointed in the above entitled matter, respectfully reports,

"That as such Trustee he has received from the Goodrich Transportation Company a deed of assignment, dated the 8th of January, A. D. 1881, of all the right, title, and interest of the said Goodrich Transportation Company in and to the steamer Alpena, her engines, boilers, machinery, boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, and all that remains thereof, and of freight, pending, and the sum of $196.11 in cash, that being the amount of freight said to have been pending at the time of the loss of said steamer.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"ALBERT T. SPENCER."

Judge Blodgett also issued the following order:

"It appearing to the Court that the Goodrich Transportation Company petitioner herein has, in obedience to the order herein made on the — day of January, 1881, conveyed to Albert T. Spencer, Trustee, the said steamer Alpena, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and has also paid to said Spencer, as is claimed by said petitioner, the full amount of freight in its hands then pending and due said steamer,

"It is therefore ordered that a monition issue against all persons claiming any damage against said steamer or the owners thereof, for any embezzlement, loss, destruction, damage, or injury, citing them to appear before this Court and make due proof of their claims on or before the 1st day of May, 1881, and that said monition be served by the Marshal of this district by causing the publication thereof for at least six weeks in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and in some newspaper of general circulation published at Grand Haven, in the State of Michigan, and also by personal notice thereof on Louis Hutt, of the City of Chicago."

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Will call through his calendar first, and then take up such cases, at the rate of twenty per day, as may be ready for trial.

APPELLATE COURT—120, 131, 132, 133, and 136. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—No call. No. 75,406, City v. Marsh, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 348, 410, 452, 456, 646. No. 300, Stagg v. City, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—53, 59 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 69, 71 to 80. No. 3,549, Walker v. Aikens, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Four passed cases. Term No. 327, Strong v. Lord, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—15, 16, 18, 19. No. 4, Heath v. Smith, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—179, 183, 184, 185. No. 181, Best v. Thale, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—37, 39, 26, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, and 52. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—2, 6, 8, 9, and 10. No. 7, Quinn v. Schwartz, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 4. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 666, 668, 686, 689, 691, 700, 744, 755, 756, 765, 768, 774, and 776.

JUDGES MORAN AND HAWES—Nos. 153, 177, 178, 625, 626, 627, 628, 704, 706, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, and 816.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—F. W. Cotzhauser v. Alexander White, $7,204.30.—J. H. Walker et al. v. Thomas Aikens, $600.

JUDGE SMITH—Timothy Cooper v. Ferdinand W. Peck, Clarence J. Peck, and Harold S. Peck; verdict, $2,000, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Patrick Ryan, administrator, v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; verdict, $4,500, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Samuel B. Chase v. August Mette, $150.

SECOND DISTRICT APPELLATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Appellate Court for the Second District met pursuant to adjournment this morning. The following business was transacted:

650. County of Cook v. Harms; motion for extension of time to file briefs by appellee and special order permitting appellee to argue orally allowed. Time to file briefs extended to the 19th inst.

672. Osgood v. People; time extended ten days to file reply briefs.

681. Sanford v. Wallach; supersedeas bond approved.

451. McCall v. Moss; case on last term docket. Decree affirmed.

MOTIONS.

645. P. & S. R. R. Co. v. Thompson; time extended to the 25th inst. to file brief and argument.

684. Allott v. Powell; motion to dismiss for want of prosecution and for damages under the rule. Allowed.

683. Hickox v. Frank; motion to dismiss on short record. Allowed.

685. Fisher v. People; motion for leave to file written brief on behalf of the people.

Court adjourned to Thursday at 10 o'clock.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The following orders were entered in the Supreme Court to-day:

45. The People ex rel. Dennison vs. Peacock; motion to docket cause as of first day of term allowed.

THE PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

4. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. The People; set for oral argument Jan. 25.

16. Matthews et al. vs. Tomlinson et al.; order of continuance set aside and cause taken on call.

1. The People vs. Eakin et al.; continued.

4. The People vs. Whittaker et al.; cause certified to Sangamon Circuit Court for trial.

The following cases in the People's Docket were taken on call: Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure cure is Hop Bitters—rely on it.

PROTECTING MINORS.

The Good Work the Citizens' League Has Done,

And the Obstacles It Has Met With in Its Labors.

An Effort to Drag It into Politics at the Coming Election,

Which Is Strenuously Resisted by Mr. Emery A. Storrs.

The annual meeting of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors was held last evening in the club-room of the Palmer House, Mr. F. F. Elmendorf, President of the League, presiding. The attendance was small, numbering not over a hundred ladies and gentlemen.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Willing, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by Mr. Howells, the Secretary.

The President briefly addressed the meeting, stating that they were of good cheer, not because of the number of saloonkeepers that they had been instrumental in convicting, but because through their operations there was now a decidedly better public sentiment prevailing on the liquor question. The League had received communications from other States inquiring into the particulars of their work, and similar Leagues had been formed in Iowa and elsewhere.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Mr. A. Payton, Agent of the League, then made his report. He began by saying that the League commenced its operations in fear and trembling, but was now one of the recognized organizations of the city. One of the main difficulties in their way was the unlimited licensing of saloons. There were now in Chicago 3,173 licensed saloons and some 400 or 500 unlicensed places where liquor was sold,—a number out of all proportion to the population of the city, being about one to every 150 inhabitants. Another difficulty was the character of these saloons. No investigation seemed to be made into the character of those who applied for saloon licenses, but they were issued to gamblers, thieves, and harlots, and there were at least 400 saloons in the city that were no better than assignation houses. He gave an instance of a saloon on the West Side, the keeper of which was living with a bad woman, and in the rooms up-stairs there were four sisters, the youngest only 14 years of age, who were all pursuing a career of shame. The attention of the Mayor having been called to this house, the license was revoked, but was renewed within a few days. Another place on Twelfth street was a resort of minors, and although the Mayor had been asked to revoke the license, he had never done so. Another objectionable feature of these saloons was the variety shows, which were of a disreputable character, and their toleration was an open violation of law. When Mayor Heath was in office he revoked the licenses of all these concert saloons and variety shows, and a marked improvement followed, but the good results of this measure had all been lost. Another obstacle was the conduct of the Grand Jury of Cook County in regard to cases brought before them by the League, which had elicited from the police themselves the expression of an opinion that the Grand Jury was an unmitigated curse, and ought to be abolished, to which he said amen with his whole heart. So long as men were elected to office in this city who would be guilty of the kind of conduct he described, nothing better could be expected. The citizens should see to it that only such men were elected as would not only inforce the laws, but take some interest in the morals of the people. But perhaps

THE MAIN DIFFICULTY IN THEIR WAY

was the indifference of the better class of citizens to the missions of the League. In spite of all these difficulties, during the past year he had visited not less than 1,000 saloons, and had been much struck with the improvement that had taken place in their character since the League commenced operations. He had traveled sometimes five and six miles among the saloons without finding any minors in them,—a marked change from three years ago. During the past year, ninety-six saloonkeepers had been brought before the Police Courts on several charges,—selling to minors and other violations of the law; of these, sixty-three had been convicted, and in the remaining thirty-three cases there had either been dismissals or nonsuits taken. The operations of the League had resulted in a great diminution of juvenile crime in Chicago. They had kept 20,000 of the boys of the city out of the saloons. Returns from the Bridewell showed that, in 1877, the year before the League was organized, there were 1,782 minors committed to the Bridewell, while last year, in spite of the increase of population, there was only 1,224 committed,—a decrease of nearly 600. In 1877, during the four months from June to October, there were 1,134 minors arrested and brought before the South Side Police Court, while last year during the same months there were only 764 minors arrested. He had visited during the year 200 homes of minor criminals, and had met everywhere with expressions of thankfulness that there was some organization to look after the boys. He was more than ever convinced that if the churches and the good people of Chicago would stand by the League the number of saloons would in one year be diminished one-half. Capt. Hickey had said to him when he was in office that the work done by the League had been marvelous, and if the policy of Mayor Heath were carried out, instead of 3,000 saloons there would next year be only 1,500 in this city, and he was convinced that such would have been the case had there been a man in the Mayor's chair who sympathized with the objects of the League.

WANTS TO GO INTO POLITICS.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Maguire, Moulding, and McCabe, was appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year. During the absence of this committee,

Mr. C. C. Bonney addressed the meeting. He said it was simply appalling to consider that there should be persons who differed from the League on this question, and who would encourage and foster those saloons which were simply schools of vice in which the youth of the city were brought up to a criminal career. The men in office who abetted this traffic were greater criminals than the saloonkeepers themselves. Why was it that such obstacles existed as had been referred to by the Agent of the League? It was merely a question of votes. [Applause.] The saloon-power had too long been dominant in Chicago politics; and just as long as party politics were dearer to the citizens of Chicago than the proper upbringing of the young, just so long would this deplorable evil continue. Whether the present state of things should last after the next Mayoral election, was a question for the people themselves. When the decent and order-loving Democrats refused to nominate a candidate who would not inforce the liquor laws, and when it could be said of the Republicans that the moral welfare of the young was dearer to them than the success of their party, then would Chicago begin to travel on the road to a better state of things. [Applause.] The time had come for prompt and decided action. Next spring they would have two parties struggling for party success, and if the old-fashioned party vote was cast, the city would be in no better state than before. It was for the League to take such measures now as would compel the respectable men of both parties to recognize their proper duty as citizens in relation to this great question. They ought also to demand that the Legislature should change the method of selecting petit and grand jurors, taking the power away from the County Board and vesting it in the courts.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

reported as follows: For President, F. F. Elmendorf; Vice Presidents, Marshall Field, Clinton Briggs, D. W. Irwin, C. P. Kellogg, S. H. McCrea, N. K. Fairbank, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., V. H. Turpin, Tuthill King, E. W. Blatchford, Emery A. Storrs, A. L. Morrison, T. M. Avery, J. H. Wood, C. C. Bonney, S. M. Moore, the Hon. Monroe Heath, the Rev. E. A. Kittredge, E. G. Keith, George Armour, Willard Woodard, L. L. Miller, Prof. Swing, Robert D. Fowler, W. A. Fuller, John E. Wilson, John H. Clough, O. W. Potter, Henry W. King, D. Scully, C. H. McCormick, Oscar De Wolf, M. D., Thos. Moulding, H. M. Mosher, C. M. Albinson, W. J. Quann, the Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D., the Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Ezra J. Warner; Recording Secretary, E. P. Howell; Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Tallmadge; Treasurer, C. J. Blair; Special Counsel, Emery A. Storrs, W. P. Black; General Agent, Andrew Paxton; Executive Committee, L. P. Rumsey, James Wood, H. H. Forsythe, Philip Myers, J. W. Beach, Samuel Baker, F. P. Fisher, Dr. Freeman, Ira J. Mason, R. L. Scarlett.

The report was unanimously adopted.

EMERY A. STORRS, ESQ.,

was then called upon, and delivered a stirring address. He said that the Citizens League was organized for a special purpose, and ought not to travel beyond the boundaries marked out for it. The Women's Temperance Union was a larger and in some respects more useful organization, because it was more extended. The Red Ribbon-Club, and the various secret temperance societies all had their special work outside of the League, and he wanted the League to attend simply to its own special business. It was no part of the business of the League to elect Mayors and Aldermen. The Women's Christian Union could elect Mayors and beat Mayors; that was their business [laughter], and he agreed the other night to help them. [Applause]. He was all right when he was operating with the Women's Chrtstian Temperance Union in seeking to defeat a Mayor who would not enforce the laws; he was all wrong as a member of the Citizen's League in undertaking to carry this League in any movement political in its character. The difficulties which Mr. Paxton had piled up, Alp upon Alp, were all unmountable. The immediate work of this League was to beat the Liquor-Sellers' Association, which was organized in direct antagonism to the League, and raised money to prevent the enforcement of the laws which the League sought to enforce. What they had accomplished in the past was but a hint or suggestion of what they might accomplish in the future. By the wise policy of abstinence, strict and complete, from all political combinations, they had been enabled to draw assistance from every quarter, and to establish that healthy public sentiment that had gathered itself around the police justices and around the policemen. There was no man anywhere that did not give to this Association the full measure of his confidence, and the police knew it. They knew that they would not be justified in failing to perform the full measure of their duty, because behind them stood the League, and behind the League stood the great, compact, nonpartisan, and solidly-organized public sentiment. [Applause.] He deprecated, therefore, their mixing up in politics. It would not be long before that reformation of which Mr. Bonney had spoken would be brought about alike in the Democratic party, which needed it so much, and in the party to which he belonged, which needed it just a little. [Laughter.] Individually they could work towards the accomplishment of this end. Place before the average politician the spectacle of about 10,000 voters that might go this way or that, and tell him that they proposed to reform the methods of the rumsellers in the city, and that man would become interested in reform so quickly that it would make one's head swim. [Laughter.] Reformed Turks made the best Christians, and the most thorough temperance reformer that he knew of was the aspirant for the office of Alderman who became satisfied that he had got to reach it through the channels of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. [Laughter and cheers.] It was a magnificent work that the League was doing. It had saved thousands of children from the Penitentiary. Of course, it had also saved taxes, but to his mind that was the smallest feature of the good it had accomplished. Year by year, as Mr. Paxton presented his reports, he wanted to see these Bridewell returns running down, and it would not be a great while before they should have some decent grand jurors, or else before the system should be abolished altogether. [Applause.] He was one of those who thought that the grand jury system was a relic of barbarism. There were but few States in the Union that tolerated it now at all, and it ought to be abolished here. But it could be purified with a little intelligent and well-directed effort. They might add a little to their subscriptions, and get some more agents to watch the grand jury system; and he thought they could fix it so that a grand jury could be got who would indict a man who pleaded guilty, unless, indeed, the man was of such infamous reputation for truth and veracity that they could not believe him. [Laughter and applause.]

PROF. FOSTER,

of New Brunswick, was the next speaker. He said the first gentleman who spoke was a lawyer and probably a politician; the second gentleman was certainly both a lawyer and a politician; and how to combine the methods of the two was more than he could make out. But it was certainly right that the public mind should be educated to vote for principal instead of party, and the League need not take part in politics distinctively while doing so. The liquor-sellers put their hope in the politician, and he did not want to see this League make a mere buffer of the Women's Christian Union and fight behind it, but it ought to come out and declare its position. There were two practical things that could be done with reference to the next spring election; one was to utilize the newspapers and put the facts of the League's work before the public, and the other was to call to their aid the churches of the city. The absolute power placed in the hands of the Mayor seemed to him autocratic. The people of Chicago could revolutionize the state of things whenever they made up their minds to do it, and, while insisting on the enforcement of the liquor laws, they ought also to suppress the *Police Gazette* and the Sunday theatres.

Mr. I. P. Rumsey strongly

DEPRECATED BRINGING THE LEAGUE INTO ANY POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

They could work as individuals for the purpose of electing men who would enforce the laws without bringing the League as such into the strife of politics.

Prof. Foster explained that he would not be in favor of having the League come out and run its own candidates, but he did wish that they should resolve not to use their influence in favor of any candidate who would not enforce the laws.

Mr. Macauley urged that they should vote for the best men, irrespective of party.

Mr. Maguire said that he should hereafter ignore party, and vote only for temperance men.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

was read by Mr. Howells. It showed a total of $1,994 received in subscriptions, among which were the following: C. H. McCormick, $200; Marshall Field, $100; D. W. Irwin & Co., $100; R. D. Fowler, $100; George Armour, $100; H. J. Willing, $100; J. V. Farwell & Co., $100; Edson Keith, $50; A. A. Libby, $50; C. J. Blair, $50; Armour & Co., $50; Wood Bros., $50; Wilson Bros., $50; R. L. Scarlet, $50; First Baptist Church, $112.50; subscriptions of $25 each from Jesse Spalding, O. W. Dolten, Wirt Dexter, J. J. Borland, Sprague, Warner & Co., Preston, Kean & Co., D. G. Keith, S. M. Nickerson, A. G. Van Schaack, J. H. Swan, Sibley, Dudley & Co., W. Higginbotham, William Blair, W. M. Hoyt & Co., Pitkin & Brooks, Harmon, Merriam & Co.; of $15 from Thompson & Taylor, Sherman & Knox, Phelps, Dodge & Co., and O. T. Avery; $40 from Reed, Murdoch & Fisher, and $10 each from W. J. Quan, Bradshaw Wait, W. H. Russell, and Norton Bros. The total expenditure during the year had been $2,176, leaving the League in debt $181, which had, however, been met by recent subscriptions.

A few remarks having been made by Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Carse, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The new State Board of Agriculture begun its first meeting to-day and listened to an address from James R. Scott, President-elect. Messrs. S. D. Fisher, John W. Bunn, and Charles F. Mills were reëlected by acclamation as Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, respectively, for the next two years. The greater portion of the day was occupied in revising the premium-list for the next State Fair, which will be substantially the same as that of last year.

A SENSIBLE AGITATION.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 11.—The *Daily Constitution* is agitating the making of the magnificent railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi at this point a free bridge for wagon and pedestrian traffic.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The National Association of Marine Engineers is in secret session here to-day at the headquarters of the city engineers, No. 411 North Third street. The National President, A. L. Foote, of Baltimore, is presiding. The other National officers present are John Brown, of Chicago, Vice-President; R. Doty, of Cleveland, Treasurer; and W. H. Meredith, Secretary, of Cincinnati. The Society is a benevolent one, organized with the object of mutual improvement in the science of engineering. There are about twenty-seven Societies in this country. The attendance is not very large. A banquet will be given to the visiting engineers at the Laclede Hotel on Thursday by the St. Louis Society.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

National Bank and Other Elections.

The annual meetings of the National banks were held yesterday afternoon, with the following results:

Merchants' National Bank—Directors, C. B. Blair, J. K. Botsford, William Blair, D. A. Jones, C. J. Blair, John De Koven, and Lyman Blair; President, C. B. Blair; Vice-President, C. J. Blair; Cashier, John De Koven; Assistant Cashier, John C. Neely.

Northwestern National Bank—Directors, George Sturges, E. Buckingham, Anson Stager, George Straut, and James D. Sturges; President, George Sturges; Cashier, James D. Sturges; Assistant Cashier, C. L. Millard.

Union National Bank—Directors, David Dows, David Kelley, Nathan Corwith, John V. Farwell, C. T. Wheeler, W. C. D. Grannis, Clinton Briggs, E. D. Rand, and J. H. Dwight; President, C. T. Wheeler; Vice-President, W. C. D. Grannis; Cashier, J. J. P. Odell.

National Bank of Illinois—Directors, S. B. Cobb, Frederick Mahla, W. H. Bradley, Henry Corwith, Ernst Prussing, Walter H. Peck, H. N. Hibbard, M. N. Kimball, B. H. Campbell, George E. Adams, and George Schneider. The number of Directors was reduced from thirteen to eleven, and the election of officers was postponed until to-day.

Commercial National Bank—Directors, Henry F. Eames, Alfred Cowles, Franklin MacVeagh, N. K. Fairbank, N. O. Williams, E. F. Pulsifer, Henry Keep, Henry W. King, and George L. Otis. The election of officers was postponed until Friday.

First National Bank—Directors, Samuel M. Nickerson, F. D. Gray, H. H. Porter, E. F. Lawrence, L. J. Gage, S. W. Allerton, Nelson Morris, H. M. Wilmarth, and H. M. Singer. The election of officers was postponed until the next meeting of the Directory.

Fifth National Bank—Directors, Nelson Ludington, Henry C. Durand, Thomas S. Phillips, Daniel A. Jones, William Dickinson, B. P. Moulton, Henry Witbeck, L. D. Norton, and Isaac G. Lombard; President, N. Ludington; Vice-President, H. C. Durand; Cashier, Isaac G. Lombard; Assistant Cashier, E. B. Lathrop.

The stockholders of the Home National Bank held their annual meeting in that institution, at the corner of West Washington and Halsted streets, yesterday, and elected as Directors for the present year Albert M. Billings, Michael A. Hoyne, William A. Talcott, Charles N. Holden, and George W. Fuller. The new Board meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock to select officers for the year.

OTHER BANKS.

The officers and directors of the Home Savings Bank elected last year hold over for 1881. They are: President, A. M. Billings; Vice-President, M. A. Hoyne; Cashier, H. H. Blake; Directors, A. M. Billings, M. A. Hoyne, Jacob Beidler, David Bradley, G. L. Webb, George W. Fuller.

The annual meeting of the Hide and Leather Bank was held yesterday afternoon, and the following Directors were elected: C. H. Morse, J. V. Taylor, C. C. Holton, C. Blackburn, W. L. Grey, A. Soper, C. F. Grey, H. A. White, G. C. Benton. The election of officers was postponed until Tuesday next.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company held their annual meeting yesterday and elected the following Directors: George L. Dunlap, V. C. Turner, W. C. Goudy, Jacob Rehm, and Hiram Crawford.

The Chicago West Division Railway Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at their offices on the corner of State and Randolph streets, at which the Board of Directors who acted last year were reëlected, as follows: Nathan Corwith, B. H. Campbell, W. H. Bradley, John A. Tyrrell, Jerome Beecher, S. B. Cobb, J. R. Jones. The election of officers will be held to-morrow.

VESSEL-OWNERS' TOWING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's office, corner of South Water and Franklin streets.

The Secretary's report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, showed that the expense of fitting up the twelve boats for service last spring averaged $1,090.39 per boat. The running expenses of the boats for the season were $72,073.58, which, added to the outfit and general expenses, made the total expenses $95,246.21. The gross earnings have been $162,393. There was a credit balance to date of $27,359.25. The Association has disposed of its surplus funds, notwithstanding which a dividend of $5 per share was declared. Two new boats have been contracted for, and repairs needed for the old ones will place the Association in debt at the opening of the coming season about $13,500, which, from the present outlook, will be paid from the business, and also make a good showing for the season.

The stockholders elected the following Board of Directors: A. G. Van Schaaick, J. L. Higgie, A. A. Carpenter, John H. Witbeck, J. V. Taylor, Thomas Hood, F. R. Kirkham.

MINING STOCK BOARD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Mining Stock Board was held in the Board room yesterday afternoon. The Secretary presented his annual report, showing the receipts to be $16,825.85, and the disbursements $6,222.33, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of $10,635.52. The money was mostly in Government bonds and Cook County 4½s. The stockholders reëlected the old Board of Directors, adding thereto Gen. I. N. Stiles. The Board is as follows: J. W. Preston, Charles S. Crane, H. G. Foreman, Charles Henrotin, D. A. Kohn, S. H. McCrea, A. A. Munger, F. E. Morse, Ira Holmes, Jacob Rosenberg, Jesse Spalding, Harmon Spruance, E. L. Brewster, John Williams, I. N. Stiles.

After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the Directors met and elected S. H. McCrea, President; J. W. Preston, Vice-President; Ira Holmes, Secretary; David A. Kohn, Treasurer.

The following standing committees were elected:

Stock Committee—S. H. McCrea, Charles Henrotin, Jacob Rosenberg, Edward L. Brewster, Harmon Spruance.

Membership Committee—J. W. Preston, John Williams, H. G. Foreman.

Finance Committee—D. A. Kohn, John Williams, J. W. Preston.

Executive Committee—E. L. Brewster, Charles S. Crane, Ira Holmes, A. A. Munger, Charles Henrotin.

A motion to reduce the dues of members, made at the stockholders' meeting, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The annual election of officers of the Academy of Sciences was to have been held last evening, but the attendance was so small that the election was postponed to Tuesday evening, Feb. 14.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Ladies Killed and Frightfully Mangled by a Train.

NORWALK, O., Jan 9.—Tidings of a fearful accident have just reached here, which occurred at Havana, a place about twelve miles from here, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at twenty minutes past 2 yesterday afternoon. Mrs. C. G. Galley and Mrs. E. O. Ellis, both of Greenfield Township, were riding in a cutter, returning home from a visit. The view of the crossing was obstructed by a building, and the sound of the sleigh-bells drowned the noise of the approaching train. Just as they were on the track the engine, with a caboose attached, running forty miles an hour, struck them.

Mrs. Galley arose in the cutter just as the engine struck them. She was hurled many feet into the air, and in descending was caught by the fireman, who stood at the rear end of the tender. She was carried about a quarter of a mile before the engine could be stopped. Mrs. Ellis was thrown about forty feet from the spot, and her body was fearfully mangled, bruised, and gashed, and the whole back part of the head torn away, brains and blood being scattered in every direction. The horse was thrown against an adjacent post, his neck broken, and the cutter dashed into a thousand fragments.

Both bodies were placed on the porch of an adjoining house, where Mrs. Galley showed signs of life. She expired, however, a few minutes later. Her body was badly bruised, and the left back part of the skull crushed. The Coroner was summoned, and an inquest held at once. Word was sent to the families of the deceased. Mr. Galley dropped insensible upon receipt of the terrible tidings. Mrs. Ellis leaves a husband and two children. Mr. Galley and Mr. Ellis are two of the most prominent and well-to-do farmers in Greenfield Township. The community is greatly excited, and the deepest sympathy is felt for the unfortunate families.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Back in Harness—Inauguration of the Fashionable Season—Sleighing Carnival—Entertainments at the White House—Mrs. Hayes' Temperance Views—Rosebud Lunch Party—Evarts, Blaine, and Cameron—Mrs. Sprague—Mrs. Christiancy—Exit Hamlin and Enter Hale—Unappreciated Representatives—Centennial Presentations—Grand Army Frolic—Military at the Inauguration—Matrimonial Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Our runaway Congressmen have returned from their recess, many of them bringing their wives, their daughters, and their pretty lady-constituents. The diplomatic corps is "present and accounted for"; the lobby, with its numerous emissaries, is ready for duty, and the lady correspondent of the "West Washingtonville Herald of Freedom" has arrived, D. H. The wheels of legislation again revolve, and

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON

has been inaugurated, to continue until the church-bells summon the devout to their devotions on the morning of Ash Wednesday, which will be the 2d of March. So the *beau monde* will have nearly eight weeks for revelry, and there will be a constant round of festivities,—breakfasts, lunches, kettledrums, dinners, high-teas, suppers, and germans,—which will become more numerous and roistering, as one of Verdi's operas becomes more noisy towards the end,—*crescendo* the musicians call it. By way of an additional enjoyment at the beginning, we have had a week of

EXCELLENT SLEIGHING,

which has been well improved. When Hamilton Fish came here to serve as Secretary of State under Grant he brought from New York with his carriages a large family sleigh. At the termination of his eight years of service, he sent that sleigh home again, never having had a chance to use it. But during the past week the sleighing has been magnificent in the suburbs and good in the city, except when at noon two or three days the sun's rays converted the snow into slush. *N'importe.* The bells have jingled merrily, and one afternoon the young bloods who own fancy teams got up

A SLEIGHING CARNIVAL,

or masquerade on runners. Some of the costumes were very droll, especially those of several who sported huge pasteboard heads, modeled and colored to represent Ben Butler, Carl Schurz, Gen. Sherman, Ben Hill, and other notables. There were about fifty sleigh-loads of masqueraders, who were kept in line by mounted marshals as they moved up and down the avenue twice. Then a scrub race, "go as you please," was the order of the day, and the drivers of the fastest nags charged innocently into a squad of mounted policemen, who arrested and fined each one $10 then and there. Gen. Grant, by the way, was once arrested for fast driving by a mounted policeman, who had hard work to overtake him. He promised to appear at the Police Court the next morning, which he did, and then and there paid his X-spot fine, like a little man. At

THE WHITE HOUSE

the usual State ceremonies are being observed. The President will have four evening receptions, from 8 to 11, on as many Thursday evenings. Mrs. Hayes is "at home" every Saturday afternoon, when, as at the evening receptions, any decently-dressed person can attend, and the crowd is a decidedly mixed one. At the evening receptions, especially, the huge East-Room appears like a mammoth kaleidoscope; not filled with colored glass, but with a medley of bright jewels and brighter eyes (assorted colors), silks and satins, brocades and laces, tiny slippers and delicate gloves, scented fans, rouged cheeks, false hair, and bouquets of roses. Imagine all this, then twirl the kaleidoscope around and around to the inspiring music of the Marine Band, and imagine how the bright fragments form into geometrical patterns,—an ever-shifting mosaic of beauty and of gay colors, as uniforms and foreign stars,—gems, laces, and illusion, like all the rainbows since the flood were blended in confusion.

THE STATE DINNERS

will be commenced this week, and Mrs. Hayes will adhere to her edict banishing wine from the table, although the old Judges and Senators who will miss their sherry will enjoy midway in the repast a bountiful supply of Roman punch, made of choice old Jamaica rum, and irreverently called "the life-saving station." By way of atonement for this cold-water treatment, the successive courses of edibles are served on the new set of china, designed by Davis, of New York, and manufactured in France. While the artistic merit of this china may be questioned, it is certainly unique, and might be worshiped as unlike anything above, on earth, or beneath. It was used a day or two since at a

ROSE-BUD LUNCH PARTY

which Mrs. Hayes gave in honor of a bevy of young demoiselles who are her guests,—Misses Cook, Russell, Scott, Morton, Mills, and Heron. Mrs. Hayes was the only married or elderly lady present, although some of the guests were well out of their teens. Among them were the nieces of Attorney-General Devens, and the daughters of Secretaries Evarts and Schurz; of the British, Spanish, Portuguese, and Chilian Ministers; of Justices Strong, Bradley, Harlan, and Miller, of the Supreme Court; of Senators Bailey, Bayard, Carpenter, Kernan, Pendleton, Randolph, and Voorhees; of Speaker Randall and Representatives Loring and Norcross; of Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Hugh McCulloch, and other dignitaries,—fifty-one in all. They were a merry set; but if Mrs. Hayes would but have invited some young officers, and diplomats, and nice civil-service fellows, the girls would have had a jollier time, while the beaux would have been so grateful that they would have signed a temperance pledge on the spot. Not that these young society fellows drink. Never! That is, hardly ever!

SECRETARY EVARTS

told an inquisitive newspaper man to-day that he could tell him something. Out came the note-book and No. 2 Faber's pencil. "I am sure," said the Secretary, "that this Administration will soon come to an end." That was all, and yet to Evarts, who can then go back to his practice in the winter, and to his Vermont farm in the summer, the relief from the diplomatic bondage of the Department of State will be inexpressible. The Secretary is giving a succession of Saturday evening receptions, to all of which the diplomats are invited, while about thirty special invitations for each evening are judiciously distributed among Congressmen. It is pretty certain that

BLAINE, OF MAINE,

is to be Evarts' successor, which will take the "plumed knight" out of the Senate, and enable him to try the stepping-stone from which Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan stepped into the White House. On the other hand, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward entered the Department of State with hopes that it might secure their election to the Presidency, and failed to derive any benefit from the position. There is a good deal of "patronage," but if Stiggens, of Colorado, is appointed Consul at Zanzibar, and goes there, that ends his usefulness as a Presidential booster. A Collector of Customs, a Postmaster, an Indian Agent, or a District-Attorney can help swell a Presidential boom, and perhaps get chosen delegate to the next National Convention, while the Consul at Zanzibar, with hundreds of other Consuls, is of no earthly value in home politics. Yet there are reasons why Blaine will gladly leave the Senate, where his auctioneering-style of oratory has not been acceptable. Both of his henchmen—Hale and Frye—can now be provided for without any heart-burnings, and he will retain his sovereign grip on Maine. He is wealthy, and it will be an agreeable position for him to occupy here, while it will make Mrs. Blaine

THE LEADER OF SOCIETY,

a position which she can fill with dignity and grace. It has been announced that Blaine has purchased a lot facing on Scott circle, and that he has determined on the plans of a new house. This is advance news,—he having only determined to purchase a lot somewhere and build a house on it somewhat like the residence of his friend Reid of the New York *Tribune*. His present residence is in the middle of a block of houses with not over twenty-five feet front, and the centre rooms are dark. The new house will have at least fifty feet front, with a spacious hall running through the centre to a spacious dining-room, and parlors on either side. Blaine gives delightful dinners, and a good many of them, seating his guests around a "round-table" which rivals in size that of King Arthur. Possessing a cultivated tact, a generous disposition, and a fund of anecdote, he is a genial host, and it is not strange that such a man has troops of devoted friends.

THE INCOMING SECRETARY OF WAR,

who was christened James Donald Cameron, but who is always called Don Cameron, is already building a spacious residence here, over which his handsome young wife will preside with becoming dignity. Meanwhile the Camerons are domiciled for the winter at Wormley's, with her mother, Mrs. Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, and his second daughter by his first marriage, Miss V. R. Cameron. His appointment as Secretary of War will restore the amicable relations which formerly existed between the War Department and the General commanding, but which have been somewhat interrupted of late by the refusals of "bluff old Aleck" to humor the whims of "Old Tecump." Among other rumors afloat is one that when Don Cameron leaves the Senate for the War Department, his father, the venerable Simon, will take the vacant Senate chair. The old gent will then be 81 years of age, and it can hardly be possible that he will be willing to again encounter the perils of Congressional life, including widowed applicants for place. He showed true pluck, however, in refusing to be blackmailed by the Widow Oliver, after he had given himself away by donating $1,000 to stop her clamor.

MRS. SENATOR SPRAGUE

has always been sustained by the Camerons, who are politically allied with Conkling, and last winter Mrs. Don Cameron used to accompany Mrs. Sprague to the Capitol, where they would occupy a front seat in the ladies' gallery. It is whispered that Sprague has drag-nets out and detectives at work, endeavoring to fish up from the dead past hearsay evidence that will blacken the reputation of his wife and of her dead father, Chief-Justice Chase. That she was ambitious, extravagant, and defiant of Mrs. Grundy is already well known, and there his investigations will stop. He, on the other hand, has been guilty of the lowest intrigues, which show an entire absence of all refinement or poetry in his mental composition, and a preponderance of the animal. The idea that she made "Edgewood," the estate just north of the city left her by her father, the scene of bacchanalian orgies is simply absurd. Such scenes might as well be located in the Quaker meeting-house or Mrs. Hayes' private parlors. Meanwhile Mrs. Sprague is educating her three charming young daughters, who resemble her in person and in intellect, while the boy not only looks like his father, but has his low instincts.

POOR MRS. CHRISTIANCY

evidently wishes that the art of chirography had never been invented, but she fights a good fight, and declares that some of the epistles paraded as hers are forgeries. In due time she will fire back, and show that the old Judge deliberately sold his seat in the Senate to Zach Chandler, the apparent object disposed of being his house and lot, for which a round price in cash was paid. This sum of money and his present diplomatic appointment induced the old man to relinquish the Senatorship, which Chandler at once took possession of, and which has now gone to Conger, who has been such a thorn in the sides of the Democratic Representatives.

THE VENERABLE HAMLIN,

whose first appearance in Congress was in December, 1843, and who has been on duty in the Capitol ever since (except when serving a while as Governor of Maine or as Collector of Boston), really refused a reëlection. He commenced his Congressional career as a Democrat, and he ends it as a Republican, but he has always been a faithful partisan, whose unassailable integrity and sound common sense have won him the esteem of his allies and the respect of his opponents. Up to the present winter, he has prided himself on never wearing an overcoat, but as walking to the Capitol on the coldest days wearing a dress suit of black broadcloth. Rheumatism has, however, claimed him as a victim, and he may have to wrap up like other people. He proposes to settle down on a little place which he owns in the suburbs of Bangor, where he can work in his garden, read the newspapers, and walk about by day, and in the evening enjoy his favorit game of euchre. His successor,

EUGENE HALE,

is one of fortune's favorits. Born five-and-forty years since, in a cold and cheerless Maine village, he contrived to secure an education and to obtain admission to the Bar. Almost immediately he was made County-Attorney, and served nine years; then a member of the Legislature, and served three years; and in due time a Congressman, and served ten years, making a consecutive public service of twenty-two years after attaining his majority until the Greenback wave washed him into private life. He has declined the office of Postmaster-General twice,—once when offered by Grant in June, 1874, and again when offered by Hayes in March, 1877. Some ten years since he married Senator Chandler's only child, a lady of rare accomplishments, on whose judgment in political matters her father always relied. When their first son was born, Chandler presented the youngster with $50,000, and intimated his desire to keep up the custom, which he did when the other two grandsons successively followed. The Chandler house on I street, near Fourteenth street, is now being refitted for the occupancy of Senator Hale, whose wife's fortune will enable them to take a leading position in society.

THE MERCHANT-LEGISLATOR,

Sim Chittenden, who hops about the House like an English sparrow, twittering the while, undertook a few days since to explain how he came to be defeated. It was hard for a man who cuts off lots of coupons quarterly, and who is the President of ever so many railroads, to be beaten by a minister, but there is no help for him. He resides in the house where Charles Sumner used to, and keeps up the gastronomic reputation of its dining-room. Last Thursday was Sumner's birthday, and Chittenden invited a large table full of Massachusetts people and others to honor the occasion by a swell dinner. Another prominent Representative left

OUT IN THE COLD

at the last fall's election by ungrateful constituents is Dr. George B. Loring, who is one of the finest-looking men in the House, and one of the ablest talkers. By underground work, his district was prejudiced against him, and the Republican nomination was given to another man, who was elected. The Doctor bears his defeat philosophically, although it must be somewhat aggravating, as he had just built and furnished a fine house here, and married a handsome widow as his second wife. They gave a large dinner party on Friday, at which Secretary Schurz, Senator Blaine, Gen. Burnside, and other distinguished persons were guests. It will not be strange should Dr. Loring go a-gunning after Commissioner Le Duc's place, and, if he gets it, endeavor to so elevate the Department of Agriculture that its head will have a seat in the Cabinet. Another pleasant entertainment was the

FINAL WIND-UP OF THE CENTENNIAL

at the parlors of Gen. Hawley, whose friends of the Commission presented him with an elegant silver vase, mounted on a trophy of rare minerals and woods from noted war-ships. There was the usual speech-making, followed by a handsome collation. President Hayes was one of those present, and with him was one of his old subalterns in the West Virginia campaign, then Col. Goff, who received the next day the nomination of Secretary of the Navy. Gen. Goff is a slender, smooth-shaven man, who is very popular in West Virginia, although he has been a pronounced Republican from the start, and he will doubtless be remembered by many who were at the Chicago Convention as one of the West Virginia delegation which refused to pledge in advance their support to the nominee. Whether Gen. Garfield will retain him in his Cabinet remains to be seen. Some are confident that he will, and others equally positive that he will not. Meanwhile, the General will carry out Thompson's plans, and virtually be governed by his wishes.

THE GRAND ARMY

had a grand old time a few evenings since, at the anniversary of George G. Meade Post. After an address of welcome, Gen. John F. Farnsworth delivered a brief but eloquent address, embodying many thrilling incidents of camp and field. Recitations and war-songs followed, and then came a dance, followed by a supper. The Grand Army will not parade at the inauguration of Garfield, but there will be a solid column of the Boys in Blue, with music, banners, and badges.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY

at the inauguration will eclipse any parade ever witnessed here, always excepting those when the Army of the Potomac and Sherman's army "came marching home." The only trouble will be the entertainment of so many visitors, who will doubtless be as unreasonable in their expectations as were those who attended a grand demonstration in August last on the borders of one of our great lakes. By using the halls, the school-houses, and some of the churches, sleeping-places under cover can be provided, and exertions will be made to feed the multitude. But every man who imagines that because he is the Fourth Corporal in a militia company that he is to have a room reserved for him at a first-class hotel, with a good fire, and a bottle of champagne on the ice, had better keep away.

MATRIMONIAL GOSSIP

intimates that Vice-President Wheeler is to marry the widow of the late Dr. Woodruff, who was the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, and also that his successor, Gen. Arthur, is to marry the widow of Marshall O. Roberts, who is not only fine looking, but very wealthy. We also learn that one of our old Washington army beaux, Maj. William Chase Barney, is to be married at London to Miss Nichols—he is 65 and has been married twice, while she is but 24. The Major's grandfather, Commodore Barney, commanded the detachment that fought gallantly at Bladensburg when the other troops vied with each other in making the best time out of harm's way, permitting the British to ravage this city.

RACONTEUR.

Absent Landlords.

A correspondent of the London Times in Ireland says: "Unfortunately, there is no difficulty in finding numerous examples of estates held by absentees,—often, also, without any responsible resident agent, where the receiving and paying of rent is the only bond of connection between the landlord and tenant, where the owner's apathy and neglect are often reproduced and intensified in the occupier. By a return published in 1871 there were 1,443 absentee landlords, possessing 3,205,000 acres, or [illegible] per cent of the area of Ireland, and 4,[illegible] landowners who resided in Dublin, controlling [illegible] acres, or 20 per cent of the total area. The average of the estates of these absentees was 2,220 acres. Recent troubles must certainly have increased absenteeism. Of a type almost more unsatisfactory are estates, fortunately seldom of large size, purchased often in the Encumbered Estates Courts, held frequently by non-residents, and illustrating all the evils of extravagant rents, insecurity of tenure, and ruthless appropriation of tenants' improvements. These are the cases that evoke the demand for State authority to fix fair rents, to secure some fixity of tenure, and afford security for payment of unexhausted improvements."

Italian Degeneracy.

Pall-Mall Gazette.

Garibaldi's letter to the *Secolo*, published this morning, calls attention in his usual style to one of the greatest evils attendant upon the system of universal military service. Of all the emigrants landing in New York it is declared the "the most deformed, rickety, dirty, wretched, and thievish are the Italians." Too true, says Garibaldi, and why? Because the Royal [illegible], the Royal Carabinieri, the soldiers of all arms, the gendarmes, the police, and the [illegible] must all be picked men. The flower of the population being thus doomed to compulsory voluntary celibacy, "what remains to propagate the Italian race? The narrow-chested, the lame, the [illegible], the scrofulous, the deformed, the [illegible], all that sort of people." Garibaldi [illegible] the warning which Haeckel years ago addressed to the rulers of Germany, when he said that the principle of universal military [illegible] might strengthen a nation for a time, [illegible] sured its ultimate degeneracy, by [illegible] creeing "the survival of the unfittest."

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